

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EMIGRATION, SCOTLAND;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 May 1841.

[*Price 1 s.*]

Jovis, 11° die Februarii, 1841.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the Condition of the Population of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, and into the Practicability of affording the People Relief by means of Emigration.

Martis, 16° die Februarii, 1841.

And a Committee is nominated of—

Mr. H. Baillie.	Mr. Tufnell.
Mr. Robert Steuart.	Lord Teignmouth.
Mr. Edward Ellice.	Mr. Robert Pigot.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.	Mr. Colquhoun.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. William Mackenzie.	Mr. William Smith O'Brien.
Mr. Ewart.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Protheroe.	

Ordered, THAT the said Committee have power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the said Committee.

Veneris, 26° die Martii, 1841.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to Report Observations and Minutes of Evidence from time to time.

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R E P O R T.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the Condition of the Population of the Islands and Highlands of *Scotland*, and into the Practicability of affording the People Relief by means of EMIGRATION; and who were empowered to Report their Observations from time to time to the House;—HAVE agreed to the following REPORT:

1. YOUR Committee having concluded their inquiry into the subject referred to them, beg to state, that the following important facts have been established by the Evidence which they have collected for the information of The House. They have divided their inquiry into two branches; first, as to the origin and extent of the Distress which was said to exist in certain Districts of the Country; and, secondly, as to the practicability of affording Relief by means of Emigration. It was established by the Evidence before Your Committee that an excess of Population existed beyond that for which the Country could afford the means of Subsistence, or furnish adequate Employment, along that part of the Western Coast which includes portions of the Counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Ross, as well as amongst the Islands; and this excess of Population, who are for the most part for a period of every year in a state of great destitution, was variously calculated at from 45,000 to 80,000 souls.

2. Your Committee were informed that the famine and destitution in the years 1836 and 1837 was so extensive, that many thousands would have died of starvation had it not been for the assistance which they received from Government and the Public; that the sum of 70,000 *l.* was collected and distributed at that period in the shape of food and clothing, and all the Witnesses were of opinion that this district of the country was liable to similar visitations in succeeding years.

3. Your Committee are of opinion, that the origin of this excess of Population must be traced back as far as prior to the year 1745; that it originated in the feudal system which existed at that time, when the proprietors were accustomed to value their estates according to the amount of their Population, and the number of men whom they could bring into the field; this led to the minute subdivision of lands, and to the Croft System, which was maintained up to a late period in those districts, by the full employment which the people received from the manufacture of Kelp, as well as by an occasionally abundant Herring Fishery, which the coast at one time afforded, and for the encouragement of which considerable Bounties were awarded by Parliament. Most of these resources have now failed them.

4. This excess of Population was further maintained, and its tendency to increase confirmed, by the practice of the Government, of raising large bodies of Volunteers and Fencibles, and by the consolidation of farms in the interior of the country, which had the effect of removing the people from the Glens to the Coast, where they found it more easy to obtain a subsistence, either by Fishing, or in the manufacture of Kelp.

5. Your Committee also find it stated, that the deficiency of Education has tended to perpetuate this evil of excessive Population, as want of knowledge of the English language, and the ignorance of the People in other respects, made them unable to estimate the advantage it would be to them to seek for employment where they might find a better market for their labour. The want of Roads, also, in some districts of the country, by which the people are prevented from reaching a market for their produce, has been stated as a further cause of the general distress.

6. Your Committee have already reported to The House their opinion, that a well-arranged system of Emigration, in order to relieve the present state of destitution, and as preparatory to any measures calculated to prevent a return of similar distress, would be of primary importance; and they now beg leave to add, that it seems to them impossible to carry such a system, upon so extensive a scale as would be necessary, into effect, without aid and assistance from the Government, accompanied by such Regulations as Parliament may impose, to prevent a recurrence of similar evils.

7. It has been stated to the Committee that the Province of Upper Canada alone, and without reference to other portions of our North American Colonies, might annually absorb 10,000 labourers, implying an Emigration of 50,000 souls; that 30,000 actually arrived in Canada last year, at least one-half of which number were absolutely destitute; and although no extraordinary means were taken, they have all found employment. It was further stated to be to the advantage of Emigrants, even with small capital, to be employed for the first two years as Labourers, rather than at once to be located upon land.

8. To give effect, however, to an enlarged system of Emigration to these Colonies, it would be desirable that Her Majesty's Government should ascertain from the Colonial Governments what assistance, if any, they might be disposed to afford to Emigrants arriving in the Colonies, either by employing them in Public Works, or by undertaking to convey them to those districts of the country where their labour would be most readily absorbed.

9. It has appeared in Evidence, that the people, being fully aware of the impossibility of finding adequate subsistence at home, are now most anxious to emigrate; and Your Committee have considered it to be their duty to call the attention of Government to the subject, from the concurrent testimony of all the Witnesses leading them to believe that the country is not only liable to a return of such a visitation as that which occurred in the years 1836 and 1837, but that, in the nature of things, it must recur; that the Population is still rapidly increasing, in spite of any check which the Landlords can oppose, and without any corresponding increase in the natural productiveness and resources of the country.

24 *May* 1841.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lunæ, 3^o die Maii, 1841.

Present :

Mr. HENRY BAILLIE, in the Chair.

Mr. Robert Stuart.	Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. W. Forbes Mackenzie.	Mr. Protheroe.
Mr Cumming Bruce.	Mr. Edward Ellice.
Mr. Pigot.	Mr. Tufnell.
Mr. Smith O'Brien.	

The Committee deliberated on the course of their future proceeding.

Motion made, and question proposed (by Mr. *Cumming Bruce*), "That this Committee do proceed to take the evidence of some of the landed proprietors in the distressed districts, and of further witnesses connected with Canada."

Amendment proposed (by Mr. *Edward Ellice*), to add at the end of the question, the words "and that the following witnesses be summoned to give evidence, viz. the Rev. Charles Downie, of Contin, the Rev. John Macrae, of Glenelg, and George Anderson, esq. of Inverness."

Question put, "That those words be there added."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Edward Ellice.	Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Robert Stuart.	Mr. Pigot.
Mr. Tufnell.	Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Protheroe.	Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Smith O'Brien.	Mr. Cumming Bruce.

The Chairman declared himself with the Noes, so it passed in the negative.

Original motion again proposed.

Question put, "That the Committee do agree to the said Resolution."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 3.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.	Mr. Edward Ellice.
Mr. Dunbar.	Mr. Robert Stuart.
Mr. Protheroe.	Mr. Tufnell.
Mr. Pigot.	
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.	
Mr. W. Forbes Mackenzie.	
Mr. Smith O'Brien.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That this Committee do proceed to take the evidence of some of the landed proprietors in the distressed districts, and of further witnesses connected with Canada.

Motion made, and question proposed (by Mr. *Edward Ellice*), "That in the opinion of this Committee it is expedient to take further evidence on the following points connected with the present inquiry :

1. "As to the state of the population, not only of the Islands and the west coast of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, but also of the more central parts of the Highlands.
2. "To ascertain what attempts, if any, have been made by the local proprietors to improve the condition of the people, by affording them employment, encouraging their industry, or promoting education.
3. "How far the system of creating large farms, and dispossessing the small tenants of their holdings, has acted prejudicially upon the state of the population.
4. "As to the resources offered by agricultural improvements for supporting a large part of what is now termed the redundant population of the Highlands.
5. "As to the beneficial effects likely to arise from an improved system of education.

6. "Whether emigration alone can be of any permanent advantage without being accompanied by some stringent regulations for preventing a recurrence of the evils it is now intended to remove, and for providing for that part of the poorer population which is left behind.

7. "Whether any steps have yet been taken by the proprietors generally, to encourage emigration.

8. "Whether there are not other more permanent and effectual means of improving the condition of the poorer classes throughout the Highlands than by emigration, carried on at the public expense.

9. "That for the purpose of giving evidence upon these points, the following witnesses be summoned to attend the Committee: the Rev. Charles Downie, minister of Contin-by-Dingwall, the Rev. John Macrae, minister of Glenelg, and George Anderson, esq., of Inverness."

Question put,

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Edward Ellice.
Mr. Protheroe.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Tufnell.
Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Noes, 5.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Pigot.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.

The Chairman declared himself with the Noes, so it passed in the negative

Question proposed (by Mr. *Tufnell*), "That this Committee is not precluded by the Resolution they have agreed to from calling any further evidence that may appear necessary towards a further investigation of the subject of their inquiry."

Amendment proposed (by Mr. *Cumming Bruce*), to leave out all the words after the first word "That," in order to add "this Committee having come to the resolution to proceed to take the evidence of some of the landed proprietors in the distressed districts, and of further witnesses connected with Canada, will proceed to take the evidence before referred to on this day sevensnight."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.
Mr. Tufnell.
Mr. Protheroe.
Mr. Edward Ellice.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Noes, 5.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Pigot.

The Chairman declared himself with the Noes, so it passed in the negative.

Question, as amended, again proposed.

Amendment proposed (by Mr. *Robert Steuart*), to leave out all the words after the first word "That," in order to add, "as it appears to be the determination of this Committee to confine their examination to evidence of an entirely *ex parte* character, the Chairman do now leave the chair."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Protheroe.
Mr. Smith O'Brien.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Dunbar.

Noes, 2.
Mr. Robert Steuart.
Mr. Edward Ellice.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That this Committee having come to the Resolution "to proceed to take the evidence of some of the landed proprietors in the distressed districts, and of further witnesses connected with Canada," will proceed to take the evidence before referred to on this day sevensnight.

Ordered, accordingly, that Charles Franks, esq., Governor of the Canada Company, do attend this Committee on this day sevensnight, at one o'clock.

Jovis, 20° die Maii, 1841.

Present :

Mr. Henry Baillie.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Colquhoun.

Mr. Edward Ellice.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Dunbar.

The Draft of the Report having been read by the Chairman, several amendments and alterations were proposed to be made thereto.

The four first paragraphs of the proposed Report, with the amendments thereto, having been read a second time, were agreed to by the Committee.

Paragraph No. 5, as amended, again read.

Question proposed (by Mr. *Protheroe*), to leave out all the words after "Distress," in line 14, to the end of the paragraph, for the purpose of inserting, "But that no system of emigration would be productive of permanent good to the country, without the introduction of a new and efficient Poor Law, which, whether connected or not with emigration, they strongly recommend to the House."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.

Noes, 1.
Mr. Protheroe.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the fifth paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report.

The remaining paragraphs of the proposed Report, with the amendments, having been read a second time, were agreed to by the Committee.

Question proposed (by Mr. *Cumming Bruce*), "That the proposed Report, as agreed to, be adopted by the Committee."

Amendment proposed (by Mr. *Edward Ellice*), to leave out all the words after "state" in line 2, for the purpose of inserting "That inasmuch as the Committee, by their decision of the 3d instant, declined to examine witnesses on the main point referred to them, 'the condition of the population of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland,' and confined their examinations to the restricted inquiry of 'how far a remedy might be found for the excess of population by means of emigration,' it is expedient to report to the House only the examinations of the witnesses, and the proceedings of the Committee, there being neither sufficient grounds nor evidence before the Committee with respect to the origin and causes of the distress now prevailing in the Highlands to enable the Committee to recommend to the House an adequate or efficient system of remedial measures for the destitution, the want of education, or for the improvement of the moral and physical condition of the most helpless class of the suffering population of Scotland."

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Report."

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. Dunbar.
Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.
Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.

Noes, 2.
Mr. Protheroe.
Mr. Edward Ellice.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Original Question put and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Chairman do report the same to the House, together with the Minutes of the Evidence, and the Papers laid before the Committee.

Memorandum.—No expense has been incurred by the attendance of the witnesses examined by the Committee since the First Report was presented to the House, the summonses of the Committee having been served on them in town.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Lunæ, 10^o die Maii, 1841.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Baillie. Mr. C. Bruce. Mr. Thomas Mackenzie.		Mr. W. S. O'Brien. Lord Teignmouth. Mr. Tufnell.
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HENRY BAILLIE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Charles Franks, Esq. called in; and Examined.

2876. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] I BELIEVE you are governor of the Canada Land Company?—Yes. *C. Franks, Esq.*

2877. About what time was that company established?—The charter was granted in 1826; I think August 1826 was the date of the charter. 10 May 1841.

2878. They are in possession of a large extent of territory in Upper Canada?—Yes, they purchased a large extent of Government.

2879. Can you state what the amount of territory possessed by the Canada Company is?—The quantity purchased was 2,484,413 acres.

2880. Of that amount a certain portion has been sold by the company?—Yes, there has been sold altogether 772,000 acres.

2881. State what the objects of the company are with reference to dealings in land?—The resale of that land, and the outlay of capital to improve it, so as to obtain a profit on the resale of the land. That is the object of the company.

2882. *Chairman.*] Where are the lands of the Company situate, in Upper or Lower Canada?—All in Upper Canada, consisting of the Crown reserves in Upper Canada, and a large tract of land near Lake Huron, consisting of 1,000,000 of acres.

2883. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] Can you state what was the total amount paid for such land by the company?—The total amount to be paid was 348,680 *l.*

2884. Of that amount how much has been paid?—£. 299,800.

2885. Then there remains unpaid?—£. 48,880.

2886. To what purpose has the money so paid by the company been hitherto applied?—It has been received by the provincial government; I do not know that I can state the purpose to which it has been applied.

2887. Applied to the general purposes of Government?—Yes, I believe so.

2888. Has there been any application made on the part of your company, praying that the amount of money payable by you should be applied to the purposes of emigration?—Yes, there has been; such an application was made in the early part of last year. During the last year, such an application was made.

2889. Was that application successful?—No, it was not.

2890. That application prayed that the same principle which had been adopted in Australia should be applied to Canada?—Yes.

2891. With reference to devoting the land-funds to the purposes of emigration?—It was on the ground of the land-fund having been applied in aid of emigration in Australia that the Canada Company thought they were justified in making a similar application in favour of Canada.

2892. And it is still the opinion of the company that it would be desirable to apply what remains to be paid to the purposes of emigration?—Yes.

2893. *Chairman.*] How much remains to be paid?—£. 48,880; but I should

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observe that 20,000*l.* has been paid since that application was made; that when the application was made there was 68,000*l.* due.

2894. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Do you imagine if such a measure had the consent of the Government at home that the Colonial Assembly would consent to such a proposition?—I am inclined to think they would if the expenditure were made in the province, or if it could be shown to be of benefit to the province; or more particularly if it was made in the province, they would be glad to consent to it.

2895. Then your suggestion would go to the effect, that this money should be applied to the conveyance of emigrants from the port of landing in the province to the place where they could be beneficially employed?—I am inclined to think that that would be the most useful manner in which the funds could be applied.

2896. Have you any objection to state what has been the amount received for the land sold by your company?—No, not at all; I should first state that the total price obtained for the 772,000 acres, which I stated to have been sold, has been 426,361*l.* that of that sum 274,629*l.* has been paid, and that there remains unpaid 151,732*l.*

2897. State the principle upon which sales are made by your company?—The sales are made at a certain price, payable in six instalments, of which one is required to be paid down.

2898. And the other instalments at what period?—The instalments are payable thus: one-fifth is required to be paid down, and the remaining four-fifths are paid by five annual equal instalments, with interest at six per cent.; there are six payments; but one-fifth of the original sum is required to be paid down, and the remaining four-fifths by five annual instalments, making six payments.

2899. What is the size of the lots in which the land is sold?—The lots are usually 200 acres; but the company very often sell a half lot of 100 acres.

2900. Do they ever sell any lot smaller than 100 acres?—Not generally; they may have done so, but it is not their usual habit.

2901. Has the company prepared log houses and clearances in any case with a view to sale?—In the early institution of the company, I think they did so in some small degree; but it has given up that plan, considering it an unsound one to adopt; it never does so now.

2902. What is the range of price at which the lands are sold by you?—That will be rather extensive; I should say from 5*s.* to 35*s.*, but then 35*s.* applies to valuable localities. If I was asked what the general range of price were, I should say, from 10*s.* to 20*s.*; but there is very great variation of price.

2903. Can you state what has been the total number of purchasers?—Yes, 6,240.

2904. The company has, I believe, taken considerable pains to ascertain what has been the result upon the condition of the emigrants of their settlement in Canada, on the land with which the company is connected?—Yes.

2905. Can you give to the Committee any information on that point?—Yes, I should state that last year the company took considerable pains to ascertain those facts for a double purpose. I have stated that the money is payable to the company for the sale of their lands by instalments; that it remains secured on the lands themselves, and consequently, the arrears due to the company may be more or less in danger, according to the solvency of the party. The company, therefore, with a view to ascertain how far they could depend on the ultimate payment of these instalments, desired inquiries to be made throughout all the townships of Canada, in which they had sold land, into the circumstances of those parties indebted to the company, the object being, not only to ascertain the solvency of the parties, but to ascertain their circumstances, and see how far their settlement had been a successful one. In reply to those inquiries, the company obtained returns in all the townships in Upper Canada, in which they had settlers, those returns being very much in detail. The inquiries made by the company were, what were the circumstances of the settlers when they arrived in the country, and what their present circumstances were, to be given in detail. Having received those returns, the company formed a table to show the general result of those returns, and I have here that table, so far as they apply to 78 townships in Upper Canada.

2906. State the leading results which you derive from those tables?—Perhaps I may be allowed to state it with regard to each table separately, there are two tables,

tables, and it is difficult to amalgamate them. In regard to 38 townships comprised in the first table, the report alludes to 724 persons settled in these 38 townships. Of these 724 persons (I should observe they are families in many cases; it alludes to settlers on farms), 337 of those persons arrived in Canada, with no capital whatever, and they were found by these returns to possess property at the time the returns were made, which was December 1840, amounting to 116,228*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

2907. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] How many years had the greater number of them settled?—The period extends over the possession of the Company, which may be called 12 years, but the average period of these people's settlement could not have exceeded seven or eight years.

2908. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] The average property possessed by each family is how much?—*£.* 334 17*s.* 9*d.* possessed by these 337 persons.

2909. And those persons went to the colony without possessing any property whatever?—Yes.

2910. Go on to the next class?—I have stated that there are 724 persons. In this table they are divided into three classes; the first I have already described, consisting of 337: the second class contains 89 settlers, who, on their arrival in Canada, had property of less than 20*l.* each; the average of such property to each person being 12*l.* 17*s.*; they now collectively possess property to the amount of 38,213*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, being an average for each person of 429*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*: the third class, consisting of 298 persons, who, when they went to Canada, each possessed property of more than 20*l.*, or, on the average of 111*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, now, collectively, possess property to the amount of 169,304*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, being on an average for each person 568*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

2911. Are there any grounds for supposing that this information presents an unduly favourable account of the result of emigration to Canada; how would you guard yourself against such an imputation?—I think there is no reason for supposing it; but the only way I know in which I can be guarded in making this statement correctly, is, that we have offered to allow any person who chose to look at the original returns, to see them at the office of the Canada Company.

2912. In what manner was the information collected?—By agents, who were requested to go round the townships and make their inquiries from each of the settlers as to their circumstances when they came into the country and as to their then circumstances.

2913. Was it in any degree derived from persons unconnected with the company?—Many of the persons were gentlemen of the highest respectability, and unconnected with the company.

2914. Are you quite satisfied that there was no disposition on the part of the agents employed by the company to make out a case favourable for emigration to Canada?—Except in so far that every man resident in Canada is favourable to emigration, I should say not; I cannot deny that people resident in Canada must be disposed to look favourably at emigration.

2915. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] Do you believe these returns present a fair and unexaggerated view of the case?—I do.

2916. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] Perhaps you will give us the results of the other tables to which you have alluded?—The second table relates to the returns received from 40 other townships in Upper Canada; it is drawn up precisely in the same shape, and relates to 640 persons; 310 of these persons arrived in Canada with no capital, their property now is 95,787*l.*, on an average of 308*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* for each person: the second class consists of 113 settlers who possessed property in sums of less than 20*l.*, and on an average each person was possessed of 10*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; they now possess property to the amount of 36,548*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being an average for each person of 323*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*: the third class, 217 settlers, who came to Canada with capital of sums above 20*l.*, the average for each person having been 125*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*; they now possess property to the amount of 91,696*l.*, being an average for each person of 422*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

2917. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] With reference to those last figures that you have given us; is the property which they are now represented to possess easily converted if they wish to convert it?—It is property of a different nature, consisting partly of houses and buildings, partly of stock and produce; I can hardly say that any property in Canada is easily convertible, because there is a great want of markets, but it is put at a low moderate value in the estimates made of the value of this property.

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2918. Is there much transfer of property from one hand to another among these persons?—Not a great deal; very small in proportion to the extent of the property of the country.

2919. With regard to the first class of persons you mentioned, who had no property at all, were they first located as settlers, or were they first employed as labourers?—No doubt they were variously employed; I should conceive a large portion of those who came without capital were first employed as labourers.

2920. Should you think it desirable that persons arriving in that situation should be first employed as labourers?—Very desirable, I think.

2921. Before they attempted to set down as regular fixed settlers?—Yes, I think that is the best step they can take.

2922. Pray, supposing a man to arrive with a family so circumstanced, what means of subsistence has he for his family?—His regular wages are fully equal to the support of his family.

2923. Supposing an average of five persons in one family so circumstanced, would the wages which a regular labouring man would receive, be equal to the comfort and support of those five persons?—I do not doubt they would, more especially if any part of the family could do anything in aid of it.

2924. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien*.] State the current amount of wages.—The average amount of wages I can state from a statement I have prepared. Farm labourers who are hired by the month, their usual rate of wages is 2*l.* 10*s.* a month, with board and lodging in addition for the summer; but for all the year it is usual to give them 2*l.* a month, with board and lodging in addition.

2925. Is that 2*l.* currency or sterling?—Currency.

2926. What deduction is necessary to be made in order to convert it into sterling?—Nearly a fifth; but it is not necessary to convert it into sterling for its purpose in the country; it is the value of money with reference to the price of commodities in that country.

2927. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] Board and lodging, I presume, applied to the individual, and not to the other persons dependent on him?—That varies; there are many cases of families being received into the farmer's house, man, wife, and children. It is more usual to take a single man, but it also is not unusual to find accommodation near the farm for a man and his family, who engages himself by the year or by the month to a farmer.

2928. And the demand for labour is so great that such arrangements are willingly entered into?—Willingly; there is a very great demand for labour.

2929. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien*.] Are the prices of provisions, when compared with the prices in England, such as to afford greater means of living to a labourer and his family?—Much more favourable to them, the price of provisions being very low. The common price of board and lodging by the week for a labouring man may be taken at from 7*s.* to 10*s.*

2930. Is that currency?—Yes.

2931. What would that include?—Board and lodging.

2932. What sort of board?—Very good; an ample supply of provisions.

2933. What is the price of wheat?—It is now 5*s.* a bushel.

2934. Is that the ordinary price?—It has varied from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* I believe 5*s.* may be stated as the average price of wheat for the last six or seven years.

2935. The prices of all the comforts of life, such as tea and sugar, are lower than in England, in consequence of the taxation not being so high?—I have a table here of the prices of articles of all descriptions in four of the townships of the Home district, which is the dearest part of the province.

2936. Perhaps you wish to put them in?—I will, with the permission of the Committee, put in the whole of the tables.

2937. With regard to tea, what is the price?—Tea is stated here at 3*s.* 9*d.* a pound, and it is considered high at that price. Brown sugar 6*d.*; white sugar 8*d.* to 9*d.*; but in that particular article of sugar I must observe they have a sugar which they make themselves in Canada, the maple sugar, which is made by labourers on their own farms, and that is very commonly used.

2938. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] The price you have mentioned does not refer to home-made sugar?—No.

2939. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien*.] What is the price of beef?—Fresh, 4*d.* a pound. The table I shall put in will refer to provisions and clothing in the Home district.

2940. What

2940. What are the wages of mechanics?—I have a table here on that subject. I have it here under various heads, brick-makers, carpenters, and joiners, and every description of trade, with the wages attached. If I am allowed to put in that table it will convey a good deal of information. Their wages are stated to be from 6s. and 7s.; from 5s. to 10s. would, I believe, cover the whole.

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2941. Mr. C. Bruce.] I wish to know whether in these districts to which you have referred, the company undertake to perform any of the works necessary to give the settlers facilities on their first location, such as roads, mills, churches, schools, or anything of that sort?—The outlay of the company in these objects has been chiefly confined to their large tract, because the lands they possess in the Crown reserves are in small lots scattered all over the country, so that expenditure would be almost useless for their own purposes on those lots. Their chief expenditure has been in the Huron district, a large block of land they bought altogether.

2942. What have they done in that respect there?—They have made very extensive and good roads, connecting that district with the rest of the province in two directions.

2943. And in the other matters to which I have referred, such as mills or forwarding education, did you leave that to the individuals, or did you give them any assistance?—Of mills, they have built a great number. In the Huron district, and in the township of Guelph there are very extensive mills.

2944. As regards the other two matters of religion and education?—They have contributed to schools donations of money in all their principal settlements.

2945. Upon application from the settlement?—Yes.

2946. Chairman.] In the districts of the Company, is labour much in demand?—Very much.

2947. Could a number of emigrants find employment there?—I have no doubt of it, particularly in the Huron district.

2948. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Have you taken any pains to ascertain what was the result of the emigration of last year as regards the condition of the emigrants?—I have understood the emigrants were extremely well employed, and a much larger number (the number that went was considerable) might have found employment in the provinces.

2949. The number was something over 23,000?—Twenty-three thousand was the number landed at Quebec, but of those a very small portion reached the western parts of Canada.

2950. Then in point of fact the emigration of last year did not supply the wants of Upper Canada in regard to number?—More might have been employed.

2951. What number do you think could be received by the two provinces and fully employed during the present year?—That is a very difficult question to answer, because it depends a good deal on the state of prospect of the farmers at the time; if their agriculture is going on successfully, and they can sell their produce well, it affords a great stimulus to agriculture, and they are more desirous of extending their operations, but in regard to the absolute number, I have no idea. A calculation may be made in this manner. Speaking of Upper Canada, with which only I am much acquainted, there are 17,000,000 of acres of land in farms, of which 2,000,000 are under cultivation. Supposing upon every farm there were 25 acres of land cleared, it would show that in Upper Canada there were 80,000 farmers. I do not know the number of farmers, but taking it in that manner the inference is at least 80,000; I think it might be safe to calculate 100,000. Now if every farmer would take an additional labourer, it would at once be seen what number of additional labourers might be employed. I think it is not safe to suppose that every farmer could, but supposing every other farmer could, it would find employment for 40,000.

2952. And do you think that 40,000 labourers could be safely sent to Upper Canada in one year, including their families as dependent on them?—It certainly appears a large number, inasmuch as there never has been so large a number yet who have gone there, and I should scarcely venture to say so many could be employed, but in a state of prosperity based on the calculation I have just made, I do not see why so large a number should not be employed.

2953. Have you any doubt that 20,000 labourers could be employed in Upper Canada?—No, I have not.

2954. Mr. C. Bruce.] Can you state what is the greatest number in any one

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year within the last ten years that have arrived?—In 1832 there was above 50,000 arrived at Quebec.

2955. *Chairman.*] You cannot calculate above one-fifth of those as being labourers, because the families and children would make up the rest?—Certainly, I should think not more than one-fifth.

2956. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Was there much distress among the emigrants after their arrival, or did they immediately find such employment as to enable them to subsist with some degree of comfort?—There was a good deal of distress in the years 1831 and 1832, when that large number arrived, but one principal cause of that distress was the existence of the cholera amongst them.

2957. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] Was not another cause of the distress the circumstance that these poor people landed at Quebec for the most part with no money to enable them to proceed to the upper provinces, where their labour would have been absorbed?—If they had had money, their distress would have been much less.

2958. *Chairman.*] The question of the honourable Member was, supposing they could have been conveyed to the upper provinces, away from Quebec, whether their labour would not have been more easily absorbed?—I should think it would without difficulty.

2959. Consequently the distress would have been less?—Yes.

2960. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Could you take any other year when a large number arrived, when the cholera did not exist, and state what was the condition of the emigrants the year after their arrival?—I am afraid I cannot state that. The reduction in the number of emigrants, after the years 1831 and 1832, arose chiefly from the accounts sent home by those who had suffered from cholera.

2961. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] I believe that the emigration of last year was greater than in any year since 1832?—No, I think not; I think there was a year in which there were 30,000, in 1835 or 1836.

2962. *Chairman.*] But the political troubles of course checked emigration?—The great check was in the two or three years immediately before the last, when emigration had fallen to the lowest point; that, no doubt had been occasioned by the political troubles.

2963. However, on any well regulated system of emigration to the Canadas, would you not think it desirable that provision should be made for removing from the port at which the emigrants arrive, into those districts in which labourers can be employed, persons who should arrive?—I think that of very great importance; I think the success of emigration depends chiefly on that arrangement.

2964. What do you estimate will be the expense of conveying an emigrant from this country to a port in Canada, say Quebec?—That expense varies necessarily; the price at which they are now conveying emigrants from London to Quebec, supposing them to go in parties of 20 or 30, is as little as 2*l.* 10*s.* each.

2965. *Chairman.*] Does that include the food of the emigrant?—No, without food; with provisions, the price at which they now take passengers is 5*l.* 15*s.* a head from London.

2966. What do the Scotch vessels charge?—They are lower, but I do not know precisely; they vary at different ports. This fact I can state to the Committee; I had a letter last week from Dublin, from a very respectable emigration agent there, who is offering to take emigrants at 1*l.* 10*s.* a head, without food, to Quebec.

2967. What do you suppose would be the addition of food, such as an emigrant from that country, or Scotland, would require?—The difference between the price in London is as much as the cost of the passage where the emigrant agent supplies it; but it is very customary for the people to supply themselves, and it can be done much cheaper in that way. I do not know what the expense is, nor do I think it can be very clearly defined.

2968. Is that calculation which you have made with regard to the conveyance of an able-bodied emigrant, or does that include men, women, and children?—That is an able-bodied emigrant; children pay half-price.

2969. But in making a calculation with regard to emigrants, it is desirable to know what would be the expense, including men, women, and children?—

Each

Each child of seven and under 14 years of age pays half-price; a child of and under seven years of age in a still smaller proportion; the proportion is 1*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*, which is one-third; the half under 14 years of age, and the third under seven years of age.

2970. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] What is the average time of passage?—Six weeks would be as short a time as could be fairly stated, and it is more likely to be more than less.

2971. Supposing the Irish or Scotch labourer could diet himself for 6*d.* a day, the expense of provisions for an adult would not be more than about 20*s.* for 40 days?—No.

2972. At what would you estimate then the expense of removing the emigrant from Quebec to Toronto?—I estimate that at 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, derived from the inquiries made by the Canada Company Commissioners this summer in Canada.

2973. Does that include provisions?—Not including provisions, which are estimated at 9*d.* a day.

2974. How many days would be occupied in the journey?—Eight days is estimated.

2975. Would that 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* be liable to reduction for children, as in the passage across the Atlantic?—Yes; two children under 14 years of age are always reckoned as one passenger.

2976. Adding those sums together, what do you make the total amount of the conveyance of the emigrant from an English, Irish or Scotch port to Toronto?—Supposing the passage from Dublin, as I have stated, to be taken at 1*l.* 10*s.*, the cost of the passage from Dublin to Toronto would be 3*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; the passage only, without provisions.

2977. For adults?—Yes.

2978. And half that amount for children?—Half that amount for children under 14 years of age.

2979. Then, supposing a family, consisting of a father and mother and three children, emigrated, what would be the total cost?—I believe it is very usual in these emigrant ships to make special bargains with families, so that if they can get 30 or 40 emigrants together, they make a special bargain as to the price.

2980. It is probable, that in case the contemplated change in the timber duties should take place, emigration in the future year will be more expensive than during the present year?—Yes; I think there is reason to expect that.

2981. Inasmuch as it will operate to divert the commercial traffic to the ports of Europe instead of Canada, it will diminish the amount of shipping that will resort to Canada, and thereby raise the price of the passage?—The chief commodity brought from Canada now being timber, requiring a large number of ships, if the quantity of timber to be shipped is reduced, a fewer number of ships will go there; therefore the accommodation given for the conveyance of emigrants to Canada must necessarily be reduced.

2982. Therefore, in case any change should be made in the timber duties, it would appear that this present year is a more favourable year for conducting any emigration by Government than any subsequent year would be?—Any change now made would not affect the shipping going this year; the shipping will already have gone to Quebec; I may say that I believe a good many, rather more than the usual number of ships, have gone to Quebec this year for corn.

2983. *Chairman.*] Can you tell the Committee the estimate of the expense of conveying emigrants to Canada, taking them by whole families?—The Canada Company have not interfered in the passage of emigrants from this country to Canada, and therefore I am less prepared to give information on that subject.

2984. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] It has been stated that occasionally a great number of the persons who emigrate to Canada leave Canada and go and settle in the United States; does your experience justify that statement?—I believe that statement to have been true in former years, but the number of persons going to the United States from Canada has been less of late years.

2985. Lord *Teignmouth.*] To what do you ascribe that change?—Both to there being more employment in Canada and less in the United States; the public works in the United States are not carried on to the extent they were from the want of money; and in Canada there is more employment, from the increased prosperity of the province.

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2986. Do you think the inducements to the emigrants remaining in Canada will increase?—I think they have increased, and will increase very much.

2987. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] Speaking with reference to the emigration of last year, have you reason to believe that a considerable proportion of the emigrants who went out last year passed from Canada into the United States?—I have reason to believe that very few did; that the proportion so doing was very small.

2988. Do you think the number was compensated by the number of those who emigrated from the United States into Canada?—I believe that in regard to those who proceeded to Upper Canada it was more than compensated; in regard to Lower Canada I do not know; I mean that more persons came from the United States into Upper Canada than those who went from Upper Canada to the United States.

2989. You have already stated you do not think it desirable that a labourer going to Canada should be placed at once upon wild land; are the Committee to understand that is your opinion?—What I meant to state was, that it was more desirable he should be first employed at work. I do not mean to say that it is undesirable he should be placed on lands; there are circumstances in which that might be desirable; but I think the best course is, that he should be employed first on wages.

2990. Until he becomes acquainted with the description of labour in the province?—Yes, and until by his own exertions he has saved sufficient money to buy land.

2991. Have those instances in which a different course was pursued been brought under your notice?—I should rather say that the course of employing labourers first at wages, and the success they met with in consequence, has been brought under my notice, so as to enable me to give that opinion.

2992. Suppose that the Government had a certain sum of money to expend in opening a road through a wilderness, what would you consider the most advantageous mode of locating the labourers who would be employed on that road?—In that case I would give them land, because, I think, if you give them both land and employment, it is the most favourable prospect that you can hold out to a labourer; he gets wages during the time that he is employed on the work, and he can employ his surplus time on his own land; I believe there is no way in which the labourer's time, which is in fact his capital, could be so advantageously employed as that.

2993. Of what extent would be the allotment that you would assign to the labourers coupled with such a plan of public works?—Fifty acres might be sufficient, but I should think 100 better for his permanent prosperity; I should rather be inclined to give them 100 acres, if I gave them land at all.

2994. In that case he would become a land-owner instead of a labourer?—He would in time.

2995. Would you think it desirable that the Government, under the circumstances mentioned, should erect log-huts, and make small clearances for the labourers to be employed on such a road?—I think it might be in the case of making a road under the circumstances stated.

2996. Have you found that where a road has been opened at the company's expense, through the company's territories, that the increased value of the land adjoining such road has compensated the company for the outlay?—I cannot state any instance in which it has been so, but the company have proceeded on that principle, believing it would be the result.

2997. Have you any doubt that such will be the ultimate result?—No, I have not; I think it will prove so.

2998. The same principle would hold good then with reference to the wild lands belonging to the Crown?—Certainly.

2999. Have you formed any notion yourself as to the best manner on which the Government could undertake to superintend or conduct a system of emigration from the Highlands or from Ireland?—My notion about the settlement of people in Canada is, that it is not desirable in general to give them land, but to give them such facilities as will enable them to reach those places where labour is to be had; I believe that a very extensive emigration might be conducted with great advantage to the emigrants without giving them land.

3000. *Lord Teignmouth.*] Do you approve of the principle of the sale of land to

to the emigrants?—I think the emigrant should first employ himself at wages, unless he is a man of capital as contradistinguished from a grant of land.

3001. Then you think, after he has made sufficient money by wages, he ought to purchase the land?—Yes, I think he should have made sufficient money before he purchased the land.

3002. Then you have no objection to the ultimate purchase of the land on the part of the emigrant?—No, it is very desirable it should come to that, which is the natural progress of the emigrant.

3003. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien.*] Is the Committee to understand that you think it would be desirable, that with reference to all Crown lands, the proceeds arising from their sale should be applied to the purposes of emigration, in the same manner as you suggested that the funds payable by your company to the Crown ought to have been applied?—I think that it is highly desirable, on all occasions, to give facilities to emigrants for their settlement, and upon that principle it is desirable that all the funds that can be collected in the colony, should be applied to aid persons coming into the colony; but I am not at all clear it would be desirable to apply the produce of the waste lands to paying the expenses of sending emigrants to the colony; I believe the better mode of applying these funds would be to make such improvements, and to give such facilities to the emigrants on their arrival in the colony, as should produce employment for them.

3004. You would object to the funds derivable from this source being applied to paying the passage of the emigrants across the Atlantic?—Yes.

3005. You do not object to their being assigned to the expenses of the emigrant from the port to different parts of the province?—No, I think it would be very useful.

3006. A tax on wild lands has been frequently suggested since the appearance of Lord Durham's report, for the purpose of raising a fund which should be applicable to public works, and to accompanying emigration; what is your opinion with respect to that suggestion?—I think it is important to assist the emigrant on his arrival, by establishing him in the province; that, I should think it would be desirable to raise funds from almost any source to accomplish that purpose.

3007. The colony has hitherto suffered to a considerable extent from profuse and improvident grants of large tracts to individuals, who have applied no capital to the cultivation, and have afforded no facilities to emigrants; such is the case, I believe?—It is difficult to lay that down as a proposition; whether it may have suffered or not, I do not know.

3008. The tendency of a small tax on wild lands would be to correct those evils, would it not, if they have existed?—It might have; I think it would have.

3009. Is it your opinion that there would be any objection on the part of the land-owners of Canada generally, to pay such a tax, provided it was applied in public works, which would give an immediate increased value to their lands?—I think there are many landed proprietors in Canada who would find it extremely difficult to pay the tax.

3010. If they had the alternative of paying the tax in money or land, there would be no difficulty in paying it in land?—I believe it would be objected to by the people of Canada, but I believe it would promote the prosperity of the province if such a fund was raised in that manner.

3011. What is the nature of the title you give to settlers on your own land?—I have brought here a copy of our letter of license and the ultimate deed; if the Committee think it proper to allow that document to be put in evidence it might save time.

3012. It has been stated, that one of the obstructions to settlement in Canada, has been the difficulty with respect to surveys, and with respect to titles?—Yes.

3013. So far as the Canada Company's territory is concerned, do you suppose those difficulties present any practical obstruction?—I know they have not done so; the Canada Company have had extremely few claims raised for deficiencies, or inaccurate surveys of land; claims have been made on them sometimes for swampy or bad lands, but not in consequence of erroneous surveys.

3014. With respect to the other lands of the province, do you think those difficulties have prevented an obstruction to the settlement?—I do not think

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they have in Upper Canada; I have been told they have in Lower Canada, but I am not acquainted with Lower Canada.

3015. Have you any explanation to offer with respect to the third table?—I think it desirable that these tables should form part of the matter printed by the Committee. They allude to the settlement of the province of the Huron tract, which is more in detail than the former tables, and they are more interesting, because the Huron tract was a part of the country that was wholly unsettled until the Canada Company opened it, and its progress has been chiefly made by pauper emigrants who were employed by the company, and who afterwards, out of their savings, were enabled to purchase land.

[*The Tables were ordered to be printed in the Appendix.*]

3016. Is there any other matter which you think it desirable to submit to the Committee as showing the state of the emigrants in Canada?—The only observation I was inclined to make was this, that I do not believe, from what little experience I may possess, that the landing of people simply at Quebec is desirable, unless it is accompanied with such measures in the colony as enabled the people to settle themselves when they arrive there. From what little experience I have had on the subject, it appears to me the great object is the promotion of the facilities in the province.

3017. *Chairman.*] For carrying them to the place of their destination?—After they arrive at Quebec. The failure has arisen from the want of that, and a facility will be created by the existence of it, and I think large funds ought to be directed to that object. I believe the colony would most cheerfully concur with the Government at home in investing in that object all the funds that could possibly be raised; it must be for their own benefit as well as that of the emigrants, and there is no way in which the wealth and prosperity of the province could be so rapidly promoted.

3018. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] You think there would be a disposition in the colonial government and legislature to give those facilities to aid the Government at home, or to accept from the Government at home any proposition that might give increased facilities of that sort?—I feel confident there would, with regard to the improvements to be made in the provinces, and the facilities to be given to emigrants on their arrival.

3019. Does that answer apply to the representatives of Lower Canada as well as Upper Canada?—I am not acquainted with Lower Canada; I must confine what I have said to Upper Canada. The Canada Company's property is entirely in Upper Canada.

3020. There is now a united legislature in Canada?—There will be.

3021. You are not possessed of such information as leads you to express a decided opinion as to what reception a proposition for aiding emigration would receive from the representatives of Lower Canada?—I think there will be a disposition in the united legislature to give those facilities, but I have no right to have an opinion on the subject.

3022. Is there any power in the local executive government to give those facilities without reference to the legislature?—Yes, there is the power, but a want of funds; the difficulty the legislature have always had is the want of funds.

3023. And those funds they could not get without the consent of the legislature?—No; the funds to which I refer, as those likely to be under their control, are the produce of the Crown estates; and, with the consent of the Crown, the provincial legislature would be glad, I believe, to apply those funds for the purposes I have before alluded to.

3024. But the Crown could not apply them without the consent and sanction of the legislative government?—The Crown has placed those funds at the disposal of the provincial legislature.

3025. Then, in point of fact, it would rest with the provincial legislature whether those funds were so applied or not?—With the consent of the Home Government; they must regulate it, I conceive.

3026. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] So far as the legislature of Upper Canada is concerned, they evinced, previously to their final dissolution, the utmost possible anxiety on account of emigration?—They did, by an address to the Crown.

Samuel Cunard, Esq. called in ; and Examined.

3027. *Chairman.*] I BELIEVE you have a large estate in Prince Edward's Island?—I have some property there.

3028. Can you inform the Committee whether Prince Edward's Island affords great advantages to emigrants?—I think it does, very great.

3029. Have there been many emigrants from Scotland of late to Prince Edward's Island?—Last year there were a great many.

3030. The previous year?—A few ; but last year a great many.

3031. Can you tell what number?—No, I cannot ; they found almost immediate employment ; they were absorbed without any delay whatever.

3032. Were those emigrants without capital?—Most all of them.

3033. In what way did they find employment, in agricultural labour or as fishermen?—They found employment chiefly in agricultural labour, which I think is by far the best plan to adopt.

3034. They were employed as labourers chiefly?—Yes ; some of them got on to farms, those who had a little money.

3035. Do you think that Prince Edward's Island could afford to take yearly a considerable number of emigrants from this country?—Yes, a great many ; it has much greater facilities than any other province I know of ; much greater than Canada ; very superior in every point of view.

3036. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] State in what particulars?—In the first place the distance is about half. Admitting you could get to Quebec as soon as you could to Prince Edward's Island, when you get to Prince Edward's Island you are at once on your ground ; but when you get to Quebec, you have to get to Montreal, and thence to the upper country.

3037. Can you state the difference of expense to an emigrant that would exist between his being landed on Prince Edward's Island, or his going on to Montreal?—No, I could not exactly ; you can form some idea from frequent transits and moving of luggage, &c.

3038. *Chairman.*] The expense of going to Prince Edward's Island would be about the same as to Quebec?—Yes, perhaps you might estimate it very nearly the same. These poor men chiefly find their own provisions ; you get to Prince Edward's Island in three weeks ; you are a month or six weeks going to Quebec.

3039. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Go on and state the other advantages?—The soil is very good and easily worked ; the whole shore abounds with fish, so that the labourer raising potatoes and getting plenty of fish, is at once independent. Now in Upper Canada that is not the case ; you are away from the sea altogether.

3040. Would he have any facilities with regard to fishing, as to nets and boats?—They would have to furnish those themselves. The American fishermen resort to the coast : I have known 70 take shelter in one harbour.

3041. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] What number of emigrants might be received at Prince Edward's Island in one year?—Not more than 5,000 in one year ; they would not be seen. They want a little money ; you should hardly send a destitute man, but give him a very small sum to keep him from destitution for a few days.

3042. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Would you name any sum which would be sufficient?—Give him a few pounds ; he need not be idle a day ; there is no part of Prince Edward's Island that you could put him on 10 miles from the sea.

3043. *Lord Teignmouth.*] How does he get lodged on his arrival?—Many of these would go as farm servants into farm-houses. Then, if the man has a little money, he goes on to a place ; he puts up a log-house in two days ; materials being on the spot, the wood is there ; those who have land to spare, generally have it laid out in lots. The emigrant when he comes in says, "I want to get a lot of land from you." "There it is. It is generally of good quality everywhere." The man uses his own hands, and gets his neighbours around him to assist him.

3044. Do the emigrants show a disposition to purchase land themselves when they make money?—Yes.

3045. What facilities have they for procuring land?—I will tell you my plan : I had the land surveyed out, for as many as I should find customers, into lots of 50 or 100 acres ; 100 acres is quite as much as they ought to have ; there is a

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great desire to get a large freehold. I gave it to them for 999 years, for one shilling an acre, though I do not generally charge them for the first two or three years, with the privilege of purchasing it whenever they like.

3046. For what price?—Twenty shillings an acre; so that the man cannot grumble who gets land on those terms.

3047. Do you suppose emigrants who come on lands are ready and able to cultivate them in a proper manner?—Yes, very soon; in a short time.

3048. Do they continue on the lands, or are they disposed to leave them?—They are never disposed to move; it is their freehold. I have one property on which I have 400 tenants, from which I have a rental of 1,600*l.*; those people are all well off.

3049. Do you never find them fail?—They are all well off. They have had difficulties, as in this country, when you have a bad year, but the country is capable of producing wheat and grain of every kind in great abundance. I sent three cargoes of wheat to London myself one year.

3050. Have you found the emigrants soon get over the difficulties arising from accidental and temporary circumstances?—Yes, they all get well off. I speak of men of industrious habits.

3051. Do you find the general body of emigrants who are so located are industrious?—Yes, you do occasionally find persons who are not, but I think generally they are.

3052. Do you think their industry ever slackens with success?—If their industry slackens they are not successful; but they are always successful if they are industrious. I know of no want of success where there has been constant industry.

3053. You have never found, as it has been said in Canada, that when the pressure of necessity has ceased, that the emigrants are occasionally apt to slacken in their efforts?—The property is their own; they have every incentive to industry, because they have the privilege of obtaining the freehold at any time.

3054. Has the experience you have had been confirmed by the experience of other proprietors?—I fancy so. It is the poor man's country; a man cannot go there and become rich suddenly: his riches must proceed progressively.

3055. Mr. C. Bruce.] What is the extent of the surface of the land improved already in Prince Edward's Island?—I should suppose about a fourth of the whole.

3056. What is the whole?—The whole is about 1,400,000 acres; about a fourth of that has been improved; perhaps it would be more safe to say a fifth.

3057. Something like 300,000 acres?—Yes; but I cannot speak positively.

3058. Then the unimproved part is covered with wood?—Yes, a good deal of wood.

3059. What character of wood?—Beach, and birch, and maple, and pine.

3060. Old wood?—The land is lightly wooded, not of many years' growth; on the main land you see trees of a larger growth, and therefore the land is much more easily cleared.

3061. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] What is the current value of land in fee?—Twenty shillings an acre.

3062. That is the case on other estates as well as yours?—Yes.

3063. Is it usual among proprietors to let the land on lease on the same terms?—Most of them do. Some time ago there was some dissatisfaction, and a representation made to the Colonial-office, and I happened to be in England, and laid before Lord Glenelg the terms on which we let our land; I have let many thousands since on those terms.

3064. There was a sort of compact entered into between the proprietors and the Colonial-office?—Yes.

3065. To the effect that emigrants going out there should have land on those terms?—Yes.

3066. You spoke of the dissatisfaction that existed among the settlers with respect to the terms for land; will you explain what was the nature and cause of that dissatisfaction?—The House of Assembly applied to Government to get an escheat of the very lands they were occupying as tenants, under the pretext that absent proprietors were retarding the improvement of the island. The proprietors submitted to Lord Glenelg the terms upon which they were willing to part with

with their lands to settlers, these terms were considered by his Lordship as very liberal, and no person wanting land could complain with justice. *S. Cunard, Esq.*

3067. The island was originally granted, I believe, to 60 proprietors in one day, or a very short time?—Yes, the Government gave it at that time to persons for services. *10 May 1841.*

3068. And for a long time the prosperity of the island was very much retarded by these grants not having been brought under actual cultivation by the possessors, who were absentees in this country?—I do not agree with you there.

3069. State your views in opposition?—In part it is correct, that it was granted in large tracts of 20,000 acres each; I do not know that retarded the cultivation, because those persons took means of getting out a number of settlers, and were at very great expense. Those settlers would never have been there but for those parties. But they did not go on and settle it so fast as they should have done perhaps; but it has been settled much faster and located than the adjoining provinces of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, therefore the result you state is not the case.

3070. But previous to the arrangement you spoke of being made with the Colonial-office, was there not a difficulty of obtaining possession of small lots of land in consequence of those large grants?—Yes, there were some of the proprietors who did not give leases.

3071. In point of fact, that mode of colonization by these extensive grants to few individuals, tended to retard the advancement of the island?—I cannot agree to that, because Nova Scotia, the adjoining province, where we get land whenever we ask it, has not increased so much as Prince Edward's Island.

3072. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] You consider therefore the interest of the proprietors obtaining grants of land so great to get their land cultivated, that they give greater facilities to the settlement of individuals than the Government reserving lands and granting them in small fees?—In all the other provinces the roads have been made by the public, out of the public revenue. In Prince Edward's Island, the House of Assembly has been so powerful at all times that they have passed Acts compelling the proprietors to make roads for them, levying the assessment on lands, which assessment in some cases is for making improvements at the capital; but there is one Act levying an assessment on all your land to make roads through all the island, without reference to the convenience of the proprietors, and if they are unable to pay, their land is sold for that purpose.

3073. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] Land is sold every day for that; do you object to a moderate assessment on land for the purpose of executing public works?—I think it is a hard case, but I agree to it. I think it is a hard case to compel me to make roads where I do not want them. I have to make roads for my own settlers, at my own expense, exclusively of the assessment roads.

3074. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Do you find under that local Act, compelling assessment for the purpose of making public roads, that a greater number of roads are made than when it was left to the Legislature, such as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia has, to make them?—No; I believe they are necessary roads for the public good.

3075. Are there a greater number of these necessary roads made than in any other province?—No; in the other provinces they make the great public roads; these are the same; but here they are made out of the immediate funds of the proprietor, whereas in Nova Scotia they are made out of the general funds of the province.

3076. Do you think one is not more favourable to the extension of roads than the other?—No.

3077. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] Do you find it frequently happens that a proprietor of a large tract of land is unwilling to co-operate with his neighbouring proprietor in making arrangements for the cultivation and settlement of both estates?—I do not think that is so at present.

3078. Formerly such was the case?—Some of them did not give leases; some would let for only five or ten years; I let for 999 years.

3079. Suppose, for instance, that two proprietors are very anxious that a road should be made through their estates, but an intervening proprietor resists all co-operation in making such road, and that his co-operation is essential to its being made, is not the improvement of that district retarded under those

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circumstances?—I am not aware of any such circumstance having occurred; it would retard the improvement if it were to occur.

3080. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] You stated, that under a local Act, assessments are levied on proprietors for making public roads; who decides what lines of public roads should be made?—Commissioners are appointed, who are paid for that express purpose; they go through my land without reference to my convenience; I do grumble, but I have to pay for it.

3081. Have they the character in general of conducting the measures in a disinterested spirit, and with a view to the general improvement of the country?—Yes, I should hope so; they are disinterested men generally.

3082. What is your control over them?—None; they are appointed by the Governor; there is an Act of the Legislature for such an appointment, and the appointment emanates immediately from the Governor.

3083. And to the Governor they are responsible?—Yes.

3084. *Lord Teignmouth.*] Do they require that the road should be well executed?—Yes, I think they do their duty in that respect; there are commissioners appointed to lay out the line, and other commissioners appointed to execute the service.

3085. *Chairman.*] With regard to the emigrants who came last year, they were principally from the Isle of Skye?—Yes.

3086. Do you find them a good class of emigrants?—Yes; I would rather have some from other parts of Scotland more immediately agricultural, but they were very good men.

3087. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Were they fishermen, partly?—Both; the land seems calculated for both fishermen and agriculturists.

3088. What language did they speak?—Gaelic.

3089. Do many of them understand English?—I do not know a great deal about them; I have been very little in the island since they were there.

3090. But the general language of the island is English?—Yes, although I know whole settlements where they cannot speak English among them.

3091. How is the population located; is it a scattered population, or are they settled in villages?—It is a scattered population; but almost in every district there is something like a village.

3092. What is the principal town?—Charlotte Town.

3093. What is its population?—I should think about 4,000 or 5,000; the inhabitants of the island altogether are 50,000.

3094. Is the Governor's residence at Charlotte Town?—Yes.

3095. *Lord Teignmouth.*] What is the proportion of Protestants to Roman-catholics?—The Protestants are perhaps five-sixths; the other sixth are Roman-catholics.

3096. How are they supplied with religious instruction?—Badly; I wrote a letter the other day, and they very kindly gave three clergymen, and promised more if wanted.

3097. To whom?—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. I agreed to do certain things; I agreed to build three churches; they gave me 450*l.* towards building the churches, and agreed to appoint three clergymen at 120*l.* a year each, and to give more if required.

3098. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] What contribution did they expect from you?—I agreed to give them 100 acres of land in each township where we built a church; and I also told them I would see the churches built, and give a site for each church also, and a school-house. I wrote to my agent to go round in different districts, where persons were disposed to subscribe for building the churches. I think people should be interested in the church themselves, that every man should give a pound or half a pound. I desired my agent to give 100 acres in each district, and to subscribe 50*l.* more for each church, and then to say to the inhabitants, "You hear Mr. Cunard has done so much; if you think proper to make up the difference you shall have a church; if you do not, we will go to another district."

3099. There are some churches there?—There is one at Charlotte Town; one at St. Elenor's, and one at George Town.

3100. Are there any Dissenting places of worship in the island?—A good many of my tenants are Scotch people; I always subscribe to their meeting-houses.

3101. *Chairman.*] Are those churches to be built Church of England churches?

—Yes,

—Yes, I am of the Church of England myself, and I think it my duty to encourage building the churches of that denomination.

3102. Mr. C. Bruce.] Is the principal part of the population of the Church of England denomination?—Yes, Church of England and Presbyterians.

3103. There are some Roman-catholics?—Yes.

3104. Irish?—Both Scotch and Irish.

3105. What quantities of land do they hold?—I have a rent-roll of 400 people, which would show you how the lands are given out to them; none above 100 acres, many 50 or 70.

3106. From that rent-roll, to which you refer, might one judge fairly of the average state of the island?—Yes; mine is as low as any.

3107. Chairman.] With regard to the character of the people?—Yes; because it goes over 10 or 12 different lots in different parts of the island; I have got a little pamphlet. It contains a good account of the island.

3108. Mr. C. Bruce.] Be so good as to state to the Committee the climate of the island as compared with Upper or Lower Canada?—I think it is very superior; it is cold, and so is Canada.

3109. Which is the colder?—I do not think there is much difference; it is dry and healthy, and not subject to fevers and ague, being surrounded by the sea. That is one of the great difficulties that emigrants going to Canada have to encounter; it takes them years before they are seasoned to it.

3110. Does the snow lay long?—Yes.

3111. From what period?—It is frequently open until Christmas, and perhaps it is hardly navigable again from Christmas to the middle of April.

3112. The surface of the country can they get at, for the purpose of cultivation, as late as Christmas?—Some seasons they shut up sooner.

3113. With regard to getting at the land for the purposes of cultivation, can they get at it in frost and snow as late as the beginning of December?—Sometimes.

3114. But on the average?—Perhaps they do up to the middle of November, or the first of December.

3115. How soon in spring again?—From the middle of April to the first of May.

3116. Lord Teignmouth.] Are there high lands in Prince Edward's Island?—Not what you can call high lands in regard to Scotland, but the land is very undulating.

3117. But such lands as are necessarily confined to pasture?—There are none; it is all arable in all large tracts of land; there are some swamps or things of that kind, but there is none such as I see in Scotland; your heath land, for instance.

3118. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Is the climate suited to the cultivation of wheat?—Yes.

3119. What is the staple export?—Wheat, barley, a large quantity of oats, and potatoes.

3120. Where does that grain find its market?—It is surrounded with markets; timber-shipping places in the summer season, as Miramichi, Bathurst, Pictou, and other places.

3121. Chairman.] Does Miramichi also afford facilities to emigrants?—Yes; it is a noble river.

3122. Mr. W. S. O'Brien.] Do you find a duty of 5 s. on colonial wheat in the British market, when the price is under 67 s., any impediment to the commerce in grain between Prince Edward's Island and this country?—It is certainly an impediment; where we get so much emigration, we consume most of what we raise in the island and the markets adjacent.

3123. Chairman.] There is a steam-boat to Miramichi from Prince Edward's Island?—Yes, there is; but I do not know whether I shall continue it.

3124. Mr. C. Bruce.] What is the distance between Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia?—The narrowest distance is about nine miles.

3125. Chairman.] There has been a number of emigrants to Cape Breton from Scotland?—Yes, a great party left Scotland for the two places together; the ship called at Cape Breton, landed a party, and then went on to Prince Edward's Island.

3126. Is Cape Breton an advantageous place for them to emigrate to?—Not very; the mines are extensive; I have employed capital in them.

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3127. What mines?—Coal mines; they are under my management; they are not very productive.
3128. Have you coal in Prince Edward's Island?—No mineral of any kind; there is no stone in the island; it is all one red soil.
3129. Lord *Teignmouth*.] They have no difficulty in finding fuel?—No.
3130. *Chairman*.] Still the emigrants that have gone to Cape Breton have done tolerably well?—Yes.
3131. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] Is it wooded in the same way?—Yes.
3132. The same character of wood as in Prince Edward's Island?—Yes, in Prince Edward's Island, when the wood becomes cleared away, which it will on clearing the land, there is plenty of coal to be had from Nova Scotia.
3133. Is that coal worked?—Yes; we work both mines, Pictou and Cape Breton.
3134. Lord *Teignmouth*.] I suppose coal at present is consumed by the better classes in Prince Edward's Island?—Only at Charlotte Town.
3135. Mr. *S. O'Brien*.] I believe you are interested in the steam navigation to Halifax?—Yes.
3136. Do you use any of these coals?—Yes.
3137. At what rate do you have the coal?—At the mines, about 10s. a ton on board ship.
3138. How much is it at Halifax?—About 17s. 6d. sterling a ton.
3139. To what circumstance do you attribute its not being a successful mine; is it a poor mine?—No, immensely rich; it is the want of demand.
3140. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] How is it worked; is it level free?—We are 500 feet deep in both mines, and have the expense of machinery; then we have a long winter, during which we cannot ship; that is the great obstacle. We have to send out our men from England, and sometimes they leave us and go to the States.
3141. Mr. *W. S. O'Brien*.] What becomes of your population during the five months of winter, who are engaged in the mines in the summer months?—We still work in the mines, but under very great disadvantages. A farmer is just as much employed in the winter as the summer; his winter is not too long.
3142. Lord *Teignmouth*.] How are the people employed in the winter?—They get in their fuel and their fencing, and they attend to the thrashing of their grain.
3143. Do they employ any of their time in domestic manufactures?—They do not make anything.
3144. Does Prince Edward's Island afford an increasing market for British manufactures?—We get nothing but British.
3145. And is increasing?—Yes; as the population increases they get better off. They use no manufactures except English.
3146. Does the island export much timber?—Not a great deal; they build a great many ships.
3147. Where is it exported to, that which is exported?—To this country; to Liverpool and other places.
3148. What other means have they of paying for manufactures in the articles they export?—The produce of their soil; wheat, barley, and oats.
3149. They do not export much timber?—Not from Prince Edward's Island; they do from Miramichi. At Miramichi, and the one or two places adjoining to it, we are building 20 ships.
3150. Timber is likely to prove a decreasing source of supply to the inhabitants?—It may last many years; it is a great source of wealth; they consume nothing but British manufactures in those countries.
3151. Does the road-making of which you gave us an account afford considerable employment to the emigrants?—I would recommend their going into farmers' houses, or being employed on the roads, until they get acquainted with the country.
3152. And they have no prejudice against being employed on the roads?—It is a sure source of money; they get so much a day.
3153. Mr. *S. O'Brien*.] What is the rate of wages?—I think about 2s. 6d. a day, sterling.
3154. Throughout the year?—I should hardly say throughout the year.
3155. What would you say a labouring man could earn in the year in gross?—His wages might be estimated at 2s. 6d. a day throughout the year.

3156. In addition to that would he get board and lodging?—No; wheat is very cheap, about 4s. 6d. to 5s. a bushel; potatoes, 1s. a bushel; barley, 3s.; oats, 1s. 9d., of very good quality.

3157. What are the wages of artisans?—I suppose a carpenter, or wheelright, or blacksmith, might get about 5s. 6d. a day.

3158. *Chairman.*] Can you give to the Committee any estimate of the expense of conveying emigrants from this country to Prince Edward's Island?—It is very small, but I cannot give you a correct account.

3159. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] How do they go, by Halifax?—No, they go direct to the island.

3160. *Chairman.*] Would you prefer emigrants coming out as families or as adult labourers?—The adult labourers would be most advantageous to the country, but I do not think it would be right to divide families.

3161. *Lord Teignmouth.*] You think the wages they receive are quite sufficient to support themselves and their families?—Yes, I would recommend they should have a little money when they land.

3162. *Chairman.*] To support themselves for a few days?—Yes, a family may land sick, or many things may occur of that kind.

3163. *Lord Teignmouth.*] When they are fairly at work, do they get the comforts which some of our labourers receive, such as tea and coffee?—They have tea twice day, seven days in the week.

3164. Are spirits much drunk in the island?—Not so much now; they used to be; they were very cheap.

3165. To what do you attribute the decrease?—I think people have got into better habits; I do not think there is one-tenth part of the rum to what there was 10 years ago.

3166. Do you attribute that in part to the temperance societies?—Yes, in a good measure; but people themselves have got into more comfortable habits, have more ideas of comfort about them.

3167. How are the people off for the education of their children?—Very badly, that is one reason why I was so anxious to get clergymen out; I think if you get clergymen out it gives a tone to society, and you get education.

3168. You are of opinion if you get the clergyman and the church, there is very little doubt you get the school also?—The schools follow; the province allows a sum to every schoolmaster in every district.

3169. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] What sum?—It is a small sum; it is a something; it is a certain sum of money.

3170. Can you state to the Committee whether the local government would be disposed to give any facilities to settlers going out?—I think not, they have no land.

3171. They have no funds?—No.

3172. The whole land having been granted away?—Yes.

3173. Now, with regard to Cape Breton, the employment there is a good deal working in the mines?—Yes, and agriculture also.

3174. What are the wages that the collier earns?—You apply now to labourers?

3175. To miners.—The miners make very heavy wages, they make from 8s. to 10s. a day, when we can give them full work; we have not been able to give them full work lately.

3176. You said you shipped your coals at about 10s. a ton, what does that ton cost you raising?—Almost the whole of the 10s.; we ought to raise it for 3s. or 2s. 6d. less; but we have not a consumption; we have a great establishment, but we have not sufficient consumption to enable us to raise it at the rate we ought.

3177. To be able to take off the coal, you are obliged to go on raising the coal?—If we could sell three times the quantity we do, we should do very well, we should then make 2s. or 2s. 6d. a ton by it; at present, we make nothing.

3178. Then why do you raise it at all?—Because we have embarked in it.

3179. And cannot give it up?—Yes; and we pay a royalty of 3,000 l. a year to the Government.

3180. Then at Halifax you get 17s. 6d. a ton?—Yes.

3181. Is the whole difference between the 10s. a ton and 17s. 6d. consumed in freight?—Yes.

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3182. There is no profit to you?—No, we sell it at the pits. I furnish the Government for their steam-ships; that is what I charge them—17s. 6d.; the coasters bring it up.

3183. Is there no profit to you beyond the mere payment of freight?—I merely do that to Government that they may have a supply; I do not sell it to anybody else, except at the mines.

3184. In fact, you are working your coal at no profit to yourselves?—We have spent 340,000*l.* without receiving any benefit.

3185. That 340,000*l.* is laid out in machinery, and sinking the necessary pits?—Yes.

3186. And is not a capital you can realize and convert?—No, not at all.

3187. Lord *Teignmouth.*] Do not you think, that as timber decreases, the value of coal will rise?—Yes; our great market was in the States; we look to the States. At the time we took the lease from Government, there was a duty of 11s. a ton on the export of coal from this country; that has since been removed, and that has ruined us.

3188. Is there no duty now on coal exported from this country?—No; since we took these mines we have paid to Government 60,000*l.* for lease.

3189. The property in the coals at Cape Breton is with Government?—Yes; we have it for 50 years yet; the Duke of York's lease.

3190. Is it an inexhaustible field?—Yes, and as fine coal as you ever saw; there is none in Newcastle better.

3191. Mr. *C. Bruce.*] I wish to know whether with the coal you find any minerals, such as ironstone, which you find it worth your while to raise?—There is plenty of ironstone in the country; we have made attempts to work it, but it has not succeeded. There are many indications of copper also, but we have not found it in sufficient quantities to work.

3192. Lord *Teignmouth.*] Have you found the emigrants orderly, generally?—Yes.

3193. Is there much crime in Prince Edward's Island?—Very free.

3194. Are there sufficient means of preventing it?—Yes, the laws are very good, and we find no difficulty in enforcing them.

3195. As the Government does not afford any assistance to emigrants in Prince Edward's Island, and as their employment and support depends entirely upon the readiness of individual proprietors to receive them, what amount of private property should they have in their hands upon arriving?—That is a question I should hardly know how to answer; if a man has 3*l.* or 4*l.* and has his health, he may do very well.

3196. Is there any disposition to advance money to the emigrants?—He would not want money.

3197. He would not get work immediately?—Yes, immediately; farmers are so anxious to get labourers that they take them into their houses and employ them.

3198. Then, in fact, you may fairly consider that a man may land in that island without assistance, and get immediate employment?—Yes.

3199. You have stated that the emigrants are ill supplied with education and churches at present; how are they off for medical relief?—I never hear any complaints; there are several medical men on the island, and, as in England, in country places, the medical men travel from place to place. I never hear any want of medical men.

3200. *Chairman.*] Has the population been increasing very fast?—Very rapidly. I mention that particularly, because it is said that the island, being granted in large tracts, has retarded the population, but it has increased in a much greater degree than the adjoining provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3201. Mr. *Tufnell.*] Have the emigrants been people of small capital?—Generally none at all.

3202. Have any emigrants with capital come there of late?—A great many have gone out now; one man with 20,000*l.*; and a number of others with property have just gone out. One man paid me 400*l.* for a passage in a steamer for himself and family. If emigrants having from 100*l.* to 300*l.* go out, they would be independent persons immediately. They can purchase cultivated freehold properties from 100*l.* to 300*l.* immediately.

3203. *Chairman.*] These people going out will naturally bring fresh land into cultivation, which will require additional labour?—Yes.

3204. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Is there a great deficiency of labour there now for the land that is in cultivation?—I do not know that there is for the land that is in cultivation. You are every day subduing the forest; every tree you cut down, you require more labour.

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3205. There is no great demand for labour at present?—There is always a moderate demand.

3206. No complaint of the want of it?—No, nothing like New South Wales.

3207. Lord *Teignmouth*.] What number of emigrants do you think you could find employment for?—About 5,000 a year; some people would say 10,000; I think 5,000.

3208. Supposing these parties brought over their families with them, would there be provisions for the whole additional population which would be thus introduced?—The island itself affords every thing you want; they would export so much less: but potatoes seem to grow almost without cultivation there; they send them to the States, and to Halifax, and to Newfoundland.

3209. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Are there any manufactures in the island?—No.

3210. And no attempt made to establish manufactures?—I do not know what you could manufacture there.

Jovis, 13^o die Maii, 1841.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. H. Baillie.
Mr. C. Bruce.
Mr. T. Mackenzie.

Mr. W. F. Mackenzie.
Mr. W. S. O'Brien.
Lord Teignmouth.

HUGH BAILLIE, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *Murdo Mackenzie*, of Dundonnell, called in; and Examined.

Mr. M. Mackenzie.

3211. Mr. *T. Mackenzie*.] YOU are a proprietor of land in the county of Ross?—To a small extent; I am the only one resident in the parish of Lochbroom.

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3212. How long have you resided there?—Since 1835.

3213. I believe there is a considerable population upon your estate, is there not?—Yes; between 900 and 1,000, of all ages.

3214. How many acres are there?—It has never been measured; only a small part of it.

3215. How many do you suppose there are?—I can have no idea how many arable acres there are.

3216. Could you give the Committee any idea of what is the population of the whole district or parish, including your own?—Taking the parish of Gairloch, part of which is intermixed with Lochbroom, the whole district is said to contain upwards of 10,000 inhabitants; so the clergymen and schoolmasters have told me.

3217. Do you consider that population to be too dense for the district?—Certainly it is, as a landed population.

3218. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] You consider there is within the district itself no means of comfortable subsistence for the population?—The produce of the district itself would not support the population.

3219. Is there the means of employment for all the population in the district itself?—Only in the fisheries.

3220. And that only in part of the year?—They only fish some part of the year; they might fish constantly if they had a market for the fish.

3221. Lord *Teignmouth*.] What fish?—Herrings are the staple, but there is plenty of cod and ling; the people are too poor to prosecute the fishery.

3222. Are your people much dependent on the coming of the herrings to your coast?—They come generally, more or less, yearly; some years there are very

Mr. M. Mackenzie. few, and some years they are plentiful. The people are greatly dependent upon them.

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3223. In what sized boats do they fish for herrings?—Fifteen feet in length in the keel.

3224. Do they go far out to sea for them, or do they fish along the coast?—They have lately gone out to meet the herrings, though that is supposed to do harm; formerly they never fished till the herrings came into the lochs, now they go out to meet them, which people think has a tendency to scatter the shoals, and to be one cause of the fish diminishing.

3225. Who supplies those boats?—The tenants themselves make them, or they get them made.

3226. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] You said that formerly, when they had a market for fish, the fishing went on all the year, did you not?—I said if they had markets they might fish not altogether for herrings, but for some kind of fish or other, all the year; but they have no market now, except when vessels come. When a shoal of herrings comes into a loch, notice is sent to the fish-carriers at Glasgow and Greenock, who send down vessels and buy the herrings, and they deliver them to them; so far they have a market.

3227. How long does that fishing last, one year with another?—I suppose about five or six weeks; but before the vessels come, a week elapses generally, and during that time some of the herrings may leave the lochs; and the people are so poor they have neither salt nor barrels to pack them; in these cases they, in a great degree, lose that part of the fishing; but if they had roads to carry them by, they would send them fresh to Dingwall and Easter Ross in carts. There is not one road connecting this district with the other parts of the country.

3228. What is the distance from the sea-shore to Dingwall?—About 40 miles.

3229. What extent of that is without any road?—There is no road in any part of the district.

3230. Is there no road between Dingwall and the sea-shore?—No, not a passable road, for the greater part; none as far as the district goes.

3231. *Mr. T. Mackenzie.*] Not to Garve?—Yes, to Garve.

3232. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] How long are you before you reach a road practicable for useful purposes; from the time you leave the sea-shore to get to an available road, how many miles?—About 28 miles.

3233. You have stated the average time employed in fishing is about six weeks in the year?—That is the only time they have a market for them, generally.

3234. It is only when they have a market it is profitable to fish, is that so?—If the herrings come after the ships have taken their departure, they have no market for them, from want of roads to send them elsewhere.

3235. Do they not fish for their own subsistence?—They always do; but there is a great deal more than they would require if they had a market for them.

3236. Then there need not be any positive destitution or want of food in the district?—Not as far as fish goes.

3237. *Lord Teignmouth.*] How far do the fishermen venture out to sea?—They go, I suppose, sometimes 15 or 20 miles from Lochbroom to off the coast of Coygach; I do not think they go further.

3238. Do you not think that by varying the extent of sea over which they might fish, they would ensure a much more regular supply to themselves and the markets?—Of cod and ling, but not a greater supply of herrings, for the herrings all come into the lochs, if not dispersed before they reach them.

3239. I understood you to say the herrings were irregular in their visits to particular parts of the coast?—It is all chance when they come.

3240. *Chairman.*] You said that frequently the people were without salt when the herrings arrived, did you not?—Yes, or barrels.

3241. Are there no shopkeepers or merchants in the district?—Yes; some persons keep a little salt, but not a tenth part of what the people would require, nor even a twentieth part, if there was good fishing; they are often without salt, and almost always without barrels.

3242. Would it not be a good speculation for the shopkeepers to keep a depôt of salt?—The people are so poor they would not like to keep great quantities.

3243. I do not mean the people, but a shopkeeper?—A shopkeeper would find it difficult to get payment of great quantities.

3244. *Lord Teignmouth.*]

3244. Lord *Teignmouth*.] He would run the uncertainty of the fishing, would he not?—He might be some time in disposing of it. Mr. M. Mackenzie.

3245. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] Is there no other source of profitable employment except fishing?—None at all, it is essentially a fishing population; there is not a man that is not engaged more or less in the fisheries. 13 May 1841.

3246. What do they do the remainder of the year?—The young men go to Caithness or to Peterhead, and return sometimes in time to fish at home.

3247. Do they bring home much wages?—From Caithness they get 4 *l.* or 5 *l.* or 6 *l.*; I have known a man this last year bring 15 *l.* from Peterhead; it depends on the bargain; if their bargain is for the season, it is generally less; if it is so much for each cran they catch, it may, by a successful fishery, be a great deal more.

3248. During the remainder of the year there is no employment?—None.

3249. Have they no small patches of land to cultivate?—Yes, they have generally; some of the patches are very small.

3250. Are those patches of land very much subdivided?—Very much; that is a great evil in the country; we would wish to concentrate them, or to join two or more of them together; but what can be done with the people? We cannot remove them. Some of them do a great deal of harm: where the moss is exhausted they burn all the surface; and we cannot turn them adrift in this manner without a house for them and their children to go into.

3251. You are prevented by motives of humanity from doing that?—Nothing else; we have a great desire to do it, but we are prevented by that.

3252. Would you consider it more profitable if you could consolidate the small holdings and make them larger?—I believe that it would, on the whole, be more profitable to the proprietors, if they were to turn the whole district into sheep pasture; and the rents would be more sure.

3253. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Are those patches of land ill cultivated?—All are cultivated with the spade; many parts of it are incapable of any other mode of cultivation, the land is so intersected with rocks and big stones.

3254. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] Are there any large sheep-farms in existence?—Several.

3255. Since when was that custom introduced into that part of the country?—Before I came to reside there.

3256. There has been no extension of it since you came to reside there?—Some.

3257. Has that been found profitable to landlords?—Yes; they would not do it if it was not.

3258. What was done with the population who were displaced by those new consolidations?—Some of them emigrated to Canada; as to the others, I do not know what became of them.

3259. Were they received at all by the small holders who still remained, by subdividing the small holdings?—They are rather at distance from where I live.

3260. *Chairman*.] Do you encourage as much as possible the minute subdivision of lands in the crofts?—I discourage them: I would wish to add some of the smaller divisions together if I could. It is not in my power without turning the people adrift.

3261. Mr. *C. Bruce*.] You do not imagine, do you, that it would be for your interest, provided this population were removed by any means, to encourage again a population of that sort?—It is the very last thing I would think of.

3262. Should you think it necessary, if the Government gave you any aid in removing that population, that they should take any particular measures to prevent the recurrence of the evil?—I do not think that it would be apt to recur. The principal causes of our superabundant population are, early marriages, and the sub-setting system. Some, when they found that they were getting into bad circumstances, would take in a partner with them; others would sub-set at a higher rent than they paid themselves; but the difference went into their own pockets; the landlords did not get a shilling of it: others again, when their sons married, would give a portion of their land to them, and to their sons-in-law. They appeared to have an idea, that so long as they paid their rent, they might do with the land what they liked without asking leave of the proprietor. Since I came there, there have been sub-sets close to me without my knowledge. It was considered so much a regular matter of course, that the ground-officer never informed me of it. I suppose it is the same with the more distant proprietors; I dare say

Mr. M. Mackenzie. they never heard of it until after the sub-setting took place, and their compassion would then prevent them from removing people.

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3263. Have you taken any steps to arrest that course of proceeding?—It is all put a stop to now in that district. If some of the superfluous population were removed and sub-setting put a stop to, (which, indeed, I may say it is now,) and also early marriages, the old people would be dying off, and when the young people found they could not contract early marriages, they would seek for employment elsewhere: some have gone into the Glasgow and Liverpool vessels, being all bred to the sea from their infancy.

3264. You say you can put a stop to the system of sub-setting; do you contemplate anything which would put a stop to the system of early marriages?—Only by telling the people that they will be immediately removed, and warning the parents, that if they take their married children into their houses, they will not be allowed to continue on the property; that is the only check I am aware of.

3265. And you think that those checks would be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of that evil?—I think, if a stop were put to early marriages, the increase of population might be prevented. If no additional houses were allowed to be built, population could not increase materially.

3266. What security would there be that the proprietors, who at one time encouraged that population, should not encourage it again?—I think the proprietors never encouraged it; I think it was entirely done by the tenants, so far as I have been able to learn.

3267. How do you imagine that it first arose; what was the first cause of it?—The causes I have mentioned are the only ones I have heard of.

3268. Was there any kelp manufacture?—Very little; some, but of no importance.

3269. Then the cessation of the kelp trade has not prevented the increase of the population?—It has, I conceive, had no effect whatever on the population in that quarter, either as to its increase or its state of destitution; the fundamental cause of which I consider to be the utter poverty of the people, occasioned greatly by the want of access to markets. If they had roads, they would get money for their fish, and be able, in years of scarcity, to bring victuals to their families. Another great cause is, that in that wet climate, the crops are frequently damaged in harvest, and in that case there is no possibility of getting sound seed; they cannot bring it from other parts; they could from Dingwall if there was a road to it; but they are obliged to sow the damaged seed, and the result is another bad crop; that frequently happens; and I consider it to be a great cause of the frequency of bad crops. Then in a severe winter the cattle die for want of provender. I have seen a tenant thus lose two or three in a season. He would willingly have given one to save the rest; but if he had the money in his hand he could not bring a cart of hay for their relief. These two last circumstances I consider to be very great causes of the depressed state of the people in that quarter. I have lived 50 years in Easter Ross; and I believe that if the population of Lochbroom and Gairloch were similarly situated in regard to markets, that is, if the district were opened up by roads, their condition, considering the great advantage of the fishery, would be better than that of the same classes in Easter Ross.

3270. How happens it that no roads have been opened in that country?—The tenants have been paying road money for 30 years, and during the whole of that time not one shilling has been laid out within the district. The last year, part of it was laid out on the confines of the district, but during the 30 previous years nothing has been done. There is not one road that is passable in the whole district.

3271. Have the people and the proprietors considered it to be a great hardship to pay money for making roads and getting no roads?—The people do consider it very hard.

3272. Mr. W. F. Mackenzie.] You say you have no turnpike roads in that part of the country?—None at all, nor any roads.

3273. Have you no statute labour conversion Act in that county?—Yes; the people have paid road money these 30 years, but they have not a foot of road in consideration of their payments.

3274. Why, how does that come about?—The road trustees know that; I cannot say.

3275. Are

3275. Are not the proprietors of that district the trustees?—Yes.

Mr. M. Mackenzie.

3276. Then why do they apply the money for the repairs of the roads to other purposes?—I have not attended the road meetings in this district. It is not long since I came to it; but I have attended many road meetings in Easter Ross. On the property I had there, which I sold to the Duke of Sutherland, the people have paid road money also for 30 years, yet the district road was in such a wretched state they could not walk on it, but were obliged to go on the adjoining fields; they could not get a shilling from the trustees to put it in repair. The money was laid out in other parishes on the roads, as much for the improvement of the properties of the trustees as for the public use.

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3277. You attended those meetings, did you?—Yes, I did; and I gave them up in disgust.

3278. Have you attended any meeting of the statute labour road trustees in the district of Wester Ross?—I have come to Wester Ross but lately; and the distance is so great to where the meetings are held, that it was not very easy, at my age, to go there without a road.

3279. How can you expect to have a road if you do not go to the meetings and insist on having the statute labour money applied to its proper purpose?—Even if we had roads within the district they would be of no use without a communication from the district to other parts of the country; and the proprietors are unable, if they were willing, to do that. It should be done by Government. The proprietors consider that the Government is bound, in good faith, to complete the roads in that quarter left unexecuted by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Roads and Bridges in the Highlands.

3280. Mr. C. Bruce.] Is the Committee to understand, that even if you did attend at the district road meetings, and if you did obtain a grant of the commutation money, that such is the extent of the district, that that grant would have no effect in making the road of any avail to you?—None, or very little, without making a road from the district to Dingwall.

3281. Or to the roads already made?—Or to the roads already made elsewhere; that is, at Dingwall, and Easter Ross, and Oghell.

3282. How did it happen that when Government were making Parliamentary roads in the county of Ross, no parts of them were extended into that district?—In 1803 and 1805 Government passed Acts for opening, in the words of the Act, “extensive communications” in the Highlands of Scotland, whereby the industry of the people would be promoted, and the fisheries encouraged. The roads that were most necessary were reported by Mr. Telford, on oath; six of those roads were in the county of Ross, and the two first were in the district of Lochbroom; the third was in the district of Gairloch. The three roads in the other parts of the county have been made, but these three are still unexecuted. The heritors and proprietors of Lochbroom and Gairloch paid their proportion of the expense of the other roads that were made, on the faith that all the roads mentioned in the Act should be made as the Act directed; and they still pay 150*l.* a year for keeping those other roads in repair, yet there is still not one foot of road made to their own district, as there should have been according to the Act. We applied to the Parliamentary Commissioners, and here is a copy of our memorial.

3283. Can you tell the Committee how it happened that those roads so recommended by Mr. Telford were not made?—I cannot tell; the Commissioners have never stated; they were agreed to by the county, and the money for one of them was even lodged in the Bank.

3284. Lord Teignmouth.] Without questioning you further as to the transactions relative to the roads of which you speak, not being made, supposing those roads had been made, would they have contributed materially to the permanent improvement of the country?—Most of all things, nothing would tend so much; and until they are made, I do not think that district can be improved by any means while the people have no access to markets. A road has been made to Loch Carron, and this last year 100 carts have been seen in one day going from thence to Dingwall with fish. If there was such a road to Lochbroom and Gairloch, the people would carry their fish to Dingwall, and the fish they sent off in the evening might be there by breakfast time next morning. They could bring back seed-corn, or meal, or anything they wanted; this would be a great preventative of scarcity.

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3285. Do you think that if those roads were made, the consequence would be, that the people in the district of which you speak could be permanently provided for without having recourse to emigration?—No; I think emigration, to take away the surplus population, should be the first step; after that, I have not the least doubt, if the roads were made, there would be no complaint of destitution anywhere; for they could get sound seed, and hay to keep their cattle alive in bad years, as well as meal for their families; they would have no excuse then.

3286. What are the sizes of the patches of land allotted to the different tenants?—They are all of different sizes, some are five or six or seven acres; only a part of my little property has been measured, and upon one part of it the lots are four acres and a half of arable land to each tenant, and the other parts seven or eight acres; on the rest of the property, I suppose, on an average, they may be five or six or seven acres; with the spade husbandry a tenant cannot manage much more. A man should never get more than he can manage; if he does, part of it will be allowed to go waste, and the rest will not be properly cultivated; you add to his burden without increasing his means of meeting it.

3287. The land so far as it is cultivated by the spade, is very profitably cultivated, is it not?—I think it is just as well as that with the plough.

3288. You stated also that the tenants were able to provide long boats for the fishery, boats of long keel?—Fifteen feet keel; some of the tenants have boats themselves, and the others join and have a boat between them, and they divide the fish.

3289. Supposing the tenants were disposed to emigrate, they have means sufficient to enable them to contribute something, perhaps much, to that object, have they not?—I think they would contribute something, but I cannot say how much; they would have to provide themselves with clothes and other articles.

3290. Do you not think that, with the produce of the land and their boats, and other little property they might possess, they might fairly be expected to contribute somewhat largely to the purpose of emigration?—Probably they might contribute nearly half; I do not think they could contribute so much as that; a third perhaps.

3291. Mr. W. F. Mackenzie.] The tenants?—Yes; but some of them are so poor they could contribute very little.

3292. Lord Teignmouth.] The landed proprietors would be disposed also to contribute to the object?—I have no doubt they would.

3293. In what proportion?—I cannot say.

3294. Mr. W. F. Mackenzie.] It would depend on their wealth, I suppose, how much they would be disposed to contribute?—And their inclination, and the urgency of the matter. If they could get the lands well set afterwards, they would contribute more, I suppose.

3295. Mr. T. Mackenzie.] Can you describe the general size of the holdings in that district; what do you conceive to be the smallest size for their comfort?—As much as one man and his family can manage; I think a man cannot manage more than six or seven acres; that would supply his family with provisions, but it would afford nothing for rent; they look to the fisheries for the rent.

3296. Lord Teignmouth.] What becomes of the children of the tenants who occupy those small holdings?—After being removed?

3297. How do they provide for them?—Their little arable lands generally, if they have enough, are sufficient for their families; if they have not enough, they provide for them by their shift; if a man has a son of sufficient age, he sends him to the Caithness or Peterhead fishery, and his earnings contribute so much to the maintenance of the family; the rest they make out by fishing at home; that is the only mode of providing for them; there is no such thing as land labour; that is, hired labour.

3298. Have you turned your attention to the subject of an assessment for the poor in Scotland?—In that quarter the poor are in general very kindly treated by the other tenants.

3299. Have you any sort of assessment in your parish?—There is no legal assessment.

3300. There is still a legal assessment?—It is only voluntary; what one chooses to give.

3301. Do you think that if there were a legal assessment in the western part of

of Scotland it would tend to discourage the increase of the population?—I think the increase of the population is already sufficiently discouraged, so much so, that no increase will likely take place.

Mr. M. Mackenzie.

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3302. You think the landed proprietors in the western part of Scotland are fully aware of the mischiefs of the past system, and are now universally determined to correct it?—Yes, quite so.

3303. That is, so far as you are acquainted with it?—Yes; I do not think, if there was a poor assessment, that the poor would be so well off as they are now, for the people give them meal, and potatoes, and plenty of fish; everything they have they divide with them, the Highlanders are so kind-hearted to each other.

3304. Have any people emigrated from your neighbourhood?—Yes, some have, and they invite others to emigrate—their friends.

3305. To what part of the world have they emigrated?—To Canada.

3306. Have they gone on to the United States?—No.

3307. *Chairman.*] You said, Mr. Mackenzie, it would be a great advantage that a certain portion of the people should be removed, if possible, from Lochbroom?—Yes, I think it would be a relief to the district.

3308. Suppose Government were inclined to grant a sum of money for effecting that object, would you, as a proprietor, contribute anything towards it?—Yes, I think I would.

3309. *Mr. W. S. O'Brien.*] Speaking of your own individual case, what portion do you think it would be just you should be called on to contribute?—That would require some consideration; I cannot say on the moment.

3310. You have said, that if roads were opened in the district to which your evidence relates, that the population would then be absorbed in the ordinary agricultural labour of the country?—No, I do not know that I said that.

3311. That if you got the roads, the people would not then be too populous?—They would have access to the markets.

3312. Supposing that the roads were now opened, do you think that the population would be too numerous, as compared with the means of employment?—I do not think the opening of the roads would add to their number; it would meliorate their condition; and without it I do not think their condition ever will be effectually or permanently improved.

3313. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Do you think that if those roads were made, the population now existing in that country could find profitable employment?—They would find no other employment than in carrying fish to market, because there is no other employment; they would be able to sell their fish.

3314. Do you think that in that district, with a population of 10,000 people, they could be maintained in any employment, having roads, by carrying fish to market?—All the employment they could get would be merely access to the markets, which is all they want.

3315. Is there at Dingwall any such demand for fish as would enable those people to derive a sufficient subsistence if they had the means of carrying fish there?—The people of Loch Carron carry fish to Easter Ross, Cromarty, and I believe to Inverness too, and seem to get all sold which the herring vessels do not take away.

3316. *Chairman.*] But you are aware that this last fishing was a very extraordinary one?—In that quarter I believe it was.

3317. And that it very rarely occurs; not once in 20 years that they have so good a fishing there?—I am aware of that; but there is always a fishing in Lochbroom, at least, generally every year, more or less. Without fishing, the people could not pay their rents; they cannot pay them out of the land. It is on the fishing they depend principally.

3318. *Lord Teignmouth.*] You recommended just now the encouragement of the fisheries; to what particular mode of encouragement did you refer?—The principal encouragement is to open the markets by roads and by steam navigation. I understand the Duke of Sutherland has said that he would give 500*l.* a year to any Glasgow company that would send a steamer to Thurso. That would be an immense benefit to that part of the country; it would give a great stimulus to industry, and afford a market for fish and other articles; but the steamers do not visit all parts of the coast; they call at certain parts only, and unless there were roads to those parts people could not carry their fish there; they never can depend on the sea in that boisterous climate.

3319. You spoke of the people of Loch Carron having access to the market of

Mr. M. Mackenzie. Dingwall; is not the population of Loch Carron superfluous?—I am not acquainted with the population of Loch Carron.

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3320. You are not aware whether there is a very large population at Loch Carron?—I am quite ignorant of that part of the country.

3321. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Is there such a demand for fish, if they brought it to Dingwall, that they could give them a sufficient return for their fish to support them during the rest of the year?—I never heard of fish being sent there from any part that did not find a market; I believe there would be a market for all the fish that could be sent, either there or in Easter Ross and Inverness.

3322. Then, the conclusion which the Committee would come to from that would be, that if the roads are made, there is no redundancy of population?—I think there is still a redundancy of population, but the remaining population would be in so much better a situation than they are, that there would be, I apprehend, little chance of destitution; for beside selling their fish, they would have access to supplies, which at present they have not.

3323. But there would be a redundancy of population in the present state of things, even if the roads were made?—I think the population is at present too great.

3324. Do you mean so great that the population could not find profitable employment, if the roads were made?—Not all of them, but the remaining population would be in an infinitely better position. Take any part of Great Britain and shut them out from the markets and roads, and they must be poor.

3325. *Chairman.*] I understand you to say that the roads would be a very great improvement to their condition, but still, notwithstanding, the population would remain superabundant?—Certainly, but the roads would be a great means of improving the condition of the remaining population.

3326. *Mr. C. Bruce.*] Suppose Government to give any aid for removing, by emigration, the surplus population, are you aware whether the proprietors would concur in any measure which Government might think just of assessing themselves for part of the expense of removal?—I have had no conversation with the proprietors on the subject; I do not know what their ideas might be.

3327. In your own individual case would you?—I think I would.

3328. Would you willingly be assessed in a certain amount of expense for removing the surplus population?—I certainly would be willing, and I believe all of the proprietors would, but I cannot say to what extent.

3329. You are not prepared to state to the Committee to what extent of the expense you would go?—No.

3330. Suppose it were stated to you that an individual would be removed to Canada, and settled comfortably there for a sum of 6*l.*, and that the Government was willing to pay a third of that expense, and that the authorities or companies at Canada were willing to pay another third, would you be willing yourself to undertake the remaining expense?—I think the proprietors and people would pay the other third.

3331. *Mr. T. Mackenzie.*] As to the administration of justice in that district, owing to the want of roads, are not the ambulatory visits of the sheriffs, which are of immense advantage, completely prevented?—There is no more access to justice than there is to markets; at present the courts of law at Dingwall are at a distance of from 40 to 70 miles from the population of the district.

3332. That is, the want of roads prevents justice being given to them?—Yes; they cannot recover a small debt without carrying their witnesses that distance and being away a week, besides their expenses, so they take the law into their own hands, and being a little wild and uncivilized from the want of intercourse with the other parts of the country, outrages and barbarities are committed which are nowhere else heard of in Scotland, such as cutting the throats of horses, driving cattle into the sea and drowning them; they have even in the newspapers been accused of flaying horses alive. Some minor outrages consist with my own knowledge; all the woods have been nearly destroyed; they stripped upwards of 100 trees one night close to my house of their bark. I appointed a wood-keeper to save the rest, and a shot was fired at him, and he was obliged to leave that part of the country. At another time, they stabbed and houghed the sheep of a tenant. I represented these circumstances to the late Lord Advocate when I was last in town, two or three years ago, and urged our claims on Government for at least protection to property; and I at the same time took the liberty to suggest, that the simplest and easiest way to bring the people into order

order was to direct the sheriff to hold courts twice a year at Ullapool and Poolewe, in terms of the late Sheriff Act; that the very appearance of these courts in the midst of them would tend greatly to civilize the people and bring them into subordination to the laws. At present, the sheriff cannot do so without the risk of breaking his neck on the way; two years ago, a man and horse and cart, in attempting to go to Dingwall, fell over a rock and were dashed to pieces.

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3333. Is there not access to Poolewe at present?—Not by land.

3334. Not by the lake, by Lochmaree?—Partly by Lochmaree.

3335. If there is a road put down, could not a boat be had to go down to Poolewe?—Yes. There was an attempt to hold sessions of the peace at Ullapool; but it has in a great degree failed for want of justices. There were only two; one an agent to the Fishery Society, having 50*l.* a year, and another, a merchant in the village; they could not be expected to know much about the law; and the people could not have the same respect for them as they would have for the sheriff courts.

3336. Mr. O'Brien.] What is the reason this district is so much neglected by the county, who are authorized to raise rates for making roads?—None of the proprietors reside there. It is an out-of-the-way district, quite remote from the others.

3337. Lord Teignmouth.] Has not the illicit distillation of spirits ceased in the district of which you speak?—Not quite, but very nearly. We had some seizures last year by the excise.

3338. Has the practice decreased partly in consequence of the decrease on the duty of spirits?—It has decreased from the activity of the officers and the largeness of the amount of fines imposed on delinquents.

3339. Then it appears that there is no want of protection in the district, so far as the illicit distillation of spirits goes?—There are excise officers and the crews of Government vessels. Government cutters are there constantly roaming about, and are very active in suppressing land smugglers.

Martis, 18^o die Maii, 1841.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Henry James Baillie.
Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Cumming Bruce.
Mr. E. Ellice.

Mr. T. Mackenzie.
Mr. W. Mackenzie.
Lord Teignmouth.
Mr. Tufnell.

HENRY JAMES BAILLIE, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Rolph, Esquire, called in; and Examined.

3340. Chairman.] HAVE you any further information to give to the Committee?—Yes, I have; I wish to make some remarks with reference to some questions previously put to me, and which I requested time to answer. The first question which I will reply to was, as to the expense that would be incurred during four days in passing from the Rideau Canal to Kingston; that expense would not exceed two dollars per head, or about 8*s.* sterling.

Thos. Rolph, Esq.

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3341. Mr. Ellice.] Is that from Montreal to Toronto?—From Montreal to Kingston.

3342. Would they go up the Ottawa, and by the Canal?—Yes.

3343. What would be the means of transit from Kingston to Toronto?—Daily, I might say, by steam-boats.

3344. That would require a certain sum in addition?—Yes; that is under the Government surveillance altogether, and brought to the smallest charge possible; I dare say it would not exceed 7*s.* 6*d.*, but I believe a great deal of occupation would be furnished at Kingston and its vicinity; I was asked also what amount of expense would be necessary to support a family going on land during the period, before they could support themselves; I consider that 15*l.* sterling would be ample.

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3345. Is that on an average per head?—No; I should say an average of 15*l.* (equal to nearly 75 dollars) for a man and his wife and three children.

3346. Do you mean to say 15*l.* would support a family of five for nine months, including the winter months?—No, but from May till the autumn season; if they go early in the year on the land, I reckon that that would support them till the time that they raised a crop.

3347. Does it not stand to reason that corn would not come in till the next spring?—If they went on the land in a sufficiently early season of the year, they might raise a sufficient crop both of potatoes and corn to maintain them during the winter.

3348. Supposing they became settled on a wild tract of land, on which there was no clearance in May, do you think that they would raise sufficient for their subsistence during the winter by the month of October?—I do; if they were on the land in May, most certainly.

3349. Do you take into consideration that these people are totally ignorant of the country, and the ordinary manner of clearing the ground?—There have been instances in which this has taken place, and I think, under proper arrangements and regulations, it might occur again; and not only occur again, but it might be very common, if they have proper instructions given to them, or if it was done under a system of management; the Governor-General of British North America has strongly advised, on that account, the desirability of their being placed on locations of land which are destined for the purpose, as early in the season as possible.

3350. Taking into consideration the seasons, the nature of the weather, and also they being themselves unused to clear land in Canada, is there not a great risk that the crops may be deficient for the purpose of supporting them?—There is some fear of that sort, but my own advice would be, not to recommend their going on the land in the first instance, but that they should be labourers at first; I think that, by far the most prudent course to pursue, as there is a risk, from their being unacquainted with the habits of the country, and the mode of cultivation, and there are many obstacles to their success.

3351. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Is not the produce of the first year usually very scanty?—No; the produce of the first year from the virgin soil, the first crop generally, after destroying the wood, is very ample.

3352. What is it before the destroying of the wood?—They cannot raise any crop but a scanty crop of corn; the best crop is generally wheat, but the first crop is much mixed up with the wood; that is unavoidable, but still it is excellent on the virgin soil.

3353. Mr. *Ellice*.] Do you not think that taking all the risks into consideration, that it would be proper when these poor people get out, to provide them with at least the means of subsistence over and above what their own labour may procure for them, till the spring of the year ensuing after their emigration?—That would be a most proper and judicious scheme of regulation, always contemplating that it is the intention to put them at once on the land; but I think as a general principle, it is very desirable to promote as early habits of industry as possible, and to throw them, as much as possible, on their own resources; and I think that that which has been carried into effect very frequently with the cultivation of a new tract of land, is that of repairing the roads, giving them some employment by which they obtain wages, and go on gradually with the cultivation of the land; at the same time they are enabled to follow the employment on the roads, or some contiguous work, by which they are able to provide for themselves during the winter; and during the winter they could go on in chopping the wood, which could be destroyed in the ensuing year; it could not be burnt on the land in winter, but it is felled and cut up.

3354. Lord *Teignmouth*.] What are the facilities for the emigrants obtaining employment as labourers, independently of the public works?—The public works are the main things I look to for their maintenance, because the Governor-general has it in contemplation and intends to advise the Parliament to carry on some very great public works; and he has stated in his despatch to Lord John Russell, which is now published by order of the House of Commons, that he has recommended several public works—the continuation of the great road from Frederickton to Quebec, a water communication from the river Richelieu to Missisquoi Bay on the Lake Champlain, and other public works.

3355. Do

3355. Do your facilities for affording employment to emigrants very much depend on the execution of those public works?—Certainly. *Thos. Rolph, Esq.*

3356. Was there not a temporary depreciation in the value of land in Canada? 18 May 1841.
—Yes.

3357. What did that arise from?—From the civil commotions existing in the provinces, and from the invasions that also took place from the United States.

3358. Has the value of land completely recovered that temporary depreciation?—It has.

3359. *Mr. O'Brien.*] Is there any law in Canada by which, if these people are thrown out of employment, and the head of the family falls into a state of disease and sickness, and the children become destitute, is there any law or regulation upon which they can come for relief?—There are no poor laws at all.

3360. Is there any national fund for relief in those cases?—No. That is what brings me to the point which I wish to state to the Committee. From a recent despatch which I have received from Lord Sydenham, it appears that the great objection on principle to funds being granted for the passage of emigrants is, that the funds might be appropriated far better as respects the emigrants themselves that go out; he says, that he decidedly objects to a grant from the Imperial Parliament for free passages. He thinks the sum that would be obtained from Parliament for such a service must, under any circumstances, be inconsiderable, and adequate therefore but to the transport of a very few. It would nevertheless raise the most extravagant expectations in all intending emigrants, and would thereby paralyze all individual exertions among them. It would create intense disappointment and discontent among those who were excluded from its participation; while in the case of the poorest class of emigrants, it would in reality be a boon only to the landlord or parish, who would otherwise have had to bear the expense of the emigrants' passage. If, as his Excellency trusts, Parliament should in its liberality grant a sum towards the promotion of emigration to Canada, there are other objects besides the payment of the passages of emigrants to which it may be applied with much greater public advantage, and with much more effect in aid of the object in view. Then he proposes that a medical attendant should go out, armed with the authority of an agent, to see that the ship was properly provisioned; that the policies of the underwriters were duly enforced; that no want of provisions should take place, and the emigrants should be protected from fraud and imposition, to which they have been exposed from the inefficiency of the Passengers' Act; that they should be supplied with medical assistance if sick on their arrival; and that other portions of the fund should be laid out in carrying on public works as immediately contiguous as possible to the parts where they arrive, as national works, and that they shall be there placed in employment upon them; but he has an extreme objection that any portion should go from the Imperial Treasury to the payment of passages. I thought, as you were anxious to know the view of the provincial Government, you should know what was the view of the representative of the Imperial Government also. He states that Her Majesty's Government had given from the Imperial Treasury last year, considerable assistance to the provincial resources to facilitate emigration, and that such aid could not be looked for again; and that the finances of Canada would not at present permit the appropriation of any part of them for free passage or internal transport of emigrants. He says, last year the Imperial Government assisted the emigration to Canada very largely, but there was no expected assistance to the emigrants this year, and he recommends the system which I have described.

3361. *Lord Teignmouth.*] Is the mode proposed by Lord Sydenham with respect to emigration likely to take effect?—I have no knowledge of what the Government intend to do on the subject, but I think the recommendation so strongly enforced by Lord Sydenham, and being also aware of the desire of the Imperial Government to render the system as advantageous as possible, I hope it is likely it may take place.

3362. Have not the abuses in some instances been very great?—Very great.

3363. Are the abuses which you have represented to the Committee still prevailing?—I think that the agitation on the subject has lessened them this year.

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Examined.

3364. *Chairman.*] The Committee are anxious to know whether your Grace's estate on the Western Coast of Scotland is not very populous? — Very much so, the island of Tyrie particularly.

3365. Has not that superabundant population arisen in a great measure in consequence of the measures adopted by your predecessor in granting crofts and sub-dividing the land?—Chiefly; it is that which has been productive of great evil, by dividing the farms into such small crofts, that they scarcely afford the means of subsistence.

3366. Have you put a stop to that system now?—As much as I can I have; I have not yet had time to alter the system completely.

3367. Do you not suppose that the Highland proprietors will adopt the course as much as possible, where the lands are in a similar situation to yours, of preventing the sub-division of the lands?—I should think they will all try to get rid of that system as fast as possible.

3368. Do you think it probable that the distress may have been occasioned by a deficient means of cultivation, seeing the population complain which exist there at present?—I do not think it is cultivated as much as it possibly may be in some parts, but I do not think it would be able to produce much more by any mode of cultivation.

3369. Are you of opinion that emigration would be the only means of placing the remaining population in a more comfortable situation?—I think so; I think it would be the means of relieving the proper population on the island very much from the present difficulty, and enabling them to live comfortably on it.

3370. From your knowledge of the Highlands and Highland proprietors generally, do you think that such an emigration could be carried into effect by their own efforts, without any assistance from Government?—Not to any great extent, certainly not.

3371. Are you of opinion that the landed proprietors would, to the utmost of their means, assist Government in their endeavours to remove the superabundant population?—I should say they certainly would, as far as they can; they are not themselves very rich, and cannot afford to do it to any great extent.

3372. Lord *Teignmouth.*] Are you not aware that the estates of several of the landed proprietors in the West of Scotland are very much encumbered?—Very much, several of them.

3373. Are they not encumbered to such an extent as to prevent them contributing any portion towards emigration?—Most may contribute some portion; some will not be able to do so at all.

3374. Are you aware of the difference of opinion entertained amongst some of the landed proprietors as to the advisability of emigration?—I think they all unite in this, that emigration, if well managed, would be the most advantageous mode of relieving the population.

3375. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether the people would be inclined to emigrate?—I think a great number of them would, for this reason, that a great number of the Highlanders have gone, by the assistance of their landlords, already to Canada; and having got a number of relations and friends there, others would be inclined to emigrate to that country.

3376. Would not emigration tend to relieve the landlords from part of their embarrassments?—Most undoubtedly it would.

3377. Mr. *O'Brien.*] Has the process of ejectment for non-payment of rent gone on to a considerable extent in Scotland?—Not to my knowledge.

3378. The Scotch landlords have the same power as other landlords in other parts of the kingdom, of ejecting for non-payment of rent; therefore, if they allow the population to continue on the estate after the tenancy ceases to be available to that power, it is an act of kindness on their part?—Certainly.

3379. It would be nothing more but mere compassion which would induce them to contribute large funds for the purpose of emigration?—They might be in some degree interested, because the estate would be benefited ultimately by the removal of a certain portion of the population.

3380. If they chose to adopt the measure themselves, is it not quite within their legal competence to transfer the people without any condition whatever?—Precisely so, as I understand the law.

3381. Is the present system of the poor laws, as acted on in any part of Scotland with which you are acquainted, such as to render the population so ejected a burden on the estates?—We have no poor laws in that part of Scotland to which I am particularly referring. The poor are all voluntarily supported by a gratuitous collection at the church door, or by assessments on the parish.

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3382. Is it your opinion, that in case the Government should contribute funds for the purpose of emigration, that the landlord should be called upon to provide a portion of the contribution by way of assessment?—The proportion the landlords should be called on to contribute should be very small, otherwise it could not be complied with.

3383. Is there any course which you would suggest, by which the recurrence of any excess of population could be prevented in case a portion of the present excess was removed?—I do not see how I can; it would gradually increase in the same way again, except in this point of view, that you might say the lands would be differently divided, and they would not be given to such a description of people as by the old system they were.

3384. Has your Grace considered what is the effect of a system of poor laws in preventing such increase?—I have not considered such a subject; I am not acquainted with the poor laws; I have not studied them, and I therefore could not say.

3385. Are the Committee to understand that you have formed no decisive opinion as to the effect of poor laws in Scotland?—I certainly have not. I am uninformed on that subject at present.

3386. Mr. E. Ellice.] You have said that the superabundant population on the Island of Tyri has been occasioned by the system of crofting; do you not suppose that the system of crofting was adopted because it produced a better rent to the proprietor of the estate?—Not at all; it was entirely an indulgence to the people, and an endeavour to give them support, which it certainly did; but at the same time it tended to give a temporary rent.

3387. Was that system of crofting introduced in consequence of the distress that came upon the people after the failure of the kelp trade?—No, I believe long before that time; but that was certainly one of the greatest of all evils for the island.

3388. Was the population of the island of Tyri, a natural increase of the population, and not from any quantity of people brought into the island for the purpose of the kelp trade?—Not at all, entirely a native population.

3389. You have said you would try to put a stop to that system of crofting?—Certainly, I shall do so eventually; but I must do it very gradually unless emigration takes place.

3390. What steps would you take to put a stop to the system of crofting without emigration?—I have not considered the best means of doing it; no doubt my object is to get the farms divided into large proportions, and have proper tenants on them, and the rest of the tenants to be provided for by emigration, or induced to go to the low country.

3391. You would not think of dispossessing the poor people by the rights of the Scotch law, in order to make a larger profit yourself by having large farms?—Certainly not.

3392. Are you not aware that that system has been extensively pursued in the Highlands, of people being dispossessed who occupied small farms, in order to make up large farms?—I have been told so, but I do not know it myself.

3393. You have said you supposed that other landed proprietors would in general promote emigration to the utmost of their power, what reason have you to suppose that they would do so?—I have the greatest reason, that they would benefit themselves by so doing.

3394. Have you any means of knowing that they would do so to any extent?—None beyond that.

3395. Have you any reason beyond your own supposition that it is their interest to do so?—And the knowledge that some individuals would do it. I cannot say generally, except from the principle of self-interest.

3396. You have also said that the Scotch landlords are generally too poor to enable them to contribute any large sum for the purposes of emigration?—I think so.

3397. Do you state that with reference to the aggregate rental of their estates,

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or the means of the proprietors of those estates?—The means of the proprietors of those estates generally.

3398. Do you take into consideration the general state of debt which exists on the Highland properties?—Yes.

3399. Is your Grace's experience confined to your own estate?—Almost entirely.

3400. You know nothing of Ross-shire or Inverness-shire?—I know very little of any other district but Argyleshire, where my property lies.

3401. Suppose an extensive emigration was to take place from Scotland, what would you propose to do with the poor that still remain; do you think that the present means of subsistence which they have would be sufficient to maintain them in comfort?—I think it would; it is generally believed so in all the parishes that I am acquainted with.

3402. You have already said that you can give no opinion as to any system or alteration in the present poor laws?—No, I am not sufficiently informed on the subject to give an opinion.

3403. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Your Grace has stated that the estates would be ultimately benefited by the removal of the superabundant population from them, and also that the estates at present are so much burthened that the proprietors would not be able to contribute largely to the funds necessary for emigration; but as their estates would be ultimately benefited by it, do you not think if a sum was received from Government it should be done by way of a loan, ultimately to be repaid by the owners of the estates benefited, and not as a gift?—I think that any loan of that kind to the extent that the estates would be found benefited, should be charged on each estate, but there is in general no rule as to the amount.

3404. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Is your Grace able to form an opinion as to the extent the tenants might contribute for their own emigration?—I think they would be able to contribute very little; some of them might contribute, but it would be in small sums; they are exceedingly poor, and cannot contribute much.

3405. Do they show any disinclination to emigrate?—Generally, I think they did; but of late years they have rather seemed inclined to emigrate to the province of the Canadas.

3406. Are you aware whether the reports that have reached them from their friends in Canada, are favourable or otherwise?—Generally favourable.

3407. Mr. *O'Brien*.] Assuming the expense of emigration to the Canadas to be 4*l.* 10*s.* a head, do you think the landlords, generally speaking, would contribute 30*s.* a head, one-third of the whole expense?—I should think they might, to the extent of a small number of emigrants, but they could not pay this proportion for any large number of emigrants in one year; it must be very gradual.

3408. Would you consider an expectation on the part of Government, in case they should apply public aid for that purpose, that the landlords should contribute one-third, an extravagant proportion to be paid by them?—I should not think it was; but it must be allowed to remain at their option how much they are to contribute in each year, because if the Government were to say they will require many people to emigrate from a certain district, and that the landlords should pay one-third of the expenses, they could not do so.

3409. Does your Grace think, that if Government were to hold out the prospect of emigration upon those terms, that a very considerable portion of the present redundant population would be removed by the joint contributions of the landlords and the Government?—I think it might, with regard to large estates; my own, for instance: I might, by means of other funds, be enabled to pay a certain proportion, perhaps a considerable proportion, in one year; but there are many small proprietors, who have no other funds to look to, who could not be found to do so.

3410. Have you any objection to state whether, in your individual case, you consider the proportion of one-third as reasonable or not?—I think it is a reasonable proportion; and I should have no objection whatever myself to contribute that proportion, if the number of emigrants was left to my own discretion, so that I should only be at a certain expense every year.

3411. Can you state to the Committee what is the population of Tyri?—Between 4,000 and 5,000 souls; nearly 5,000.

3412. Of that number what proportion do you think ought to be removed?

—Two

—Two thousand, I think, should emigrate, if a comfortable situation can be assured to them.

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3413. Is there any other portion of your estate in which you think that the population should be lessened? —I have another estate in the Island of Mull; there are 1000 people there who are willing to emigrate.

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3414. Is there any other portion?—No other portion.

3415. With reference to your Grace's estate, on which there are those 3,000 persons whom you think ought to emigrate, would you be glad to aid the Government in promoting it?—Yes; but I could not promote the emigration of 3,000 souls at the rate of 30s. a head in one year.

3416. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Have those tenants any property of their own which they might dispose of, to form a fund in assisting their emigration?—None at all, I should think.

3417. Have they any boats belonging to them?—Yes they have.

3418. Have they any land?—No land, they have small crofts; some of them are tenants.

3419. Have they cattle?—They have a small quantity of cattle.

3420. Might they not, by a sale of those various descriptions of property, form a fund out of which they might contribute something?—I think that anything they could dispose of would be required for their own support in travelling to the part from which they are to embark, and giving them any comforts they might require during the passage.

3421. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Would you advise that an emigration of 2,000 persons from Scotland should take place simultaneously, or by degrees?—By degrees, certainly, particularly if the landlords are to subscribe one-third of the expenses; I must say it must be very gradual.

3422. Mr. *Ellice*.] Would you have any objection to pay one-third provided Government were willing to pay the remainder?—I should not in my own case; but there are many others who could not do so.

3423. Mr. *O'Brien*.] Speaking with reference to the interest of the population and not the landlord, is it your opinion that it is better that they should not be conveyed in one year?—I think it much better for the population themselves that they should not all be taken in one year.

3424. In how many years would you suggest that the 3,000 should be removed, speaking with reference to their interest?—I could not say exactly in what proportion; I can only say what proportion I should contribute to the expenses.

3425. Assuming Government to advance the whole fund?—Assuming Government advanced the whole fund, they might go very quickly.

3426. In how many years?—In three years.

3427. Supposing Government were to lend the proportion which the landlords would be compelled to contribute, and that loan was to be spread over such a number of years as to suit the convenience of the proprietors, are you of opinion that they should be conveyed in three years?—It would be to the advantage of the proprietors, because they would sooner get into a proper arrangement with regard to the sizes of their farms, and soon get a return of a good rent for that land for which they have no rent.

3428. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Do the crofts pay no rent all?—They pay no rent at all.

3429. Mr. *O'Brien*.] What is the usual size of crofts?—I cannot say.

3430. *Chairman*.] Do you mean they have a nominal rent, but do not pay it?—They have a nominal rent, payable to the tenant of the farm to which the croft belongs.

3431. Mr. *O'Brien*.] During the continuance of the kelp trade, was the population found to be in excess?—During the continuance of the kelp trade they were able to support themselves; when that failed, the land not being adequate to their support, they were left destitute.

3432. Were they able to pay better rent than they are now?—In the island of Tyri, the whole of the rent was obtained from the kelp, they did not get a single halfpenny of the rent from the tenants of the land; the kelp was received from the tenants, and was taken to the low country for sale; and whatever exceeded the rent the landlord thought proper to put as the value of the farm, was paid back to the tenant; he retained as much as he thought a fair rent, and paid back all the surplus money to the tenant.

3433. Does your Grace entirely despair of these people being able to live by fishing?—I do not; I think they are exceedingly discouraged in that respect; I

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think they might be enabled to carry on the fishery to a greater extent by themselves, and with more profit than they have hitherto.

3434. What encouragement do you think should be afforded to the fishery?—It is exceedingly difficult to say what encouragement should be given; I know my father tried to encourage it, by giving a certain number of boats and nets to the fishermen; but after a time they neglected to keep them in repair, and the fishery went down.

3435. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Is not your Grace aware, that on the western coast of Scotland the herring fishery has greatly failed?—Last year it failed most signally in Loch Fyne, which is the greatest herring fishery loch in the west of Scotland.

3436. Is not the most successful herring fishery on the western coast of Scotland, that which is carried on by large vessels going to different parts of the coast in pursuit of the herring?—As far as I am informed, the herring fishery is entirely carried on by open boats, and they are sold to the large vessels; they buy them up and salt them; they are all caught by open boats belonging to the inhabitants of the sea-coast; that is the universal practice.

3437. Does the local herring fishery succeed unless the herrings visit regularly that part of the coast where it is resorted to?—They generally come to the coast in June and remain till January following; I speak of Loch Fyne and the coast of Argyleshire.

3438. Are not the visits of the herrings at different parts of the coast known to be very capricious, and very uncertain?—It may be so in some parts, but not in Loch Fyne; I never knew an entire failure of the herring fishery in Loch Fyne till last year.

3439. Is not Loch Fyne, from its better sheltered situation, an exception to the general state of the western coast of Scotland, with regard to the fishery?—It is better sheltered, but the herrings are never fished for in open boats in the open sea; and as far as I know, it is generally in the bays and inlets of the coast that the herrings are caught.

3440. In the unsheltered coasts of Scotland, does not the herring fishery fail in certain years?—I never knew it happen before in Loch Fyne.

3441. Might not that be owing to Loch Fyne being more sheltered than any other part of the coast?—It may be so.

3442. Mr. *O'Brien*.] Is not the state of the Highlands of Scotland so unfavourable to the growth of grain as entirely to preclude the hope of agriculture in that country?—On the contrary, it has grown remarkably well.

3443. Why is not the growth of barley cultivated on the Highlands?—It is already on the Highlands as extensively as it can be.

3444. At present, is there arable land under cultivation?—There is some arable land, more might be cultivated, but the rearing of cattle and sheep is much more profitable.

3445. Suppose the land under pasture converted into agricultural purposes would not the nature of the soil allow of the growth of barley and oats?—In the island of Tyri, I think not; if the soil was broken up, the wind blows so strong and the sand is so exceedingly fine, that it is blown like a heavy fall of snow, and covers the whole island.

3446. Do you make the same remark as to the island of Mull?—Not at all.

3447. Is it your opinion that the lands of the island of Mull are capable of being applied to agricultural purposes, which are not in pasture?—I think they are.

3448. Would not their being converted into tillage give more employment to persons than being employed in sheep-walks?—Not profitably: I think it would be a great loss, because the grain would not sell at a price to pay; the ground is so steep and rocky, that to convert it into arable land would be an expense which it would not bear.

3449. You think that the grazing of cattle is more profitable?—Much more profitable.

3450. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Suppose the superabundant population was once removed by emigration, do you not think that it would increase again, unless some legislative means were adopted to prevent it?—I do not think that any legislative means could be used properly in that way; the landlords might use the means of keeping the land in large portions; that might prevent the increase of the population certainly.

3451. Was the introduction of thiscrofting system in the subdivision of the lands occasioned by the prospect of larger rents?—Not in the case of my property at least, because no larger rent was got, but it was merely to accommodate the superabundant population, to remove which there was no means existing.

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3452. And it was from motives of humanity?—Entirely from motives of kindness and humanity to the population: I speak of the land which I hold myself.

3453. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Are not many of the landed proprietors in the western parts of Scotland non-resident?—A great portion of them are.

3454. Is it not to be apprehended unless some legislative measure was introduced that there might be a great diversity of practice as to the management of the estates amongst the resident landlords and factors of the absent proprietors?—Certainly; but you could not possibly legislate with regard to the management of a man's own private property.

3455. I speak rather of the result of legislation, such as the introduction of the poor law, which might make it imperatively necessary that the landlords should exert themselves to prevent the recurrence of the evil occasioned by the multiplication of tenants that hitherto have existed on the estate?—I am not aware of the operation of the poor law, and I wish to say nothing on the subject.

3456. Mr. *O'Brien*.] Suppose, by a change of price it should become the interest of the landlords to convert their farms, now devoted to pasture, into arable land, in such a case, would not the population be rather deficient than otherwise if a considerable number should be removed by emigration?—That depends entirely on the portion you remove; if you remove too large a portion, that would inevitably be the case; but it would not be the interest of the Highland proprietors to remove a large portion, their interest is only to get rid of the superabundant population.

3457. Suppose you have removed all except the number necessary for attending to the flocks?—At present, there is a considerable portion of each farm that produces grain; there is no farm that is entirely pasture or entirely grain, it is a mixed cultivation; I therefore think, that the quantity of land now cultivated, is quite as great as could be cultivated with any benefit.

3458. Mr. *Tufnell*.] Would you be prepared to pay the whole expense of the emigration provided it was spread over a great number of years?—Certainly not, I should be prepared to contribute my proportion, which has been stated at one-third.

3459. I am supposing that the emigration of the population would be ultimately a great benefit to the estate, and the landlords would receive a larger rental than they now do; suppose it is not convenient for the proprietors to advance the whole sum at once, if the Government advanced the whole sum, do you think that the proprietors might repay it in a certain number of years?—I consider that such a proposition might be admissible, provided it was left entirely to the option of the proprietors to determine in what number of years that sum should be repaid.

3460. Do you think that there are many of the Highland proprietors who would accede to these terms?—I cannot answer that question; I do not think that many would.

3461. Lord *Teignmouth*.] Are you aware that emigration has been carried on by some of the Highland proprietors at their own expense?—I have been told so, but I do not know personally any of them.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. 1.

REPRESENTATION to Her Majesty's Government, from the LONDON HIGHLAND DESTITUTION RELIEF COMMITTEE.

THE London Committee, which was appointed at a general meeting held at the Mansion-house in March 1837, and which has, since that period, been devoting its anxious attention to the relief of the destitute population of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, cannot close its labours without earnestly imploring the careful, mature, and immediate consideration of Her Majesty's Government to the following representation :

The appalling state of destitution to which 186,000 inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland were reduced in the year 1837, and the misery that has existed in some of the Highland districts since that period, now loudly demand the immediate adoption of a systematic plan of emigration by whole families, as the only means of preventing a recurrence, year after year, of the same degree of frightful distress and suffering to which the Highland peasantry have of late been subjected.

The necessity of the large appropriation of 20,000,000 *l.*, made to compensate the West Indian and other slave-holding colonial proprietors, arose from the Act of the Imperial Legislature, which proclaimed the freedom of the slave.

The state of appalling destitution in which so many poor Highlanders now are, and have for some years back been placed, likewise results from the legislation of the Imperial Parliament, which, by the removal of the protecting duties on kelp, and the change of the duties on salt, has destroyed a manufacture which gave employment and subsistence to 60,000 persons; and, by the consequent decrease of the rental of the properties producing that article, has reduced the landlords to a condition which has led to the necessity of many of their estates being placed in trust, and has thereby rendered them totally unable to extend effectual relief to the destitute population, by whom their lands are occupied.

Although no compensation is called for by the Highland proprietors who have been so ruinously dealt by, yet justice demands that the unfortunate peasantry, who have been, in consequence of the change of the duties on salt, and the removal of the other protecting duties on kelp, thrown into a state of the most appalling want and misery, should be generously considered by the Legislature, in accordance with the principle on which it acted in voting the sum of 20,000,000 *l.* sterling to the West Indian and other slave-holding proprietors.

The London Committee, therefore, entertains a sanguine hope that the Legislature will, under a conviction of the justice, humanity, and policy of the measure, readily appropriate a sufficient sum annually for some time, towards carrying into effect a regular and systematic plan of emigration by whole families, which, while it would elevate not only the distressed Highland peasantry, but likewise the pauper population of England and Ireland, from misery to comfort and independence, would at the same time insure the establishment of a population in our colonies of a loyal and grateful character.

It is now admitted on all hands, that the question in Lower Canada has become a contest of races; and it should therefore be borne in mind, that the introduction into that province of a large emigration of Highland families, would soon insure a numerical equality to the inhabitants of British origin, while they, the Highland emigrants, could not fail, under a judicious organization, and holding their lands under a certain degree of military tenure, to prove both physically and morally, a most important and invaluable body for the protection and defence of Lower Canada against internal as well as external enemies.

According to a plan that was submitted to Lord Glenelg, in April 1837, the sum of 50 *l.* should amply suffice to establish a family of five persons in a state of comfort in Lower Canada, including as follows :—

Expense of passage.

Thirty acres of land, of which five to be under crop.

A log-house.

Necessary implements.

Provisions, from the period of their landing until the crop they find in the ground may be fit for reaping.

The above-mentioned sum of 50 *l.* per family, being at the rate of 10 *l.* each soul—a sum that would be nearly required annually, if they remained in this country, to maintain them as paupers, while, by their removal as proposed, they would, instead of being an increasing burthen on Great Britain, rapidly become contributors to its wealth, by acquiring the means of largely purchasing its woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures.

Appendix, No. 1.

Representation
from the London
Highland Desti-
tution Relief
Committee.

Appendix, No. 1.
 Representation
 from the London
 Highland Desti-
 tution Relief
 Committee.

The committee believes, that it is unnecessary to dwell on the ultimate pecuniary advantage that would result to the empire by the removal of all the destitute portion of the population of Great Britain and Ireland, on the above terms.

The committee is assured, that if a well organized systematic plan of emigration entered largely into the colonial policy of the empire, millions, if judiciously expended on such an object, would, in place of impoverishing Great Britain, eminently contribute towards its richness and greatness, as well as towards the increase of the happiness of its pauper population, which, when transferred to, and settled in the colonies, under a wise and well-arranged system, would, within a short period, repay to the mother country an ample interest on the sum expended on them, by their soon becoming large consumers of its manufactures.

The committee begs to express an anxious hope, that on the adoption of a systematic plan of emigration by whole families, to a great extent, every precaution may be resorted to for the purpose of insuring that the Highland proprietors will take means to prevent the possibility, for the future, of that minute subdivision of their farms, from which has greatly resulted the superabundant population, and the consequent appalling destitution of the Highland peasantry.

With reference to the present state of Lower Canada, the committee is assured that an extensive and systematic emigration of destitute Highlanders to that province, would morally afford that protection to the colonists of British origin, which is now given by a greatly increased regular military force; and the committee is further assured that the additional annual expenditure required for the support of the reinforcements now in Canada, exceeding the usual number of troops required for its garrisons during a peaceable period, would fully suffice to carry into effect the extensive emigration which is most earnestly recommended by the committee, as the only means of affording permanent relief to the destitute and patiently suffering Highlanders, who, hitherto, have never failed to exhibit the most praiseworthy forbearance and good conduct, under all the frightful want and misery to which they have been so frequently exposed.

The London Committee for the relief of Highland destitution, must, in conclusion, again earnestly implore the careful and mature consideration of the Queen's Ministers to the greatly important subject to which the committee begs leave most respectfully and most anxiously to entreat the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government.

London Highland Destitution Relief Committee Room,
 26 June 1839.

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPERS delivered in by Mr. Franks.

(A.)

FORM of ACKNOWLEDGMENT of RECEIPT of the FIRST INSTALMENT of the MONEY paid for the PURCHASE of LAND from the CANADA COMPANY, and LETTER of LICENSE to take Possession of the said LAND, and the CONDITIONS under which held.

Appendix, No. 2.
Papers delivered
in by Mr. Franks.

No.

Canada Company's Office,
Toronto.

Sir,—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of _____, being the first instalment of the purchase-money for Lot number _____ in the concession of _____ as also your promissory notes for the _____ remaining instalments.

You are now at liberty to take possession of the said Lot, and to hold the same; subject, however, to the condition, that if the above-mentioned promissory notes, or any one of them, be not punctually paid, the Canada Company shall be entitled to re-enter the land at any time after such default, without serving on you, or other person holding under you, a notice to quit.

You are also informed, that no sale of the said Lot made by you previously to the fulfilment of your engagement will be recognized by the Canada Company, unless reported to and approved of by their Commissioners.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

_____, Commissioner.

To

(B.)

FORM of DEED of CONVEYANCE of a LOT of LAND to a SETTLER, by the CANADA COMPANY.

WE, Thomas Mercer Jones and Frederick Widder, both of the city of Toronto, in the Home District, and Province of Upper Canada, and _____, the attornies of the Canada Company, incorporated under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to grant to a Company to be incorporated by Charter, to be called 'The Canada Company,' certain Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said Company with certain Powers and Privileges, and for other Purposes relating thereto," being constituted and appointed such attornies by virtue and in pursuance of an Act passed in the ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King GEORGE the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to alter and amend an Act for enabling his Majesty to grant to a Company to be incorporated by Charter, to be called 'The Canada Company,' certain Lands in the Province of Upper Canada," do hereby, in consideration of the sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada to us as such attornies as aforesaid, paid by John Doe, of Goderich, in the District of Huron and Province aforesaid,

Grant and release to John Doe, of Goderich, in the Huron District and Province aforesaid, _____ all that certain parcel or tract of Land situate as follows, composing _____

_____, containing by admeasurement Two hundred Acres of Land, be the same more or less, and which said parcel or tract of Land may be better described and known as follows, commencing _____

of Land as aforesaid; and all the right, title and interest of the said Canada Company to and in the same and every part thereof, to have and to hold unto the said John Doe, his heirs and assigns for ever.

In witness whereof, we, the said Thomas Mercer Jones and Frederick Widder, have hereunto subscribed our hands, as attornies of the said Canada Company, and affixed our seal of office at Toronto, in the Province of Upper Canada, this First day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Tho^r Mercer Jones.

Fred^k Widder.

(L. s.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

A. B.
C. D.

RECEIVED on the day and year in the within Deed written, of and from the therein-named John Doe, the sum of One hundred Pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada, being the full consideration-money to be paid by the said John Doe to us.

In presence of _____

(No. 1.)

(1.)—ANALYSIS of the RETURNS sent to the COURT of DIRECTORS of the CANADA COMPANY, showing herein mentioned, on their Arrival in UPPER

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Persons who commenced without Capital.			Persons who commenced with							
	No.	Total Amount of Property in 1840.		Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.		No.	Total Amount of Capital.		Average of Capital possessed by each Individual.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.		s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Otanabee	21	6,105	-	290	14	3	6	60	-	10	-
Hamilton	4	1,500	-	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haldimand	1	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huntley	18	4,887	-	271	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torbolton	7	1,085	-	155	-	-	2	20	-	10	-
Nepean	6	2,370	-	395	-	-	1	15	-	15	-
March	6	2,100	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford (Johnstown District)	2	270	-	135	-	-	2	25	-	12	10
Montague	12	2,539	-	211	11	8	3	55	-	18	6
Chinguacousy	24	10,946	2	456	1	9	19	230	12	6	12
Adjala	36	7,774	8	215	19	1	6	45	-	7	10
Mono											
Gore of Toronto	4	1,684	12	421	3	-	4	24	10	6	2
Clarke	11	4,017	-	365	3	8	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan	15	8,940	-	596	-	-	5	65	-	13	-
Darlington	11	4,947	-	449	14	6	6	85	-	14	3
Hope	2	400	-	200	-	-	7	110	-	15	14
Alfred	8	1,470	-	183	15	-	2	21	-	10	10
Plantagenet											
East Hawkesbury	3	1,290	-	430	-	-	6	100	-	16	13
Wilmot, A. and B.											
Yarmouth	18	8,057	-	447	12	2	5	52	15	10	11
Southwold											
Westminster	1	350	-	350	-	-	2	40	-	20	-
Pickering											
Whitby	4	1,595	-	398	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seymour	1	150	-	150	-	-	2	35	-	17	10
Ekfrid	2	268	7	134	3	9	3	55	-	18	6
Smith	20	8,207	-	410	7	-	1	10	-	10	-
Monaghan	8	5,466	-	683	5	-	2	40	-	20	-
Douro	15	2,298	-	153	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dummer	7	1,766	-	252	5	8	-	-	-	-	-
Asphodel	7	5,750	-	821	8	7	1	20	-	20	-
Trafalgar	11	6,975	-	634	1	9	2	15	-	7	10
Camden, East	35	8,167	-	233	6	10	1	10	-	10	-
Richmond	10	2,473	-	247	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheffield	3	1,360	-	453	6	8	1	10	-	10	-
Kitley	4	721	-	180	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	337	116,228	9	6			89	1,143	17	6	

The accompanying analysis of the returns from settlers on the Canada Company's Lands in the thirty-eight townships attaching to each individual; wherever the Returns clearly and positively show the settlers' actual cases, this analysis being limited as compared with the Returns for the respective townships.

From this analysis it results that 724 persons who, on arriving in Now (in 1840) possess property to the

Of these—337 settlers arrived in Canada with *no* capital whatever; they now
Being an average for each person of - -
89 settlers arrived in Canada with capital in sums of £. 20 and under
Being an average for each person of - -
They now collectively possess property to the amount of - -
Being an average for each person of - -
298 settlers arrived in Canada with capital in sums of £. 20 and
Being an average for each person of - -
They now collectively possess property to the amount of - -
Being an average for each person of - -

(No. 1.)

the AVERAGE State of the SETTLERS upon the COMPANY'S LAND in the THIRTY-EIGHT TOWNSHIPS CANADA, and their actual Condition in 1840.

Capital of £. 20 and under.			Persons who commenced with a Capital over £. 20.									
Total Amount of Property in 1840.		Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.	No.	Total Amount of Capital.		Average of Capital possessed by each Individual.		Total Amount of Property in 1840.		Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.		
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1,440	-	-	13	1,575	-	-	121	3	-	6,275	-	-
-	-	-	7	1,130	-	-	161	8	6	4,800	-	-
-	-	-	7	455	-	-	65	-	-	2,100	-	-
-	-	-	3	1,320	-	-	440	-	-	3,030	-	-
400	-	-	1	50	-	-	50	-	-	200	-	-
1,100	-	-	5	730	-	-	146	-	-	1,492	-	-
340	-	-	3	120	-	-	40	-	-	785	-	-
579	-	-	18	1,405	-	-	78	1	1	8,378	17	-
8,353	2	-	7	385	-	-	55	-	-	2,034	-	-
1,738	6	-	4	240	-	-	60	-	-	2,630	4	-
2,546	-	-	11	1,510	-	-	137	5	5	8,150	-	-
-	-	-	16	1,610	-	-	100	12	6	15,453	-	-
1,555	-	-	10	1,545	-	-	154	10	-	5,120	-	-
2,300	-	-	9	715	-	-	78	6	8	6,630	-	-
4,050	-	-	13	1,095	-	-	84	4	7	2,727	10	-
328	-	-	62	8,248	5	-	133	-	8	44,820	10	-
2,842	-	-	22	3,738	10	-	169	18	7	13,299	-	-
3,462	-	-	10	820	-	-	82	-	-	4,500	-	-
530	-	-	19	1,910	-	-	100	10	6	9,925	-	-
-	-	-	9	630	-	-	70	-	-	3,230	-	-
250	-	-	2	275	-	-	137	10	-	655	-	-
835	2	6	8	615	-	-	76	17	6	5,705	-	-
250	-	-	5	442	-	-	88	8	-	2,528	-	-
3,870	-	-	6	400	-	-	66	13	4	1,133	-	-
-	-	-	1	350	-	-	350	-	-	1,700	-	-
300	-	-	5	680	-	-	136	-	-	4,700	-	-
800	-	-	10	775	-	-	77	10	-	4,345	-	-
155	-	-	5	205	-	-	41	-	-	1,335	-	-
-	-	-	2	90	-	-	45	-	-	435	-	-
190	-	-	5	310	-	-	62	-	-	1,188	-	-
-	-	-										
38,213	10	6	298	33,373	15	-				169,304	1	-

ships therein mentioned, transmitted to the Court of Directors in London, is made without reference to the degree of are noticed, be they good, bad or indifferent. This explanation will account for the number of settlers treated of in

Canada, together possessed capital to the amount of - -	£.	s.	d.
amount of - - - - -	34,517	12	6
collectively possess property to the amount of - - -	116,228	9	6
to the amount of £. 1,143 17s. 6d.	£. 344	17	9
- - - - -	12	17	-
- - - - -	38,213	10	6
- - - - -	429	7	3
upwards, to the amount of £. 33,373 15s.	111	19	10
- - - - -	169,304	1	-
- - - - -	568	2	8
TOTAL Amount of Property - - - - -	£. 323,746	1	-

Fred. Widder.

(No. 2.)

(II.)—ANALYSIS of RETURNS, showing the AVERAGE State of the SETTLERS upon the COMPANY'S LAND in the

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Persons who commenced without Capital.			Persons who commenced with		
	No.	Total Amount of Property in 1840.	Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.	No.	Total Amount of Capital.	Average of Capital possessed by each Individual.
Tyendinaga - - - -	-	-	-	2	25 - -	12 10 -
London - - - - -	12	3,025 - -	252 1 8	4	52 - -	13 - -
Westminster - - - -	3	750 - -	250 - -	4	51 - -	12 15 -
Wolford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etobicoke - - - - -	4	2,114 - -	528 10 -	2	16 15 -	8 7 6
Toronto - - - - -	2	1,417 - -	708 10 -	-	-	-
Caledon - - - - -	26	7,720 - -	296 18 5	6	38 - -	6 6 8
Albion - - - - -	15	5,176 - -	345 1 4	2	17 10 -	8 15 -
Vaughan - - - - -	10	4,185 - -	418 10 -	11	33 1 -	3 - 1
King - - - - -	14	6,806 - -	486 2 10	14	94 7 1	6 14 9
Tecumseth - - - - -	6	2,071 - -	345 3 4	14	105 4 -	7 10 3
W. Gwillimbury - - -	9	2,580 - -	286 13 4	7	83 10 -	11 18 7
Zorra - - - - -	44	9,478 - -	215 8 2	2	14 - -	7 - -
Oxford, East - - - -	13	6,917 - -	532 1 6	-	-	-
Ditto, West - - - -	3	633 - -	211 - -	-	-	-
Ditto, North - - - -	3	411 - -	137 - -	1	10 - -	-
Malahide - - - - -	2	600 - -	300 - -	2	40 - -	20 - -
Orford - - - - -	5	1,295 - -	259 - -	9	135 - -	15 - -
Carradoc - - - - -	8	1,886 - -	235 15 -	2	40 - -	20 - -
Delaware - - - - -	1	250 - -	- - -	-	-	-
Lobo - - - - -	5	2,008 - -	401 12 -	1	20 - -	-
Aldborough - - - - -	-	-	-	4	52 - -	13 - -
Dawn - - - - -	14	5,510 - -	393 11 5	1	12 - -	-
Bayham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	20 - 6	10 - 3
Whitchurch - - - - -	6	2,500 - -	416 13 4	1	6 - -	-
Chatham - - - - -	12	3,074 - -	256 3 4	-	-	-
Esquesing - - - - -	27	9,659 - -	357 14 9	2	21 10 -	10 15 -
Nelson - - - - -	4	3,495 - -	873 15 -	-	-	-
Harwich - - - - -	9	2,646 - -	294 - -	14	170 - -	12 2 10
Cramahe - - - - -	11	2,230 - -	202 14 6	-	-	-
Murray - - - - -	11	2,735 - -	248 12 9	-	-	-
Percy - - - - -	-	-	-	3	50 - -	16 13 4
Sidney - - - - -	4	700 - -	175 - -	-	-	-
Thurlow - - - - -	2	300 - -	150 - -	1	20 - -	-
Hungerford - - - - -	1	100 - -	- - -	2	25 - -	12 10 -
Huntingdon - - - - -	4	1,300 - -	325 - -	-	-	-
Rawdon - - - - -	4	720 - -	180 - -	-	-	-
Madoc - - - - -	4	440 - -	110 - -	-	-	-
Emily - - - - -	9	770 - -	85 11 1	-	-	-
Ennismore - - - - -	3	286 - -	95 6 8	-	-	-
	310	95,787 - -	- - -	113	1,151 17 7	- - -

From this analysis it results that 640 persons who on arriving in Canada together
Now (in 1840) possess property to the amount of -

Of these—310 settlers arrived in Canada with *no* capital whatever: they now collectively
Being an average for each person of - - -
113 settlers arrived in Canada with capital, in sums of £. 20 and under, to the
Being an average for each person of - - -
They now collectively possess property to the amount of - - -
Being an average for each person of - - -
217 settlers arrived in Canada with capital in sums *above* £. 20, to the amount
Being an average for each person of - - -
They now collectively possess property to the amount of - - -
Being an average for each person of - - -
640 Persons.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION, SCOTLAND.

(No. 2.)

FORTY TOWNSHIPS herein mentioned, on their Arrival in UPPER CANADA, and their actual Condition in 1840.

Capital of £. 20 and under.			Persons who commenced with a Capital over £. 20.				
Total Amount of Property in 1840.	Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.	No.	Total Amount of Capital.	Average of Capital possessed by each Individual.	Total Amount of Property in 1840.	Average Amount of Property possessed by each Individual in 1840.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
540 - -	270 - -	13	1,415 - -	108 17 -	4,158 - -	319 17 -	
1,125 - -	281 5 -	16	2,450 - -	153 2 6	5,600 - -	350 - -	
775 - -	193 15 -	21	3,832 - -	182 9 6	6,425 - -	305 19 -	
- - - -	- - - -	2	200 - -	100 - -	610 - -	305 - -	
1,083 - -	541 10 -						
1,933 - -	322 3 4	4	177 10 -	44 7 6	941 - -	235 5 -	
1,006 - -	503 - -	6	357 10 -	59 11 8	2,172 - -	362 - -	
5,504 - -	500 7 3	11	1,175 - -	106 16 4	4,914 10 -	446 15 5	
5,025 - -	359 - -	10	642 10 -	64 5 -	3,136 - -	313 12 -	
3,046 - -	217 11 5	1	75 - -	- - -	725 - -	- - -	
3,332 - -	476 - -	5	727 10 -	145 10 -	2,011 15 -	402 7 -	
582 - -	291 - -	7	1,011 - -	144 8 7	2,782 - -	397 8 7	
- - - -	- - - -	5	601 - -	120 4 -	2,037 - -	407 8 -	
- - - -	- - - -	1	50 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	
163 - -	- - - -	1	150 - -	- - -	260 - -	- - -	
200 - -	100 - -	20	3,505 - -	175 5 -	11,050 - -	552 10 -	
4,264 - -	473 15 6	5	265 - -	53 - -	2,030 - -	406 - -	
375 - -	187 10 -	1	100 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	
- - - -	- - - -	1	300 - -	- - -	743 10 -	- - -	
250 - -	- - - -	9	1,450 - -	161 2 2	3,279 - -	364 6 8	
1,350 - -	337 10 -	4	150 - -	37 10 -	1,750 - -	437 10 -	
140 - -	- - - -	3	800 - -	266 13 4	10,050 - -	3,350 - -	
150 - -	75 - -	24	2,405 - -	100 4 2	8,430 - -	351 5 -	
500 - -	- - - -	1	250 - -	- - -	375 - -	- - -	
- - - -	- - - -	3	125 - -	41 13 4	1,175 - -	391 13 4	
1,260 - -	630 - -	7	780 - -	111 8 7	4,540 - -	648 11 5	
- - - -	- - - -	3	425 - -	141 13 4	1,360 - -	453 6 8	
2,370 12 6	169 6 7	20	2,453 - -	122 13 -	5,301 5 -	265 12 6	
- - - -	- - - -	1	100 - -	- - -	650 - -	- - -	
- - - -	- - - -	3	480 - -	160 - -	1,715 - -	571 13 4	
425 - -	141 13 4	1	50 - -	- - -	185 - -	- - -	
550 - -	- - - -	1	25 - -	- - -	450 - -	- - -	
600 - -	300 - -	2	250 - -	125 - -	875 - -	437 10 -	
- - - -	- - - -	3	360 - -	120 - -	940 - -	313 6 8	
- - - -	- - - -	2	114 - -	57 - -	425 - -	212 10 -	
36,548 12 6	- - - -	217	27,251 - -	- - -	91,696 - -	- - -	

possessed capital to the amount of	- - - -	£. s. d.	28,402 17 7
- - - -	- - - -		224,031 12 6
possess property to the amount of	- - - -		95,787 - -
- - - -	£. 308 19 9		
amount of £. 1,151 17s. 7d.	- - - -		
- - - -	- 10 3 10		36,548 12 6
- - - -	- 323 8 9		
f £. 27,251.	- - - -		
- - - -	- 125 11 7		91,696 - -
- - - -	- - - -		
- - - -	- 422 11 2		
TOTAL Value of Property	- - - -	£.	224,031 12 6

(No. 3.)

STATEMENT in the aggregate of POPULATION, LANDS CLEARED, BUILDINGS ERECTED, and of the STOCK possessed by the Inhabitants of the TOWNSHIPS comprising the County of HURON, taken from Returns made after actual Inspection.

TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Grist Mills.	Saw Mills.	Tanneries.	Breweries.	Distilleries.	STOCK.					IMPROVEMENTS.				Present Value of Stock.		Present Value of Improvements.		Means on arriving in the Country.		Means on going on the Land.				
							Yoke of Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Young Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Acres cleared.	Acres choppd.	Dwelling-houses.									Frame Buildings.		
																			Frame.	Log.	Frame.	Log.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Goderich - -	1,148	1	3	-	-	1	141½	487	127	1,009	597	2,316	5,103	329	12	235	12	231	11,803	5 -	43,225	- -	22,828	9 -	23,644	10 7
Stephen - -	91	-	-	-	-	-	19	39	11	146	35	176	350	94	2	13	2	19	1,253	5 -	2,588	- -	644	- -	637	15 -
Williams, E. C. R.	453	1	2	-	-	2	92½	284	60	366	849	150	2,141	286	2	108	1	231	4,530	5 -	10,231	- -	4,005	10 -	4,005	10 -
Usborne - -	138	1	1	-	-	-	24	72	9	145	136	248	520	43	-	26	2	40	1,650	10 -	3,731	- -	756	10 -	566	7 3
Biddulph - -	420	-	-	-	-	-	68	194	41	328	358	677	1,480	70	-	90	-	62	4,545	15 -	9,816	- -	2,256	- -	1,809	10 3
North Easthope	544	1	1	-	-	-	95	304	42	624	529	1,022	2,770	175	2	107	11	102	5,965	- -	13,053	7 9	4,147	12 6	5,487	10 -
Tuckersmith -	342	2	1	-	-	-	61	191	31	386	365	618	1,467	257	2	70	4	76	4,323	- -	16,131	- -	2,710	- -	4,044	15 -
Ellice - -	208	-	1	-	-	-	34	92	14	176	115	386	1,160	36	3	34	6	37	1,907	5 -	5,392	- -	1,542	10 -	1,754	10 -
Fullarton - -	46	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	2	31	19	100	212	-	1	10	-	8	412	15 -	824	10 -	429	10 -	419	10 -
Logan - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	17	-	1	1	-	-	11	5 -	306	- -	-	- -	256	5 -
Hay - -	60	-	-	-	-	-	15	37	21	92	108	82	242	85	1	14	1	14	1,152	10 -	1,890	- -	815	- -	1,395	5 -
Stanley - -	211	1	1	-	-	-	37	118	12	214	117	300	663	43	2	55	-	43	2,303	15 -	8,360	- -	72	12 6	454	- -
South Easthope	389	-	1	-	-	1	62	191	26	423	346	853	2,111	49	3	71	3	60	3,976	- -	10,594	10 -	1,850	2 6	2,831	- -
Colborne - -	225	-	4	-	-	-	40	131	15	222	197	547	1,280	37	4	42	7	41	2,838	- -	12,701	- -	10,545	- -	11,645	- -
M'Gillivray -	142	-	-	-	-	-	30	83	13	176	113	239	586	101	-	32	-	33	1,914	- -	4,107	- -	2,016	15 -	2,037	5 -
Bosanquet - -	125	1	1	-	-	-	23	39	1	86	35	19	275	11	-	16	-	3	925	10 -	1,682	- -	216	10 -	216	10 -
Williams, W. C. R.	17	-	1	-	-	-	3	7	-	12	-	-	59	7	-	3	-	3	125	- -	399	- -	524	- -	524	- -
Hullett - -	62	-	-	-	-	-	7	28	53	9	79	174	401	76	2	15	3	11	775	10 -	4,817	- -	20	- -	1,135	- -
Mackillop - -	143	-	1	-	-	1	24	77	146	8	63	204	460	49	-	29	2	22	1,671	10 -	4,093	- -	2,284	15 -	2,306	- -
Downie - -	241	-	-	-	-	-	38	121	20	228	133	566	1,164	17	3	43	6	31	2,432	15 -	4,908	5 -	1,855	5 4	2,174	10 -
Gore of Downie	153	-	-	-	-	-	18	59	5	83	57	215	328	4	1	31	-	10	1,043	5 -	1,263	- -	540	- -	1,015	- -
Hibbert - -	39	-	-	-	-	-	8	28	41	5	-	66	120	-	-	10	-	6	520	10 -	713	10 -	20	- -	390	- -
Town of Goderich	699	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	73	-	-	-	-	25,380	15 -	-	- -	-	- -
In all - -	5,905	8	18	2	1	7	848	2,606	690	4,772	4,251	8,959	22,909	1,769	184	1,128	61	1,083	56,080	10 -	186,206	17 9	60,110	1 10	68,749	13 1

Goderich, Upper Canada, 18 December 1840.

Thomas Mercer Jones.

APPENDIX TO SECOND REPORT FROM THE

(No. 4.)

Appendix, No. 2.

ABSTRACT from the STATISTICAL RETURNS of the County of HURON, October 31, 1840, the Settlement of which was commenced by the Canada Company in 1828.

Papers delivered in by Mr. Franks.

TOWNSHIP.	Population.	Families.	No Means.			Families.	Under £. 10.			Families.	Under £. 50.		
			Present Value of Stock and Improvement.				Present Value of Stock and Improvement.				Present Value of Stock and Improvement.		
			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Williams, E. C. R. -	453	59	7,325	10	-	-	-	-	-	24	3,393	-	-
M'Gillivray -	142	21	2,233	-	-	1	376	15	-	6	1,054	10	-
North Easthope -	544	27	2,676	10	-	7	1,515	15	-	37	5,454	5	-
Downie -	241	19	2,761	5	-	6	632	10	-	8	1,257	-	-
Ellice -	208	9	2,242	15	-	2	258	-	-	13	2,090	5	-
South Easthope -	389	26	3,794	-	-	5	946	10	-	24	3,996	15	-
Colborne -	225	33	4,462	-	-	1	74	-	-	2	242	-	-
Gore of Downie -	153	15	870	5	-	-	-	-	-	9	480	-	-
Usborne -	138	9	1,971	10	-	2	353	10	-	12	2,232	15	-
Logan -	9	-	-	-	-	2	67	5	-	-	-	-	-
Tuckersmith -	342	30	5,046	-	-	1	180	-	-	15	2,159	-	-
Hay -	60	6	649	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	517	5	-
Stanley -	211	36	4,438	15	-	3	277	-	-	16	1,910	-	-
Biddulph -	420	42	5,255	5	-	13	2,466	15	-	29	4,020	-	-
Hibbert -	39	3	260	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	388	10	-
Hullett -	62	11	5,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	80	10	-
Fullarton -	46	4	343	15	-	1	135	-	-	1	198	-	-
Bosanquet -	125	21	2,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goderich -	1,148	113	15,315	10	-	17	3,141	-	-	46	9,548	-	-
Stephen -	91	7	1,576	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,504	5	-
Town of Goderich -	699	-	18,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williams, W. C. R. -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mackillop -	143	23	3,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,905	514	90,486	10	-	61	10,424	-	-	254	40,526	-	-

514 families destitute of any means on going on land, yet the present value of their stock and improvement is	£.	s.	d.
	90,486	10	-
61 families, with means under £. 10	10,424	-	-
254 families, with means under £. 50	40,526	-	-

£. 141,436 10 -

Value of stock and improvements made and possessed by individuals commencing with means varying from £. 50, upwards	£.	s.	d.
	100,850	17	9

Total value of stock and improvements in the county of Huron, as per statement herewith	£.	s.	d.
	242,287	7	9

Total population - 5,905

Goderich, Upper Canada, }
18 December 1840. }

Thos Mercer Jones.

(No. 5.)

RATES of WAGES in the HOME DISTRICT.

TRADE or CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES.
Bread and biscuit bakers -	£. 5. to £. 5. 10. per month.
Butchers -	£. 2. 10 s. per month by the year, with board and lodging.
Brickmakers -	5 s. to 5 s. 6 d. per day
Bricklayers -	6 s. 3 d. to 7 s. 6 d. per day
Carpenters and joiners -	6 s. to 6 s. 6 d. "
Cabinet-makers -	7 s. 6 d. to 10 s. "
Coopers -	6 s. 3 d. to 7 s. 6 d. "
Carters (no labouring carters.)	
Cooks (women) -	25 s. to 35 s. per month, with board and lodging.
Comb-makers -	by the piece; earn from 5 s. to 7 s. 6 d. a day.
Dairy-women -	no such servant in Canada.
Dress-makers -	25 s. to 30 s. per month, board and lodging.
Milliners -	36 s. to 40 s. " " "
Farm labourers -	£. 25. to £. 30. per annum, " "

Appendix, No.2.

Papers delivered
in by Mr. Franks.No. 5.—Rates of Wages in the Home District—*continued.*

TRADE OR CALLING.	AVERAGE WAGES.
Gardeners (first rate) - - -	£.4 10s. to £.5: no employment in winter.
Grooms - - - - -	£.2 10s. to £.3 per month; 30s. to 40s. all the year, with board and lodging.
Millwrights - - - - -	7s. 6d. to 10s. per day.
Millers, head millers, usual - - -	£.6 per month, sometimes £.100 per annum.
" (inferior) - - - - -	£.4 " " £.60 "
Blacksmiths - - - - -	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day.
Painters - - - - -	6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per day.
Plasterers - - - - -	work by the piece; will earn from 10s. to 15s. per day; not employed in winter.
Plumbers and glaziers - - - - -	6s. 10½d. per day.
Quarrymen - - - - -	5s. per day; no work in winter.
Ropemakers - - - - -	none.
Shoemakers - - - - -	5s. to 6s. per day: work by the piece, and good workmen will earn 10s. per day.
Sawyers, earn - - - - -	6s. 3d. per day: are paid for every 100 feet superficial measure of timber.
Shipwrights and boat-builders - - -	6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per day.
Stonemasons (day-work) - - - - -	7s. 6d. per day; not much employed in winter.
" (job-work) - - - - -	12s. 6d. "
Sail-makers - - - - -	6s. 3d. "
Slaters and shinglers - - - - -	5s. "
Shepherds - - - - -	none.
Tanners - - - - -	5s. to 6s. 6d. per day.
Tailors - - - - -	7s. 6d.; work by the piece.
Wheelwrights - - - - -	6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per day.
Whitesmiths, viz. Locksmiths and gunsmiths - - -	7s. 6d. to 10s. per day.

It may be taken as a general rule, that all the tradesmen working by the job, earn from 1s. 3d. to 5s. per day more than by the day.

(No. 6.)

RETAIL PRICE of PROVISION and CLOTHING in the HOME DISTRICT.

ARTICLES.	ARTICLES.
<i>Provisions.</i>	<i>Provisions—continued.</i>
Salt beef, per lb. - - - - -	Tea (now high) - - - - -
Fresh " - - - - -	Coffee, green - - - - -
Mutton " - - - - -	Coffee, roasted - - - - -
Lamb " - - - - -	Rice, per lb. - - - - -
Veal " - - - - -	Sugar, brown - - - - -
Fresh pork " - - - - -	Sugar, white - - - - -
Salt " - - - - -	Salt, per bar. of 180lbs. - - - - -
Fowls, per pair - - - 1s. 3d. to 1 6	Pepper, per lb. - - - - -
Bacon, per lb. - - - - -	Salt fish, cheapest kinds - - - - -
Salt butter - - - - -	Fresh fish, extremely cheap and abundant.
Fresh " - - - - -	Beer, per gallon - - - - -
Fresh milk, per quart - - - - -	Porter, per bottle - - - - -
Cheese, per lb. - - - - -	
Eggs, per dozen - - - - -	<i>Clothing.*</i>
Potatoes, per bh. - - - 10d. to 1 -	Men's stout shoes, pair - - - - -
Bread, best wheaten, per loaf - - - - -	Women's " - - - - -
Seconds, none.	Snow over-shoes - - - - -
Best wheat flour, per bar. } 20s. to 21 3	Men's shirts - - - - -
of 196 lbs. - - - - -	Men's smock-frocks (not much used) - - - - -
Seconds, ditto - - - - -	Flannel, per yard - - - - -
Oatmeal, ditto - - - - -	Cloth for coats, per yard - - - - -
Earley-meal, ditto, none.	Cotton for gowns " - - - - -
Coals, per bushel - - - - -	Fustian - - - - -
Candles, per lb. - - - 7½d. to - 10	Velveteen - - - - -
Firewood, per cord of 128 cubic feet 11 3	
Common soap, per lb. - - - 4d. to - 6	

* The above-mentioned articles of clothing are supposed to be of average quality generally used by persons of the labouring classes.

(No. 7.)

Papers delivered
in by Mr. Franks.PRICES CURRENT for November 1840, of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE and FARMING STOCK
in Upper Canada.

	BYTOWN.	TORONTO.	HAMILTON.	LONDON.
Wheat - - per bushel	4 s. to 5 s.	3 s. 6 d. to 3 s. 9 d.	3 s. 1 ½ d. to 3 s. 9 d.	3 s. 1 ½ d.
Barley - - - „	2 s. to 2 s. 3 d.	1 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 10 ½ d.	- - -	2 s. 6 d.
Rye - - - „	3 s. 3 d. to 3 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 3 d.	- - -	2 s. 6 d.
None grown of any consequence; chiefly bought by distillers.				
Oats - - - per bushel	1 s. 6 d.	10 d. to 1 s.	1 s. 3 d.	1 s.
Maize - - - „	3 s. to 4 s.	2 s. to 2 s. 6 d.	- - -	2 s. 6 d.
Pease - - - „	2 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 6 d.	1 s. 3 d.	1 s. 10 ½ d.
Beans - - - „	- - -	5 s. to 7 s. 6 d.	nominal.	
None in the market; not required.				
Hay - - - per ton	- - -	35 s. to 40 s.	30 s. to 35 s.	35 s. to 40 s.
A good cart-horse - -	£. 15.	£. 17. 10.	£. 15.	£. 15.
A serviceable riding-horse -	£. 20.	£. 20 to £. 25.	£. 20 to £. 25.	£. 25.
A good coach-horse as high as	- - -	£. 50.		
A yoke of oxen - - -	£. 17. 10.	£. 12 to £. 15.	£. 15 to £. 20.	£. 15 to £. 17. 10 s.
Sheep - - - per score	- - -	£. 10 to £. 25.	£. 10 to £. 12. 10 s.	£. 12. 10 s.
A good milch cow - -	£. 5.	£. 6.	£. 5 to £. 5. 10 s.	£. 4 to £. 5.
A breeding sow - - -	- - -	£. 1. 10.	£. 1. 10 s. to £. 2.	£. 1. 10 to £. 2. 5.
Pigs, six months old - -	- - -	15 s.	1 year old, 15 s.	6 months old, 15 s.
A cart (not used by farmers)	- - -	£. 10.	£. 10 to £. 12. 10 s.	
A waggon - - - -	£. 14 to £. 15.	£. 20.	£. 15.	£. 16. 5 s. to £. 17. 10 s.
A plough - - - -	£. 2. to £. 3.	£. 2. 10.	£. 2. 5 s.	£. 2. 10 s.
A harrow, with nine iron teeth or tines - - - -	- - -	£. 1.	£. 1.	£. 1.
Potatoes - - per bushel	1 s. 3 d.	10 d. to 1 s. 3 d.	1 s.	1 s. 3 d.
Hops, according to the crop, which cannot be depended on - - - -	- - -	4 s.	- - -	2 s. 6 d.

Note.—The prices stated are in currency, five shillings to the dollar, five shillings being equal to four shillings sterling.

I N D E X.

N.B.—In this Index the *Figures* following the Names refer to the Number of the Question, and *Rep. i. & ii. App. p.* to the Pages of the Appendix of the First and Second Reports respectively.

A.

ABSENTEEISM. One of the causes of the distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, is the absenteeism of the landlords, *Baird* 511—Three-fourths of the proprietors of the Highlands in which distress has prevailed are non-resident, *Dr. M'Leod* 867-871—A great part of the property of the Highlands and Islands is under absentee proprietors, *John M'Leod* 2153, 2154—The absence of proprietors and resident gentlemen is a cause of distress, *Dr. M'Leod* 852—The absentees do not contribute to the relief of the poor in proportion to their rentals, as they ought to do, *Dr. M'Leod* 885-888.

Aged Poor. The infirm and aged should be assisted to emigrate as well as the younger people of their families, *Baird* 655.

Agriculture (Western Highlands). The quantity of land now cultivated is as great as could be cultivated with advantage; no increased tillage is likely to require a greater population, *Duke of Argyll* 3456, 3457.

See also *Arisaig. Corn, Growth of, in the Highlands. Crofting System. Oats. Potatoes, &c.*

Alling, Dr. of Guelph. His testimony that the Scotch are the best and the most successful of all emigrants, *Rolph* 1560-1566.

Appin. The district of Appin is not one that calls for emigration, *Graham* 399.

Ardnamurchan. Statement in 1837, by Mr. Henderson, factor to Sir James Riddell, that upon Sir James's property of Ardnamurchan, there were 68 individuals, mostly old men and women, who were perfectly destitute, *Graham*, 454.

Argyll, His Grace the Duke of. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—His Grace's estates on the western coast of Scotland are very populous, 3364—Chiefly caused by the system of dividing farms into small crofts, 3365—His Grace and other Highland proprietors are anxious to get rid of the system as fast as possible, 3366, 3367—The land might be better cultivated, but could not be made to produce much more, 3368—Emigration would be the only mode of relieving the population, 3369—This cannot be effected without assistance from Government; the proprietors would willingly contribute if able, 3370-3373—They are all agreed as to the advantage of emigration, 3374—A great number of people would be willing to emigrate, as their relations have already gone, 3375—There has been very little ejection for nonpayment of rent, on account of the kindness of the landlords, 3376-3378—The landlords are interested in emigration, as their estates would be ultimately benefited; but might remove the people if they like without any conditions, 3379, 3380—The poor are voluntarily supported, 3381—The proportion to be contributed by landlords towards emigration should be small, or it could not be paid, 3382.

The population would increase again unless the land were differently divided and let to another class of people, 3383—The system of crofting was practised entirely out of indulgence to the people, and not for a higher rent, 3386-3388—His Grace would not dispossess people in order to make large farms, unless he could provide for them by emigration, 3389-3391—Such a system has been pursued elsewhere, 3392—It would be the interest of landlords to assist emigration, but many could not pay much, 3393-3400—After an extensive emigration, the people left behind would be able to maintain themselves in comfort, 3401, 3402.

As emigration would be to the benefit of the landlords, an advance from Government might be in the form of a loan, 3403—The people themselves could contribute very little, 3404—The reports from their friends in Canada have been favourable, 3405, 3406—One-third would be a reasonable proportion of the expense for the proprietors to bear if they were left to determine how many people should be removed in the year, 3407-3410—The population of Tyree is 5,000, of whom 2,000 should emigrate, if a comfortable situation can be assured to them, 3411, 3412—On an estate of his Grace's in the island of Mull, 1,000 people would be willing to emigrate, 3413-3415—The

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Argyll, His Grace the Duke of. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

little property they might be able to realize would only support them in travelling to the port from which they are to embark, 3416-3420—The emigration should be gradual, especially if the proprietors are to bear the expense, 3421-3427.

The crofts have a nominal rent but do not pay it, 3428-3430—In Tyree the whole of the rent was obtained from the kelp, 3431, 3432—The fisheries might be encouraged, but it is difficult to say in what manner, 3433, 3434—The herring fishery never failed in Loch Fyne until last year; it is well protected, 3435-3441—Grain is grown with advantage in the Highlands, but pasture is more profitable, 3442-3444—In Tyree barley and oats could not be grown well, 3445—In Mull the land might be tilled for grain, but not profitably, 3446-3449—No legislative measure could prevent the increase of population; the only means are in the power of the landlords, 3450—The crofting system on his Grace's property arose entirely out of kindness to the people, 3451, 3452—The quantity of land now cultivated is as great as could be cultivated with advantage; no increased tillage is likely to require a greater population, 3456, 3457—Many proprietors would not be willing to bear the whole expense if a loan were granted by Government, 3459, 3460.

Argyll, Duke of. The proprietor of the island of Tyree, the Duke of Argyll, at the time of the falling-off in the kelp trade, gave the inhabitants 5*l.* per ton, when the price in the market was only 2*l.* 5*s.* per ton, *Graham* 951.

Argyllshire. The most destitute districts along the coast of Argyllshire enumerated, *John Macleod* 1058, 1059.

Arisaig. Great distress in the district of Arisaig; desire of the people to emigrate, *Graham* 428, 430, 445—The failure of the kelp trade in the district of Arisaig caused the distress of the population there, *Graham* 434-441—The land is not good in this district, but grain may be grown on it, *Graham* 442-444.

Army (Upper Canada). With an increased population, a smaller number of military in garrison would be sufficient; saving to Government in consequence, *Rolph* 1630-1633—A considerable settlement in Upper Canada of able-bodied people would reduce the necessity of sending troops, *Hagerman* 2024-2028.

Arran. The poor of the isle of Arran are ill enough situated, *Graham* 312.

Assessments for the Relief of the Poor:

- I. *Cases in which there is no Assessment.*
- II. *Voluntary Assessments.*
- III. *Compulsory Assessments:*
 1. Law and Practice in Scotland.
 2. Advantages and Disadvantages thereof.
 3. Tendency to attract the Poor to Parishes in which there is a Legal Assessment.

I. *Cases in which there is no Assessment:*

There is generally no assessment for the poor, which is anxiously avoided for fear of demoralizing the Highlanders, *Bowie* 153—The poor are very liberally attended to, through the agency of the factor and minister, but not by any assessment, *Bowie* 266-269—There are upwards of 500 unassessed parishes in Scotland, and in the others the assessment is not sufficient to provide properly for the poor; average relief given to the poor on the poor-roll, per head, *Baird* 751-768—Assessment must of necessity come if the landed proprietors do not conduct their affairs under a better management, *Graham* 430—In Cromarty there is no assessment; the collections at the church doors are not at all sufficient to give general relief, *Scott* 1715-1718—There is no assessment for the poor in the island of Lewis, and the contributions are small, *Knox* 2232-2234.

II. *Voluntary Assessments:*

The voluntary system is a great deal better suited to the country than the legal system, *Scott* 1803—The proprietors in Skye with whom witness is connected as factor would object to a legal assessment, *Mackinnon* 1899, 1900—Witness would give the preference to the voluntary system; there is no desire expressed by the people for a compulsory assessment, *Mackinnon* 1904-1907—The poor would not be so well off as they now are if there were a legal assessment; they now have meal, potatoes, and fish given them, *Mackenzie* 3298-3303—It should be left optional to enforce an assessment or not, according to the circumstances of each parish; cases of Campsie, Kirkin-tulloch, and Kilsyth, *Dr. M'Leod* 897, 903—If the extra population were removed, the proprietors would take care that the population did not increase again to such a degree as to make a legal assessment necessary, *Shaw* 2607-2672.

III. *Compulsory*

III. *Compulsory Assessments:*

1. Law and Practice in Scotland:

Difference between a voluntary and a legal assessment; the one falls chiefly upon the proprietors, the other would equally apply to all the householders, *Graham* 338-356—Process by which a legal assessment is enforced by the heritors and kirk session; appeal to the Court of Session, *Graham* 360-362—A legal assessment cannot be applied for the relief of the able-bodied poor, *Graham* 383-388. 392-396—If an estate belonged to a judicial trustee, he would be bound to join in an assessment with the minister and kirk session, *Bowie* 270, 271—There has been no case of appeal to the Court of Session; difficulty of instituting a suit on the part of a pauper, *Baird* 769-781—It would be an improvement if there were an appeal to the sheriff-substitute, *Baird* 782, 783—Extreme difficulty of compelling a legal assessment, *M'Pherson* 2471-2475. 2479, 2480. 2496. 2499-2503—If an assessment were enforced, no assistance could be given out of it to the impotent or the aged, *M'Pherson* 2504, 2505—In a voluntary assessment no legal objection can be taken to relief to the able-bodied poor, *Graham* 368-375.

2. Advantages and Disadvantages thereof:

Objections to a legal assessment for the relief of the poor; many of the Highlanders would rather starve than receive such relief, *Bowie* 244-256—A legal assessment is preferable to a voluntary one, as all would be obliged to contribute fairly, and more would be raised, *Graham* 357-359—A legal assessment would be an improvement in the condition of the poor, but it would be no adequate relief for the distress of the country, *Graham* 376-382—The large tenants bear part of the assessment, and are sometimes members of the kirk session, *Bowie* 272-279.

A compulsory assessment for the poor, on the English system, would ruin the landlords, and cause the immediate ejection of the people, *Dr. M'Leod*, 854-859—After the removal of the redundant population, a legal assessment might prevent the return of over population, *Dr. M'Leod* 877—An intimation to the proprietors that an assessment must take place caused very excellent voluntary donations to be offered, *Dr. M'Leod* 880-882—The great mass of the people would be glad to hear that there was to be a legal assessment, *Dr. M'Leod* 889, 890—A legal assessment, among other bad effects, would diminish private charity, *John Macleod* 1056, 1057—A compulsory assessment would not tend to prevent a recurrence of existing evils, without producing greater evils in its effects on the character of the people, *John Macleod* 1062—A compulsory assessment would be very much against the poor of Cromarty, *Scott* 1751-1753.

The people would be better maintained by a legal assessment, *M'Pherson* 2476—Since witness has had charge of a parish in Inverness, he, in conjunction with the kirk session, has found it impossible to support the poor on the voluntary system, *M'Pherson* 2487—The poor would be better relieved by a system of compulsory assessment than they are at present, *M'Pherson* 2573—The landed proprietors object to a legal assessment, *M'Pherson* 2576—Emigration would not have a lasting beneficial effect on the state of the population, unless accompanied by some stringent system of assessment or poor-law, *M'Pherson* 2577-2586—The clergy and proprietors generally are against a legal assessment, *M'Pherson* 2607-2612—Ground on which the poor assessment in Inverness is chiefly opposed, *M'Pherson* 2804, 2805. 2815-2821.

3. Tendency to attract the Poor to Parishes in which there is a Legal Assessment:

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Australia. The people emigrated to Australia at the expense of Government in large numbers in 1837, and the most flattering accounts have been received of them, *Bowie* 188. 223, 224—Emigration to Australia cost 15 *l.* a head, *Bowie* 225—Report from a person who has lately been in the Highlands, that he knows no class of persons more adapted for the labour required in Australia than the persons who are in distress in the Highlands, *Baird* 652.

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Baird, Charles Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Honorary Secretary to the Glasgow Committee in 1837, 505—Manner in which the funds were raised; sums at present held by the Glasgow Committee, 506—The committee came to an unanimous resolution that emigration was the best thing for the Highlanders; means by which they

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

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Advantage of getting rid of the crofting system, 542, 543—It is first absolutely necessary to remove the superabundant population by emigration, 543—The crofting or sub-letting system was extended out of a false humanity on the failure of the kelp trade; it would have been better if the landlords had obliged the people to remove, 544-556—Estimated population engaged in the kelp trade, 557-563—It would be very difficult to introduce poor laws into some of the islands; in Skye it might be done, 565-569. 571-575—Emigration without some poor law would be but a partial relief, 570—Longer leases and a prohibition to sub-let would improve the condition of the Highlands, 571-585—There is a great want of capital both by the landlord and tenant, 586—With proper management the proprietors would have got over the loss of the kelp trade by this time, 587, 588—A great many Highlanders emigrated then and more would have followed if they had had the means, 589—The Highlanders in Glasgow are mostly unable to read or write, 590-594—A system of poor laws is necessary; there is no power to prevent persons from obtaining a settlement, 595-600—Want of inoculation and medical assistance in the Highlands, 601, 602.

In 1836 and 1837, 80,000 persons were found in a state of great destitution, and this may occur again next summer, 603-606—Their character has been injured by the relief given; they now look to assistance, 607—Compulsory relief would be a check upon the landlords, but must be introduced in a modified form to avoid the evils experienced from voluntary aid, 608-611—Were it not for the labours of the Gaelic School Society, and the Assembly's Highland School Committee, there would have been scarcely any education in the Highlands, 619-623—The law of entail has kept the Highlanders back very much, 626—Improvement of Canna by Mr. M'Niell and of Coll by Mr. Maclean, 624-630—The Highlanders would be much more likely to improve in cleanliness on emigrating to Canada than when coming into a large town, 631-633—Favourable accounts received from emigrants at Cape Breton, 634-643—State of emigrants from the Highlands to New South Wales, 644-652—The emigrants to Cape Breton were chiefly in the prime of life, 654—The infirm and aged should also be assisted to emigrate, 655.

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1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

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parishes in Scotland, and in the others the assessment is not sufficient to provide properly for the poor; average relief given to the poor on the poor-roll per head, 751-768.—There has been no case of an appeal to the Court of Session; difficulty of instituting a suit on the part of a pauper, 769-781.—It would be an improvement if there were an appeal to the sheriff substitute, 782, 783.

[Second Examination.]—Witness's estimate of the population of the destitute districts differs from that of Mr. Bowie, being brought down to 1837, and including forty more parishes, 1149-1156.—Statement of the proceedings of the Glasgow committee, and suggestions for the improvement of the Highland population, *Ev. p.* 109, *et seq.*—Means of information possessed by witness as to the state of the Highlands, 1158-1174.—Objections of the Glasgow committee to furnish seed to the tenants in the different districts to enable them to raise crops for future years, 1177-1185.—Ability of Mr. Allan Fullarton to give information to the Committee, 1186-1199.—The Glasgow committee thought that to supply seed would ultimately benefit the landlords, and that to them therefore it should be left, while the committee supplied immediate relief; in this the London committee agreed, 1201-1210.

Ballachullish. Advantage obtained by the heritors of the parish of Ballachullish over any other class of heritors in Scotland, with respect to the tax upon them for education, *John M'Leod* 2143-2145.

Barilla. Effect of the reduction of the duty on barilla on the manufacture of kelp, *Bowie* 10.—Taking the duty off barilla stopped the kelp manufacture, *Graham* 951.

Barra (Long Island.) Extract from a statistical work in course of publication, showing the decline of the herring fishery in Barra, *Bowie* 46.—The condition of the people of Barra will be likely to be ameliorated by the incoming of Colonel Gordon, *Bowie* 184.—It was attempted to introduce manufactures into the island of Barra, but it was not successful, *Baird* 697.—Failure of the herring fishery, *Graham* 1016.—State of the white fishery in the island, *Shaw* 2718-2726.

Beef (Canada.) The price of beef in Canada is 4 *d.* per pound, *Franks* 2939.

Black Cattle Farms (Western Highlands.) Where there were several black cattle farms there is not now an inhabitant to be seen for miles, *Dr. M'Leod* 814-816.

Bowie, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been connected with the Highlands for 30 years, in the charge of estates, 1, 2.—There is an excessive population in certain districts, especially the western coast or Outer Hebrides, caused by the failure of the kelp trade, the herring fishery, and the discontinuance of public works, 3-6.—Successive reductions of duty upon salt, barilla, pot and pearl-ash, and sulphur, since 1822, which have caused the ruin of the kelp manufacture, 10, 11.—Before its abolition the people lived comfortably, now they have not the means of subsistence, 12, 31.—The kelp trade existed 200 years, but flourished chiefly during the last war, 13, 14.—It encouraged too much a stream of population, but did not discourage fisheries or cultivation, as the land is only suited for black cattle, 15-17.—Proprietors were proud of being able to bring a great number of men into the field, and the kelp trade enabled them to support them, 20-22.—The population was always to some extent excessive, 26-28.

Population was increased by early marriages, encouraged by crofting out farms; they are now discouraged by proprietors, 32-37, 75, 76.—The sons of crofters go into the Low Countries at harvest and bring back their money; but have been much displaced by the Irish, who can be conveyed more cheaply and rapidly by steam, 38-41.—The kelp trade, from the temporary nature of its employment, produced idle and loitering habits; the people had no labour but that, 42-44.—Extracts from a statistical work in course of publication, on the decline of the herring fishery in different places, 45-49.—The supply of herrings at any particular place cannot be depended upon; and sometimes, when there has been an unexpected supply, there has been no salt to cure them, 50-57.—The people have sold their nets and boats for necessaries of life, 58-61.—The withdrawal of the bounty helped to put an end to the fishery, and the bounty caused large fishing villages to be erected, 62, 63, 66-70.—Illegitimacy is not increasing more in the Highlands than in other parts of Scotland, 71-74.—The Caledonian Canal was undertaken for the employment of the Highlanders; but Irishmen came over and superseded them, 80-83.—Lowlanders also superseded them on the Highland roads, 84, 85.—The roads in Skye are excellent, and afford much employment to the people, 88-90.—Want of roads in Long Island, 91, 92.

Great effect has been produced upon the population by throwing small farms into large ones, but this is avoided until the redundant population can be got rid of, 93-100.—The proprietors would fall in with any general plan of improvement originating with Government, 101.—The land ought to be restored to its native state, as sheep and cattle farms; it would be better to import meal from Glasgow than attempt to grow it, 103, 104.—Estates let out in crofts on which so large a population exists that the

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

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average rental paid per head is 12 s. or 13 s.; the land, rent-free, would not support the people, 104-113. 118-124—The crofts should be increased to from 10 l. to 50 l. a year, and then the farmer and sons could farm without the aid of servants, 114, 115—On the Sutherland estates the late Duchess Countess used for years to assist the people in the winter to the extent of several thousands a year, 125—The proprietor of Skye, in 1837, gave upwards of 2,000 l. worth of provisions, while he drew a rental less than enough to pay the public burthens to the church and parish, 126-133—Meal must be sent this year to support the people, 133.

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Some proprietors manufacture kelp at a loss, merely to give employment to the poor, 155—Mr. McDonald makes kelp at a profit; the kelp is well manufactured; that of the Orkneys is consumed by the Newcastle glass-makers; that of the Western Islands by soap manufacturers, 159—Many entailed estates are charged with debts, on which the kelp manufacture was carried on, and which had a large rental, 160-169—If these estates come into the hands of trustees, they may not think themselves competent to give relief to the poor, 170-173—It would tend to the benefit both of the proprietors and the people, in some cases, if the estates were sold; but the former desire to keep their estates, and get rid of the redundant population, 174-177—Kindly feeling existing between the old proprietors and their tenantry; the larger proprietors cannot so often visit their estates, 178-181—Many estates have lately changed hands, 182-186.

The people emigrated to Australia at the expense of Government in large numbers in 1837, and the most flattering accounts have been received of them, 188—Anxiety of the people to emigrate; places to which many have gone, 188, 189—Those not sent out by Government were assisted by the proprietors and by the Glasgow and Edinburgh Committees of Destitution to embark, 190—£. 4. 1 s. 7 d. a head will remove a mass to Quebec, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, and 5 l. 11 s. 7 d. to Upper Canada, 192, 193—The proprietors would willingly bear a part of the expense, and even ought to be taxed for the purpose, 194—Estimate that in certain districts named, comprising 118,492 inhabitants, 44,600 should be removed, 195-199—There is no excess of population in the Orkneys, 201, 202—They are sure of immediate employment in Upper Canada, 203, 204—Much emigration has taken place since 1806, but the population has increased in a greater proportion, 205-208—Emigration from the isle of Rum; the place is now prosperous, 209-214.

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[Second Examination.]—There is a poor law in Scotland, but it is not in operation in the Highlands, 265—The poor are very liberally attended to through the agency of the factor and minister, but not by any assessment, 266-269—If the estate belonged to a judicial trustee, he would be bound to join in an assessment with the minister and kirk session, 270, 271—The large tenants bear part of the assessment, and are sometimes members of the kirk session, 272-279—The relief of cases of destitution is provided by practice rather than by law, 280-285—In the present redundancy of population it would be injurious, both to the proprietor and to the poor, to make any compulsory

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

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compulsory assessment by law, 286—The reluctance of the poor to receive relief has been diminished of late years, 289-291—A compulsory assessment would introduce an expensive machinery to do that which is now done voluntarily by the kirk session, 296-298.

Bowmore. In 1837 many of the inhabitants of the parish of Bowmore were in a state of extreme misery, *Baird* 509—There are very seldom cases of destitution at Islay except at Bowmore, *Baird* 658, 659.

Breadalbane, Lord. In 1837 it was not the wish of Lord Breadalbane and other proprietors that there should be any emigration from Argyllshire, *Graham* 328.

British American Land Company. Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of the British American Land Company to the Court of Directors, dated Sherbrooke, 16 October 1838, with regard to the exertions made by them to lay open their tract of land for the reception of settlers, *Rep. i. App. p.* 220.

British Fishery Society. The British Fishery Society contributed, at Tobermory, in consequence of an application made to them in 1840, twenty bolls of meal, but at the same time said they would not give anything in future, *Graham* 486—The Society, who are proprietors of land in the parish of Tobermory, can have no interest in assisting the poor, but on the contrary consider them as intruders on the settlement, *Graham* 486—Failure of the great fishing establishments which were formed last century by the British Fishery Society, *Graham* 988-991.

Bruyeres, Mr. H. P. Copy of a letter from H. P. Bruyeres to Sir George Grey, Bart., respecting the appropriation of the purchase-money to the location of emigrants on the land of the British American Land Company, *Rep. i. App. p.* 219.—Copy of a letter from H. P. Bruyeres, secretary to the British American Land Company, to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the Right Honourable the Marquess of Northampton, and the gentlemen composing the deputation from the Mull district, on the subject of encouraging emigration to the lands of the company in the eastern townships of Lower Canada, *Rep. i. App. p.* 222, 223.

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Caledonian Canal. The Caledonian Canal was undertaken for the employment of the Highlanders, but Irishmen came over and superseded them, *Bowie* 80-83—The employment given to the people by the making of the Caledonian Canal was not of essential benefit to the country, *Graham* 403-406.

Campbell, Colonel, of Knoch. Colonel Campbell is very liberal in supplying the wants of the poor, *Graham* 486.

Campbell, Mr., of Glenmore. Statement by Mr. Campbell of Glenmore, in 1837, that he thought it would be very advantageous to the Highlands were Government to adopt some general plan of emigration, *Graham* 324.

Campbell, Mr., of Islay. Admiration expressed by the Glasgow committee of Mr. Campbell's liberal conduct in 1837, *Baird* 509.

Campbeltown. Circumstances attending an assessment in the parish of Campbeltown, *Dr. M'Leod* 860-865—The poor of Campbeltown complain of the legal assessment; they say that the doors of the parish are closed against them more than they used to be, *Dr. M'Leod* 872-874.

Campsie. In Campsie there is no legal assessment; the population is 5,653; there has been distributed on the average for three years 180*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; the number upon the poor's roll of the ordinary poor was 112; the highest rate given was 8*l.* 8*s.*, the lowest 1*l.* 4*s.*, *Dr. M'Leod* 899.

CANADA, UPPER:

1. *Adaptation of the Highlanders for Canada.*
2. *Cost per Head of sending out Emigrants.*
3. *Prospects of Employment, Cost of Living, &c.*
4. *Condition of the Settlers.*

1. *Adaptation of the Highlanders for Canada:*

Peculiar adaptation of the Highlanders to Canada, *Dr. M'Leod* 943—A great portion of the Highland population have a great aptitude for Canada, *John Macleod* 1140-1144—The people prefer Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, as their friends are there; but could be induced to go to Upper Canada if the advantages were shown to them, *Bowie* 215-222—The Highlanders have a preference to Upper Canada, *John Macleod* 1148—In 1840 the emigration was principally from Ireland; that from Scot-

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

CANADA, UPPER—continued.

1. *Adaptation of the Highlanders for Canada*—continued.

land was very small, *Rolph* 1495—The balance of emigrants in 1840 was in favour of Canada as compared with the United States, *Rolph* 1496-1499—There is a certain per-centage of the emigrants arriving in Quebec who remain in Lower Canada, but the climate is much less genial, so that they prefer settling in the Upper Province, *Hagerman* 2029-2033.

2. *Cost per Head of sending out Emigrants* :

£. 5. 11 s. 7 d. a head will remove a mass of emigrants comfortably to Upper Canada, *Bowie* 193—No season so favourable as the present for cheap emigration to Canada has occurred, on account of the difficulty of finding other freights, *Dr. M'Leod* 938-943.

3. *Prospects of Employment, Cost of Living, &c. :*

The emigrants are sure of immediate employment in Upper Canada, *Bowie* 203, 204—If 5,000 labourers were landed in Upper Canada, every one of them would find profitable employment in 10 or 12 days, and next year they will be in a better condition to take 10,000, *Bowie* 204—If 5,000 able-bodied labourers went out this year, they would find full employment, supposing a population of 25,000, *Rolph* 1618-1627—Increase of population that Upper Canada could give employment to; if a large amount were thrown in, some measures should be taken to insure their subsistence for the first six or nine months, *Hagerman* 1981-1988. 1990-1993—The parties sending out emigrants should not only pay for their passage, but should provide further a small sum, *Hagerman* 1994-1996—System now adopted by the colonial agents on the arrival of emigrants in Upper Canada, with respect to finding them employment, *Hagerman* 2005, 2006—It would be desirable, in the first instance, to scatter the labouring Highland emigrants, desitute of means, among the resident agriculturists generally, *Hagerman* 2035—A population of 50,000, supposing 10,000 of them to be able-bodied labourers, might be absorbed in Canada, *Rolph* 1516-1519—Sheds should be erected for their accommodation on their arrival, till they could be removed to where there is employment, *Rolph* 1520-1525. 1530-1533.

If the Government works in contemplation should be undertaken, the colonial government of North America would be disposed to make an arrangement with the Government of this country to receive a certain number of emigrants for three successive years, and to relieve the mother country from all charge after they were once landed, *Rolph* 1500-1502. 1555-1557—Manner in which the colonial government would dispose of the emigrants, supposing an arrangement made between it and the Government of this country, *Rolph* 1555-1559—The inducements to remain in Canada are so much greater than have hitherto existed that there is no reason why migration to the United States should go on, *Rolph* 1575-1581. 1593-1600—Government should contribute towards the maintenance of the emigrants during the first nine months after their arrival in Canada, *Rolph* 1582-1585—The majority of the members of the legislature of Upper Canada would willingly adopt any course recommended by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of giving effect to any scheme of emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, *Hagerman* 1975—Respects in which emigration to Canada would be an advantage both to this country and to that province, *Hagerman* 2037—Facilities for the emigrants to Canada obtaining employment as labourers independently of the public works, *Rolph* 3354, 3355.

Cost of provisions and manufactures in Canada compared with this country, *Rolph* 1628—A portion of all the farms is left uncleared for fencing; their fuel is supplied from the forests; they have no coal, *Hagerman* 2001—Wages of farm labourers; arrangements made for their families, *Franks* 2924-2928—The price of all provisions is lower than in England, *Franks* 2929-2936—Prices of various articles given, *Franks* 2937-2939.

4. *Condition of the Settlers* :

The payment of the instalments of the price of land depending upon the prosperity of the settlers, the Canada Land Company made detailed inquiries as to their condition, *Franks* 2904, 2905—Three hundred and thirty-seven persons or families arrived with no capital, now have upon an average 334*l.* each, *Franks* 2906-2909—Eighty-nine, having less than 20*l.* each, now have on an average 429*l.* each, *Franks* 2910—Two hundred and ninety-eight, who went out with upwards of 100*l.* each, now have 568*l.* each on an average, *Franks* 2910—These results were fairly obtained, and are free from exaggeration, *Franks* 2911-2915—Results of the same kind exhibited in 40 other townships of Upper Canada, *Franks* 2916—None of the property in Canada is easily convertible; great want of markets, *Franks* 2917—There is very little transfer of property, *Franks* 2918—Most of those who went out without capital were employed as labourers; their wages would be sufficient to support their families, *Franks* 2919-2923—Many of the people have emigrated from Loch Broom, and have invited their friends to go out, *Mackenzie* 3304-3306—The reports from those who have emigrated

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

CANADA, UPPER—continued.

4. Condition of the Settlers—continued.

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Analysis of the returns, showing the average state of the settlers upon the company's land in 40 townships, on their arrival in Upper Canada, and their actual condition in 1840, *Rep. ii. App. p. 42, 43*—Analysis of the returns sent to the Court of Directors of the Canada Company, showing the average state of the settlers upon the company's land in 38 townships, on their arrival in Upper Canada, and their actual condition in 1840, *Rep. ii. App. p. 40, 41*—Retail price of provision and clothing in the Home District, *Rep. ii. App. p. 46*—Rates of wages in the Home District, *Rep. ii. App. p. 45, 46*—Prices current for November 1840, of agricultural produce and farming stock in Upper Canada, *Rep. ii. App. p. 47*.

See also *Crown Lands. Emigration.*

Canada Land Company. Quantity of land purchased by the company of the Government, and quantity sold, *Franks 2878-2880*—Their object is to obtain a profit for the re-sale of the land, *Franks 2881*—Sums paid and to be paid for the land held by the company, *Franks 2882-2885*—They have been applied to the general purposes of the Government, and not to emigration, as desired by the company, *Franks 2886-2892*—Amount received by the company for land sold by them, *Franks 2896*—It is sold at a certain price, and one-fifth is paid down, the remainder being paid in five annual instalments, and interest is charged at six per cent., *Franks 2897, 2898*—Of the land sold by them, 200 acres is a lot, but half a lot is sometimes sold, *Franks 2899, 2900*—At first they prepared log houses and clearances for sale, *Franks 2901*—The general range of price for the land sold by them is from 5s. to 35s. an acre, *Franks 2902*—Total number of purchasers of land sold by them, *Franks 2903*.

Form of acknowledgment of receipt of the first instalment of the money paid for the purchase of land from the Canada Company, and letter of license to take possession of the said land, and the conditions under which held, *Rep. ii., App. p. 39*.

Canna, Island of. Plan of management with regard to the population adopted by the proprietor of the little island of Canna, *Graham 447, 448*—The island of Canna is peculiarly well off, owing to the good management of Mr. M'Neil; it is now one of the finest in the Western Islands, *Baird 531*—The plan of the proprietor of Canna was first to remove the people, and then to adopt means to prevent subletting, and other regulations for the management of the island, *Baird 588*—The great benefit that has arisen to Canna was from the change of the property when Mr. M'Neil purchased it, *Baird 624-630*.

Cape Breton. Letters received from a body of emigrants from Ross-shire, of about 150, who settled chiefly at Cape Breton, give a very flattering account of their reception there, *Baird 637-640*—The occupation followed by the emigrants at Cape Breton is partly agriculture and partly fishing, *Baird 642*—The people who emigrated from Long Island would prefer going to Cape Breton, *Shaw 2798, 2799*—Price at which coal is supplied thence to the Halifax steamers; difficulties in working the mines, *Cunard 3126-3140*—The coal mines are worked during winter, the farmers then have as much occupation as at other times, *Cunard 3141, 3142*—Wages of the miners at Cape Breton, *Cunard 3173-3175*—The coal costs in raising the whole of its price, and there is no profit, on account of the limited demand, *Cunard 3176-3186*—The concern has been ruined by the removal of the duty on coal exported from England, *Cunard 3187-3190*—Other minerals besides coal at Cape Breton, *Cunard 3191*—Cape Breton is not a very advantageous place for emigration; there are coal mines, but they are not very productive, *Cunard 3125-3134*.

Capital in the Highlands. There is a great want of capital both by the landlord and tenant, *Baird 586*.

Celtic Language. Similarity of the Celtic language spoken in Scotland to the Irish language illustrated, *Dr. M'Leod 918*.

Charlotte Town (Prince Edward's Island). The population of Prince Edward's Island is scattered; population of Charlotte Town and of the island, *Cunard 3091-3094*.

Churches in the Highlands. If a part of the population were removed by emigration, there would still be the same number of churches requisite, in consequence of the scattered nature of the population remaining, *Dr. M'Leod 1490*.

Clark, Archibald. Statement made by Mr. Archibald Clark, a clergyman, in the Statistical View, respecting his parish, in Skye, "that the best educated among its common people almost universally have sought a foreign country where to advance their fortunes," *Dr. M'Leod 914*.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Clergy. If clergymen of their own persuasion could accompany the emigrants, it would tend very much to keep them together, *Bowie* 233-237—There is no animosity between the clergymen of different persuasions, *Bowie* 239.

Coll, Island of. Mr. M'Lean improved the island of Coll very much, *Baird* 624—The island is one of the portions of the country that has most materially suffered, *Graham* 951.

Colonsay. It is all grazing land in Colonsay, chiefly for cattle, *Graham* 313—The island of Colonsay is one which has the advantage of a good resident protecting head, to whom the whole of the island belongs, *Graham* 315.

Committees. Importance of establishing committees of Scotch gentlemen to assist Government in obtaining information, *Dr. M'Leod* 944-947.

Corn, Growth of, in the Western Highlands. It would be more advantageous for the farmer to import his meal from Glasgow than to attempt to raise corn on his farm, *Bowie* 103—The Hebrides are not generally a good corn-growing country, *Baird* 516-518—The country is ill-calculated for growing grain; it would be economical to import grain and make the Highlands a grazing country, *Dr. M'Leod* 807, 808—Parts of the country which have formerly grown grain are now under heath; the climate is said to have changed, *Dr. M'Leod* 809-813—In most seasons the island of Lewis produces more corn than is sufficient for the use of the people, *Knor* 2214-2220—Grain is grown with advantage in the Highlands, but pasture is more profitable, *Duke of Argyll*, 3442-3444.

See also *Agriculture*.

Cowall. Improvement in the state of Cowall and the Mull of Kintyre occasioned by the removal of the people and the enlargement of farms, *Dr. M'Leod* 821-824.

Crime. Exertions made by the poor for one another; their freedom from all trivial crime during their distress, *Graham* 482-484.

CROFTING SYSTEM:

1. *Evils of the System generally; importance of discontinuing it; Efforts of Landlords.*
2. *In particular Places.*
3. *Origin of the Crofting System; Interests of Proprietors, how affected.*

1. *Evils of the System generally; importance of discontinuing it; Efforts of Landlords:*

Estates let out in crofts, on which so large a population exists that the average rental paid per head is 12s. or 13s.; the land rent-free would not support the people, *Bowie* 104-113. 118-124—The crofts should be increased to from 10l. to 50l. a year, and then the farmer and sons could farm without the aid of servants, *Bowie* 114, 115—A number of the Highland proprietors seem to be fully aware of the advantage of their getting rid of the crofting and cottier system, *Baird* 542—Witness would, as a matter of policy, advise landlords to decrease the number of small holdings, *Mackinnon* 1960, 1961. 1964—The crofting system is most prejudicial in every respect, *Knor* 2397-2401—Crofting should be discontinued, farms extended, and leases granted, *Baird* 690-692—The minute subdivision of land is one cause of distress, *Dr. M'Leod* 852, 853—The excessive population was said chiefly to have arisen from the minute subdivision of farms, and the toleration afforded in splitting them down again into smaller possessions, *Graham* 951—Regulations have been laid down by the landed proprietors to prevent the system of subletting, *Graham* 953-959.

2. *In particular Places:*

Statement by the clergyman of the parish of Ardnamurchan that holding farms in common is one of the causes of over-population, *Graham* 455—Steps taken by Mr. Hay Mackenzie, of Cromarty, to prevent the further subdivision of arable lands, *Scott* 1665-1669—The crofting system has tended largely to the increase of population in Long Island, *Shaw* 2711-2717—Case in the island of Skye where the landlord permits and encourages crofting, *Mackinnon* 1861-1873. 1962, 1963—Witness (proprietor of land in the county of Ross,) discourages the minute subdivision of land, *Mackenzie* 3260, 3261—The proprietors of Loch Broom, by making their farms larger, and prohibiting subletting and subdivisions of farms, have endeavoured of late to keep down the population, *M'Iver* 1283—Evils of the subletting system; its prevalence; it is put a stop to at Loch Broom, *Mackenzie* 3262, 3263—The patches of land are from four to seven acres, and are well cultivated by spade husbandry, *Mackenzie* 3286, 3287—Witness' estates on the western coast of Scotland are very populous, chiefly caused by the system of dividing farms into small crofts, *Duke of Argyll* 3364, 3365.

Witness, and other Highland proprietors, are anxious to get rid of the system as fast as possible, *Duke of Argyll* 3366, 3367—By getting rid of this system, the land might be

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued. 1

CROFTING SYSTEM—continued.

2. In particular Places—continued.

be better cultivated, but could not be made to produce much more, *Duke of Argyll* 3368
—The population would increase again, unless the land were differently divided and
let to another class of people, *Duke of Argyll* 3383.

3. Origin of the Crofting System: Interests of Proprietors how affected:

The crofting or subletting system was extended out of a false humanity on the failure
of the kelp trade: it would have been better if the landlords had obliged the people to
remove, *Baird* 544-556—The system of crofting was practised entirely out of indulgence
to the people, and not for a higher rent, *Duke of Argyll* 3386-3388—The crofting
system on witness's property arose out of kindness to the people, *Duke of Argyll* 3451-
3452—Witness would not dispossess people in order to make large farms, unless he
could provide for them by emigration, *Duke of Argyll* 3389-3391—The excess of
population was first encouraged by subdivision of the land by proprietors, in order to be
able to raise a larger number of fighting men, *Dr. M'Leod* 791—The crofts have a
nominal rent but do not pay it, *Duke of Argyll* 3428-3430—The landlords derive a
larger rent from the crofts than from the large farms, *M'Pherson* 2587-2593—At Loch
Broom the people have small patches of land very much subdivided: it would be more
profitable to the proprietors to turn them all into sheep pasture, *Mackenzie* 3249-3253.

Cromarty District (Ross-shire). Of late years the herring fishery has proved very unpro-
ductive: in 1840 it was better, and the rents were better paid, *Scott* 1648-1651—It
is impossible that the country can produce half the corn sufficient for the support of
the people: the population is increasing every year, *Scott* 1652-1654. 1700—The
rents are to a certain extent merely nominal, *Scott* 1665-1669—There are heavy
demands upon the landlords in the way of maintaining the population in seasons of
scarcity, *Scott* 1670-1679—The people are better off now than they were previous to
1836, 1837: class of persons among whom the distress existed at that time, *Scott* 1680-
1684—The interior country is common to the tenants of each township, and is laid
off to the extent of arable land there may be in each township, *Scott* 1685-1687—The
people have no other means of subsistence but fishing and cultivating their small patches
of land: some of them go to the south for the harvest, but have difficulty in getting
employment, *Scott* 1685-1699—Distress anticipated this year (1841), *Scott* 1711-1714
—There has been no increase of population beyond a natural increase, *Scott* 1776.

Crown Lands (Canada). The waste lands of the Crown, which are now a part of the
revenues of the province, should be appropriated to the purpose of emigration, *Hager-
man* 1976-1980—The proceeds of Crown lands should not be applied to the expense
of taking emigrants across the Atlantic, but might assist them from the port to different
parts of the province, *Franks* 3003-3005.

Cunard, Samuel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has property in Prince Edward's Island,
3027—All the Scotch emigrants who have gone there immediately found employment,
3028-3034—A settler has only half the distance to go that would have to be travelled
in going to Canada, 3035, 3036—The voyage is three weeks; that to Quebec a month
or six weeks, 3037, 3038—The soil is very good and easily worked, and there is
abundance of fishing, 3039, 3040—Not more than 5,000 should go in one year, and
they should have a little money, 3041, 3042—They are anxious to purchase land when
they make money, 3043, 3044—Witness gives land in lots for 1s. an acre rent, which
he does not charge at first, with the option of purchasing at any time at 20s. an acre,
3045, 3046—All the industrious settlers are well off; they cannot get suddenly rich,
but steadily progress, 3047-3054—From one-fourth to one-fifth of the island is
improved; the rest is covered with wood, 3055-3060—Compact between the pro-
prietors and the Colonial-office as to the terms on which their lands should be disposed
of, 3063-3066.

The island was first granted to 60 proprietors, 3067—They were at great expense
in taking out settlers, but some did not grant leases; effect of these grants upon the
prosperity of the island, 3067-3071—The Assembly have passed Acts compelling
proprietors to make roads, and if they are unable to pay, their land is sold, 3072, 3073
—Relative advantage of this system and of that adopted in other colonies, 3074-3079
—Commissioners are appointed by the governor to decide upon the best lines of
road; they are generally disinterested men, 3080-3084—Emigrants from the isle of
Skye are a good class, but they were half fisherman and half agricultural, 3085-3087
—They speak Gaelic, and the general language of the island is English, 3088-3090
—The population is scattered; population of Charlotte Town and of the island, 3091-
3094—Five-sixths are Protestants and the rest Catholics, 3095—Want of religious
instruction; means taken by witness, in conjunction with the Society for the Propaga-
tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to build and endow churches, 3096-3098—Pro-
portion of Church of England and other denominations, 3099-3107.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Cunard, Samuel. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The climate is superior to that of Canada; it is cold; the land is frozen up from December to the middle of April or later, 3108-3115—It is nearly all arable land, and the climate is well suited to the growth of wheat, 3116-3118—Places at which the grain finds a market, 3119, 3120—The 5s. duty on corn is an impediment to the export of corn to England, 3122—Cape Breton is not a very advantageous place for emigration; there are coal mines, but they are not very productive, 3125-3134—Price at which the coal is supplied there to the Halifax steamers; difficulties in working the mines, 3126-3140—The mines are worked during winter; the farmers then have as much occupation as at other times, 3141, 3142—None but British manufactures are used, and the demand for these is increasing, 3143-3145—They export some timber to England, and build many ships, 3146-3150.

Emigrants should first go into farmers' houses or work upon the roads, where they would get 2 s. 6 d. a day throughout the year, 3151-3154—Price of different articles of provisions, 3156—Rate of wages for artizans, 3157—Emigrants landing with a little money may soon support their families with comfort, 3158-3163—The consumption of spirits has much decreased through the improved habits of the people, 3164-3166—They are ill off for education; if churches and clergy are established, schools will follow, 3167-3169—The local government has no means of facilitating emigration, 3170-3172—Wages of the miners at Cape Breton, 3173-3175—The coal costs in raising the whole of its price; there is no profit, on account of the limited demand, 3176-3186—The concern has been ruined by the removal of the duty on coal exported from England, 3187-3190—Other minerals at Cape Breton, 3191.

There is very little crime at Prince Edward's Island, and the laws are good and well enforced, 3192-3194—If an emigrant has 2 l. or 3 l. it is enough, 3195-3198—There is no want of medical men, 3199—The population has increased more than in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 3200—The emigrants have generally been people without any capital, but now many are going with considerable fortunes, 3201-3203—The demand for labour increases as the forest is cleared; if 5,000 families went out there would be provisions for them in the island, 3204-3208.

D.

Dick Bequest. Counties to which the Dick bequest extends, *Dr. M'Leod* 1465-1467.

Dingwall. At Dingwall, if there were roads, there would be a market for all the fish that could be sent from Loch Broom, *Mackenzie* 3319-3321.

Disease. Probability of the country being visited by disease if the distress in the Highlands should continue, *Graham* 482-484—In 1836 and 1837 disease had been engendered from insufficient and bad food, from which many died, *Dr. M'Leod* 786.

Diseases. Liability of the Highlanders in Glasgow to small-pox and contagious diseases, *Dr. M'Leod* 1244, 1245.

Distress of 1836 and 1837. Estimate that in certain districts in the Western Highlands containing 118,492 inhabitants, 44,600 require to be removed as being excessive, *Bowie* 195-199—In 1836 and 1837, 80,000 people were found in a state of great destitution, and this may occur again next summer, *Baird* 603-606—Witness's estimate of the population of the destitute districts differs from that of Mr. Bowie, being brought down to 1837 and including 40 more parishes, *Baird* 1149-1156—The distress of 1836 and 1837 was occasioned by the failure of the crops generally, and also by the failure of the herring fishery, *M'Iver* 1294—Information with respect to the distress in the mainland of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, including the parishes of Glenelg, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Applecross, Gairloch, &c. &c.; the resident proprietors take an active part in the support of their people, *Graham* 1001-1011—There is none of the distress existing on the east coast that there is on the west, *M'Iver* 1382, 1383.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Fox Maule by Mr. Robert, dated Edinburgh, 6th May 1837, and communicated by Lord John Russell's directions to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, respecting the distress in the Highlands of Scotland, causes of the distress, remedies, &c., *Rep. i. App. p.* 212-218.

Dunlop, Mr. Mr. Dunlop, in his book, states that the poor in Scotland who are entitled to relief are, first, poor persons of 70 years or upwards, or under that age, if so infirm as to be unable to gain a livelihood by their work; secondly, orphans and destitute children under 14 years of age, illegitimate as well as lawful; thirdly, all who, from permanent bodily disease or debility, are proper objects of parochial relief as (according to the words of the statute) "cruiked folk, sick folk, impotent folk, and weak folk;" no person is entitled to permanent relief who is able to work so as to gain a livelihood, *Graham* 364.

Durinish.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Dunmore, Lord. Number of people that ought to be removed from Lord Dunmore's estate in Long Island, *Shaw* 2673-2679—Lord Dunmore would contribute liberally to the expense of emigration, *Shaw* 2692—Anxiety of Lord Dunmore to assist the fisheries, *Shaw* 2704-2706.—See also *Harris* (Long Island).

Durinish. In 1837 there had been no regular distribution of poor's funds in Durinish, in consequence of some irregularities in the proceedings of the kirk session, *Graham* 951.

E.

Early Marriages. See *Marriages.*

Easdale. In 1837, though there was a great shortcoming of the ordinary supplies at Easdale, in consequence of the partial failure of the two previous seasons, yet the difficulties experienced were not of such a nature as to require any extraordinary remedy, *Graham* 319—At Easdale the people derive subsistence partly from the slate quarries and partly from the produce of the land, *Graham* 319.

EDUCATION IN THE HIGHLANDS:

I. *Generally; Evils arising from the want of Schools; Importance of extending the Means of Instruction:*

II. *State of Education in particular Places:*

1. Cromarty.
2. The Hebrides.
3. Inverness.
4. Lewis.
5. Loch Broom.
6. Long Island.
7. Skye.

III. *Adaptation of Ambulatory Schools to the Highlands:*

IV. *Grants from Government in aid of Education:*

V. *Anxiety of Proprietors to promote Education.*

I. *Generally; Evils arising from the want of Schools; Importance of extending the Means of Instruction:*

The greatest curse of the Highlands is the want of education; paucity of schools, *Baird* 528-533—One cause of the destitution prevailing among the people is the deficiency of the means of education and pastoral superintendence, *M'Pherson* 2412-2421—The want of education tends very greatly to increase the destitution in the Highlands, *John Macleod* 1093. 1100—If the Highlanders were better educated, they would not be content to live where they are; they are the most ignorant part of the Scottish population, *Baird* 533, 534—Effect of education on the population of the Highlands as regards their disposition to emigrate, *M'Pherson* 2467-2469—If educated, the Highlanders are an exceedingly fine race, and get on extremely well, *Baird* 689—The Highlanders in Glasgow are mostly unable to read or write, *Baird* 590-594.

Were it not for the labours of the Gaelic School Society, and the Assembly's Highland School Committee, there would have been scarcely any education in the Highlands, *Baird* 619-623—Importance of extending education after emigration has been resorted to, *Dr. M'Leod* 914—Anxiety of the Scotch and Irish for instruction, *Dr. M'Leod* 918—Great exertions have been made to promote the General Assembly's Schools, for the purpose of introducing increased instruction in the Highlands, *John Macleod* 1109-1123—Means of education which exist in the Highlands of Scotland; salaries of the parochial schoolmasters, *Dr. M'Leod* 1400-1402—It is the scheme of the General Assembly to which the Highlanders give the preference with respect to their church collections, *Dr. M'Leod* 1429-1433—Scheme instituted by the Committee of the General Assembly in 1826 for supplying the deficiency of education; number of schools established upon their scheme, *Dr. M'Leod* 1402-1413—If the population in the Highlands should be removed, the present parochial system of education is not adequate to the wants of the country, *Dr. M'Leod* 1422, 1423—Salary allowed by the General Assembly to their highest class of teachers; highest amount derived from fees, *Dr. M'Leod* 1424-1428—The deficiency of education is rather in the want of schools than in the nature of the education given, *M'Pherson* 2346-2348—Names of the various societies which have existed and which are now existing for the education of the Highland population, *M'Pherson* 2449, 2450—In assessed parishes greater attention is paid to popular education than in non-assessed parishes, *M'Pherson* 2803.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.**EDUCATION IN THE HIGHLANDS—continued.*II. *State of Education in particular Places :*

1. Cromarty :

State of education in the district of Cromarty, *Scott* 1701, 1702.

2. The Hebrides :

In the Hebrides 70 out of 100 cannot read, *Dr. M'Leod* 917.

3. Inverness :

By reference to the moral statistics of the Inverness Society, it will be seen that they state that one-half of all ages above eight years are unable to read ; education has however advanced since the time when those statistics were taken, which was in 1822 *Dr. M'Leod* 917.

4. Lewis :

Aid given by the proprietor of Lewis in the way of introducing schools into that country, *Knox* 2316-2320.

5. Loch Broom :

Lengthened examination as to the state of education in the districts of Loch Broom and Gairloch ; contributions of the proprietors to the schools ; salaries of the schoolmasters ; course of education pursued, *M'Iver* 1310-1321. 1323-1347. 1350-1354.

6. Long Island :

State of education in the Long Island ; number of schools, *Shaw* 2777-2789.

7. Skye :

State of education in Skye ; kind of assistance given to the schools by the proprietors, *Mackinnon* 1926-1931.

III. *Adaptation of Ambulatory Schools to the Highlands :*

Education would be a great remedy for the distress in the Highlands ; they are very greedy of it, and will go to a great distance for it ; advantage of itinerating schools, *Baird* 539-541—It would be possible to extend schools such as those supported by the General Assembly or the Gaelic School Society, so as to make them itinerating, *Baird* 541—A system of ambulatory teachers would be very applicable to the districts in which the glens are situated, *John Macleod* 1101—A system of ambulatory schoolmasters would be much better than the present ones, *M'Iver* 1348, 1349.

IV. *Grants from Government in aid of Education :*

Witness would decidedly ask Government aid in furtherance of education in the Highlands, *Dr. M'Leod* 1457-1460—Government has already admitted the principle in having built 45 churches in those localities ; they are in the way of attaching schools to each of them, *Dr. M'Leod* 1463, 1464. 1478-1480—Statement with regard to the Government grant for the promotion of education ; difficulty of understanding the Act, *John M'Leod* 2106-2129—Accommodation required under the Act ; average salary of the schoolmasters of Scotland, *John M'Leod* 2130-2138—It was the design of the Act, that whatever the Treasury gave should be proportioned to the amount given by the private and resident parties interested, *John M'Leod* 2139-2142—The rule of the Government, that the accommodation afforded by the heritors was to be a guide to the Government, was not an invariable one, *John M'Leod* 2146-2150.

V. *Anxiety of Proprietors to promote Education :*

Efforts of the proprietors in the Highlands to promote education, *Dr. M'Leod* 945—The landed proprietors in the Highlands are subjected to very heavy obligations in aid of the cause of education, *John Macleod* 1098, 1099—The absentee landlords are as willing to promote education as the resident ones, *Dr. M'Leod* 1420—The reluctance to contribute to education is greater among the absentee proprietors than the resident, *John M'Leod* 2153, 2154.

See also *Parochial Schools.*

Ejectment. There has been very little ejectment for nonpayment of rent, on account of the kindness of the landlords, *Duke of Argyll* 3376-3378.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

EMIGRATION :

- I. *Generally ; Necessity of removing the superabundant Population by means of Emigration.*
- II. *Places from which Emigration should take place :*
 1. Cromarty District.
 2. Island of Lewis.
 3. Loch Broom.
 4. Long Island.
 5. Skye.
 6. Western Islands.
- III. *General Anxiety of the Highlanders to emigrate.*
- IV. *Necessity of Emigration in Families.*
- V. *Cost of Emigration per Head ; Provision for Emigrants on their arrival at the Port.*
- VI. *Proportions of Expense that should be borne by Government and by Proprietors ; willingness of the latter to contribute.*
- VII. *Circumstances which have retarded Emigration.*
 - I. *Generally ; Necessity of removing the superabundant Population by means of Emigration :*

Much emigration has taken place from the Highlands since 1806, but the population has increased in a greater proportion, *Bowie* 205-208—Opinion expressed by the clergyman of Ardnamurchan, that in the Highlands emigration is absolutely necessary in the first instance to cure the evil of over-population, *Graham* 455—Emigration has not proceeded to a sufficient extent to be attended by any improved system in the management of the land upon the estates from which it proceeded, *Graham* 446—It is absolutely necessary to take away the redundant population by emigration, *Baird* 543—One-third of the population of the destitute districts, which is upwards of 200,000, ought to be removed, *Dr. McLeod* 915-917—Immediate measures for emigration should be taken ; the consequences of the failure of the crops this year would be dreadful, *Dr. McLeod* 932-937—To ameliorate their condition, it is absolutely necessary to remove the redundant population by emigration, *John Macleod* 1060, 1061—A system of emigration would have the very best effect with reference to all classes ; the majority being pastoral people, are especially adapted for Australia, *John Macleod* 1107, 1108—A great deal may be done by education, but emigration is the only mode by which the condition of the Highlands can be remedied in the first instance, *John Macleod* 1138—The year 1837 was a year of extraordinary distress ; if some means of relief be not afforded by Government, by means of emigration, these seasons of destitution will continually occur on the west coast, *McPherson* 2484-2486—The mainland should not much be looked to as requiring emigration, *Graham* 421—Emigration would be the only mode of relieving the people, *Duke of Argyll* 3369—After an extensive emigration, the people left behind would be able to support themselves in comfort, *Duke of Argyll* 3401, 3402—The emigration should be gradual, especially if the proprietors are to bear the expense, *Duke of Argyll* 3421-3427.

II. *Places from which Emigration should take place :*

1. Cromarty District :

It would be a decided benefit to the people themselves, as well as to the landlords, if Government were to enable a part of the population to emigrate ; they would willingly emigrate to America, but not so willingly to Australia, *Scott* 1745-1750—Most efficient mode of persuading the Highlanders to emigrate, *Scott* 1756-1760—They would be able to take out but very little capital, *Scott* 1761-1764.

2. Island of Lewis :

The people of Lewis would not be unwilling to emigrate ; number that might emigrate ; if they went to Canada they would find plenty who can talk Gaelic, *Knox* 2323-2325.

3. Loch Broom :

The tenants would be able to contribute from one-third to one-half of the expense of their emigration, and the proprietors would assist, *Mackenzie* 3288-3294.

4. Long Island :

If a system of emigration were adopted, and means given to the people to go, they would take the aged and helpless with them, *Shaw* 2776.

5. Skye :

The destitution that has for the last 20 years existed in Skye, during two or three months in the summer, may be attributed in a great measure to the injudicious means taken by the landholders about 30 or 35 years ago, to prevent emigration from their property, *McPherson* 0.30.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

EMIGRATION—continued.

II. Places from which Emigration should take place—continued.

5. Skye—continued.

M'Pherson 2372-2377, 2380—An Act of Parliament was passed which had a tendency to check it, *M'Pherson* 2378, 2379—Mr. Brown, in a book written by him about 30 or 35 years ago, stated that there was still a quantity of unreclaimed land in the island, and that the people would be better employed in reclaiming that land than in emigrating, *M'Pherson* 2381-2383—Motive of the landlords in endeavouring to check emigration about 30 or 35 years ago, *M'Pherson* 2384-2391—The people have multiplied to an extent they never contemplated; they now see the folly of their past conduct, *M'Pherson* 2392-2394.

6. Western Islands:

Government must in time come to contribute to emigration in the Western Islands, *Graham* 474.

III. General Anxiety of the Highlanders to emigrate:

Anxiety of the people to emigrate; places to which many have gone, *Bowie* 188, 189—Influence of witness's magazine in causing the Highlanders to desire emigration, *Dr. M'Leod* 919—If Government made a grant for emigration, the people would be delighted to emigrate, so many of their relations have already gone to Canada and Nova Scotia, *Dr. M'Leod* 920, 921—If a Government measure were introduced for the purpose of emigration, the great mass of the population would gladly avail themselves of it, *John Macleod* 1139—A great many persons would be willing to emigrate, as their relations have already gone, *Duke of Argyll* 3375.

IV. Necessity of Emigration in Families:

One cause of the distress among the Highlanders is the errors in the Government system of emigration, which took away the able-bodied, and left the old and infirm, the young and helpless, and very poor, *Baird* 512—If any emigration is to take place to our North American colonies, it will not work well unless whole families are taken, *Bowie* 218—Emigration should be in families; the aged and infirm would be willing and quite able to accompany their relations, *Baird* 747-750.

V. Cost of Emigration per Head; Provision for Emigrants on their arrival at the Port:

£. 4. 1 s. 7 d. a head will remove a mass to Quebec, Cape Breton, or Prince Edward's Island, and 5 l. 11 s. 7 d. to Upper Canada, *Bowie* 192, 193—The success of emigration would chiefly depend upon removing emigrants from the port on their arrival, *Franks* 2953—Sum that would be necessary to support a family going inland during the period before they could support themselves, *Rolph* 3344-3350—It would be a judicious scheme to provide poor emigrants with the means of subsistence till the spring of the year ensuing after their emigration, *Rolph* 3353—An extensive emigration might be conducted with advantage to the emigrants, without giving them land, *Franks* 2999.

VI. Proportions of Expense that should be borne by Government and by Proprietors; willingness of the latter to contribute.

Those emigrants not sent out by Government have been assisted by the proprietors and by the Glasgow and Edinburgh committees of destitution to embark, *Bowie* 190—The proprietors would willingly bear a part of the expense of emigration, and even ought to be taxed for the purpose, *Bowie* 194—There might be a compulsory contribution from proprietors, in aid of emigration from their estates, in proportion to the number removed, *Bowie* 262-264—Many of the proprietors would bear one-third of the expense of emigration, *Baird* 699—It would be to the interest of many landlords to contribute handsomely towards emigration, but several could not do so; the people cannot be removed without the assistance of Government, *Dr. M'Leod* 838-847—A compulsory assessment of proprietors for emigration would be unfair to them, although many would contribute, *Dr. M'Leod* 879—If Government came forward, the proprietors generally have not the means to assist in emigration, *Mackinnon* 1951, 1952—Making a rate of 1 s. in the 1 l. on the net annual value of the rateable property might aid to a considerable extent in relieving the Highlands of their superabundant population, *M'Pherson* 2575—If Government granted a sum for emigration, witness would contribute as a proprietor, *Mackenzie* 3307-3309—If Government paid one-third and the authorities in Canada another one-third of the expense of emigration, the proprietors and the people would pay the remainder, *Mackenzie* 3326-3330.

Emigration cannot be effected without assistance from Government; the proprietors would willingly contribute, if able, *Duke of Argyll* 3370-3373—The proprietors are all agreed as to the advantage of emigration, *Duke of Argyll* 3374—The landlords are interested in emigration, as their estates would be ultimately benefited, but might remove the people if they liked without any conditions, *Duke of Argyll* 3379, 3380—

The

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

EMIGRATION—continued.

VI. *Proportions of Expense, &c.*—continued.

The proportion to be contributed by landlords towards emigration should be small, or it could not be paid, *Duke of Argyll* 3382—It would be the interest of landlords to assist emigration, but many could not pay much, *Duke of Argyll* 3393-3400—As emigration would be to the benefit of the landlords, an advance from Government might be in the form of a loan, *Duke of Argyll*, 3403—Many proprietors would not be willing to bear the whole expense if a loan were granted by Government for emigration, *Duke of Argyll* 3459, 3460—One-third would be a reasonable proportion of the expense for the proprietors to bear if they were left to determine how many people should be removed in the year, *Duke of Argyll* 3407-3410.

VII. *Circumstances which have retarded Emigration :*

Emigration has been retarded by the kelp trade, and by an Act of Parliament obtained by the Highland Society of Edinburgh, *Dr. M'Leod* 828, 829—Emigration has been retarded by the humanity of the proprietors; case of the late Duke of Argyll, *Dr. M'Leod* 829—Since 1832 emigration has been checked from different causes, *Franks* 2960-2962.

See also *Canada, Upper. Canada Land Company. Cape Breton. Clergy. Crown Lands. Islay. Kingston (Upper Canada). Labour, Demand for (Upper Canada). Lewis, Island of. Loch Broom and Gairloch Districts. Prince Edward's Island, &c.*

Emigration from Ireland. Success of emigrants sent out from Ireland at the expense of Government several years ago, *Hagerman* 2015-2017.

Employment (Glasgow). Very few of the able-bodied Highlanders in Glasgow are without employment, *Dr. M'Leod* 1246-1248.

English Language. The great bar to the civilization and improvement of the people is their ignorance of the English language, *Knox* 2285—Means taken in Lewis to instruct the people in the English language; they are not fond of learning it, *Knox* 2314, 2315, 2321, 2322.—See also *Gaelic Language.*

Entail. The law of entail is one of the causes of the miserable state of the Highlands, *Baird* 512—The law of entail has kept the Highlands back very much, *Baird* 626—An alteration of the law of entail would encourage improvements on the land, *Baird* 693-695—An alteration of the law of entail would be essential to benefit the condition of the population of the Highlands, *Baird* 693.

Estates, Management of. If the country were cleared, the proprietors must adopt a different mode of managing their estates to avoid a future increase of the population, *Graham* 391.—See also *Crofting System.*

F.

Famine of 1789. There was a great famine in the year 1789 over the whole of Scotland, not only the Highlands, but Scotland at large, *Bowie* 24, 25.

Farms (Western Highlands). Great effect has been produced upon the population by throwing small farms into large ones, but this is avoided until the redundant population can be got rid of, *Bowie* 93-100—The land ought to be restored to its native state as sheep and cattle farms; it would be better to import meal from Glasgow than attempt to grow it, *Bowie* 103, 104—It is becoming the system to extend farms, which is the natural result of improvement, *Dr. M'Leod* 819, 820—The size of the farms into which the landlords would turn their estates would depend on the extent to which the people went away, *Mackinnon* 1949, 1950—There is a disposition on the part of proprietors to consolidate their farms and get a better class of tenants, *Graham* 420.

See also *Crofting System.*

Fisheries. No attempts have been made to encourage fisheries, which might be much extended; the poor have been left entirely to their own enterprise, *Baird* 671-683—The fisheries might be encouraged, but it is difficult to say in what manner, *Duke of Argyll* 3433, 3434.—See also *Herring Fishery.*

Fort William. In 1837 there was a great want of seed-oats and a great deal of distress, but they all seemed to be in the way of being supplied, *Graham* 400-402.

Franks, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Governor of the Canada Land Company, established in 1826, 2876, 2877—Quantity of land purchased by the company of Government, and quantity sold, 2878-2880—Their object is to obtain a profit from the re-sale of the land, 2881—Sums paid and to be paid for the land held by the company, 2882-2885—They have been applied to the general purposes of Government, and

i. e. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Franks, Charles. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

and not to emigration, as desired by the company, 2886-2892—The colonial Assembly would not object to such an application of the money if it were spent in the province, 2893-2895—Amount received by the company for land sold by them, 2896—It is sold at a certain price, and one-fifth is paid down, the remainder being paid in five annual instalments, and interest is charged at six per cent., 2897, 2898—Two hundred acres is a lot, but half a lot is sometimes sold, 2899, 2900—At first they prepared log-houses and clearances for sale, 2901—General range of price from 5s. to 35s. an acre, 2902—Total number of purchasers, 2903—The payment of the instalments depending upon the prosperity of the settlers, the company made detailed inquiries as to their condition, 2904, 2905.

Three hundred and thirty-seven persons or families who arrived with no capital, now have, upon an average, 334*l.* each, 2906-2909—Eighty-nine having less than 20*l.* each, now have, on an average, 429*l.* each, 2910—And 298 who went out with upwards of 100*l.* each, now have 568*l.* each, on an average, 2910—These results were fairly obtained, and are free from exaggeration, 2911-2915—Results of the same kind exhibited in 40 other townships of Upper Canada, 2916—None of the property in Canada is easily convertible; great want of markets, 2917—There is very little transfer of property, 2918—Most of those who went out without capital were employed as labourers; their wages would be sufficient to support their families, 2919-2923—Wages of farm labourers; arrangements made for their families, 2924-2928—The price of all provisions is lower than in England, 2929-2936—Prices of various articles given, 2937-2939—Wages of mechanics, 2940.

In the Huron district, the company have made extensive roads and built mills, 2941-2943—And have contributed towards schools, 2944, 2945—There is great demand for labour; many more than went last year might have found employment, 2946-2950—Calculation that in the present year from 20,000 to 40,000 labourers might find employment from the farmers in Upper Canada, 2951-2953—In 1832, 50,000 people arrived at Quebec; they suffered from cholera, and many had no money to take them where their labour would have been absorbed, 2954-2959—Since that time emigration has been checked from different causes, 2960-2962—The success of emigration would depend chiefly upon removing emigrants from the port on their arrival, 2963—Statement of the cost at which emigrants and their families can be taken to Quebec, 2964-2971—Cost of carrying them thence to Toronto, and total cost from Dublin to Toronto, 2972-2979—Any interference with the timber duties would increase the expense of emigration to Canada, by diverting the shipping to Europe, 2980-2982—The emigration from Canada to the United States has decreased and is decreasing, on account of the improvement of the province, 2984-2986—Last year very few went and more came from the United States to Canada, 2987, 2988.

It is better that emigrants should first be employed at wages, till they have saved enough to buy land, 2989-2991—In making roads, the Government should give land as well as wages, 2992-2994—The cost of making roads would be met by the increased value of land, 2995-2998—An extensive emigration might be conducted with advantage to the emigrants without giving them land, 2999—The natural progress of the emigrant is to buy land afterwards, 3000-3002—The proceeds of Crown lands should not be applied to the expense of taking emigrants across the Atlantic, but might assist them from the port to different parts of the province, 3003-3005—A tax on wild lands would be beneficial if the proceeds were applied to improvements, 3006-3010—In Upper Canada defective surveys and titles have not been obstructions to settlement, 3011-3014—The colonial legislature would co-operate with the Government in affording facilities to the settlement of emigrants after their arrival, which are necessary for the success of emigration, 3015-3026.

Franks, Mr. Papers delivered in by Mr. Franks, and referred to in his evidence, *Rep. ii. App. p. 39.*

G.

Gaelic Language, The. The sooner Gaelic becomes a dead language the better, but that will be soonest accomplished by educating the people in their native tongue, *Bowie* 238.—See also *English Language.*

Gaelic School Society. The Gaelic Society's schools have not been well conducted of late years, *John Macleod* 1102—The Gaelic Society's schools commenced in 1811; are gradually declining from the want of funds, *M'Pherson* 2422-2435.

General Assembly's Schools. The General Assembly's schools are more acknowledged and more general than the Gaelic Society's schools, *John Macleod* 1103-1106—They have been liberally supported by contributions from influential landed proprietors in the Highlands, *Dr. M'Leod* 1448-1454—High class of education given by the General Assembly's schools, *M'Pherson* 2463-2465.

Glasgow.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Glasgow. Condition of the Highland population settled there. The tenants at will are often driven out in great numbers, and they are sent in upon the large cities, particularly upon Glasgow, where their condition is most miserable; on coming to a city they are particularly subject to fever and small-pox, *Baird* 521—The destitute people have repaired from the districts to the large towns; the Highland population in Glasgow is very great, *John Macleod* 1086-1088—Estimated at 30,000, *Baird* 522—The number of Highlanders of the lower classes in Glasgow is estimated at 25,000, *Baird* 536—Facts illustrating the state of the Highland population in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 950—Great distress of the poor Highlanders in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1236. 1241-1243—Glasgow does not require emigration, but if people do not emigrate from the Highlands, but flock to Glasgow, it will be necessary, *Dr. M'Leod* 1251-1255—There is a legal assessment in Glasgow; the Highlanders after a three years' residence have a claim to relief, *Baird* 523-527—The people of Long Island do not go to Glasgow to seek work on account of the distance, and the work is so taken up by the Irish, *Shaw* 2700, 2701.

There are about 50,000 Irish in Glasgow, *Baird* 527—Examination as to the number of Irish in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1237-1240—The conduct of the Highlanders in Glasgow is far superior to that of the Irish; there is a greater proportion of females amongst the former, *Dr. M'Leod*, 1211, 1212—Success of temperance societies in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1214, 1215—They are not less cleanly and moral than the Irish, but are held in much higher and more honourable esteem, *Dr. M'Leod* 1225-1227—The Highlanders in Glasgow are not so willing to take all kinds of work as the Irish, as they have better recommendations, *Dr. M'Leod*, 1249, 1250—Relative numbers of the Highlanders and Irish in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1223—Of the former, the better educated usually settle in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1224—Most of the younger people from the Highlands coming to Glasgow can read; the better educated generally seek employment there, *Norman M'Leod*, 1258-1263.

See also *Employment (Glasgow). Hand-loom Weavers. Highland Strangers' Friend Society.*

Glasgow Relief Committee. Manner in which the funds were raised in 1837 by the Glasgow committee; sums at present held by them, *Baird* 506—Statement of their preliminary proceedings; means taken to raise money, *Dr. M'Leod* 785—Statement of the proceedings of the Glasgow committee, and suggestions for the improvement of the Highland population, *Ev. p.* 109, 110—Small expense incurred by the Glasgow committee; disinterested exertions of the secretary and treasurer, *Dr. M'Leod* 1270-1275.

The Glasgow committee came to an unanimous resolution that emigration was the best thing for the Highlanders; means by which they proposed to effect it; injunction of the London committee against applying their funds to that purpose, *Baird* 507—Very few proprietors availed themselves of the means of emigration offered by the Glasgow committee, *Baird* 725-731—Objections of the Glasgow committee to furnish seeds to the tenants in the different districts, to enable them to raise seeds for future years, *Baird* 1177-1185—The Glasgow committee thought that to supply seed would ultimately benefit the landlords, and to them therefore it should be left, while the committee supplied immediate relief; in this the London committee agreed, *Baird* 1201-1210.

Glengarry Estate. Statement by Mr. Macgregor, factor on the estates of the Marquess of Huntley, that in 1837, on the estate of Glengarry, out of a population of 315 there were 35 families, or 122 individuals, quite destitute, *Graham* 408.

Glengarry (Canada). In the settlement of Glengarry, in Canada, and in almost all the settlements in Upper and Lower Canada, they have both Protestant and Catholic ministers living among them in perfect harmony, *Bowie* 239.

Glengarry Highlanders. A very large body of Glengarry Highlanders went to Canada some years ago; they are of a higher class than the present emigrants, *Bowie* 231, 232.

Gordon, Colonel. If Colonel Gordon applies his means in assisting the people to emigrate, his incoming to Barra will be likely to ameliorate the condition of the people, *Bowie* 184—Number of people that should be taken from Colonel Gordon's estate at South Uist, *Shaw* 2680-2684.

Graham, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was sent by Government, in 1837, to investigate the distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, 299—Course taken by him; communications with the Relief committee at Edinburgh, 301-304—Reasons for not visiting Islay, Arran, Jura and Colonsay, 305-318—Result of inquiries at Easdale and Oban, 319-326—The proprietors did not desire emigration, as the distress was only occasional, 328-334—Dispute in the town of Oban as to the obligation to maintain the poor by legal assessment, 334-397—The law should be enforced before the Government apply any public funds to the relief of the poor, 335-337.

Difference between a voluntary and a legal assessment; the one falls chiefly upon the proprietors, the other would equally apply to all the householders, 338-356—A legal assessment

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Graham, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

assessment is preferable, as all would be obliged to contribute fairly, and more would be raised, 357-359—Process by which a legal assessment is enforced by the heritors and kirk session; appeal to the Court of Session, 360-362—The impotent poor have a legal right to be maintained, but not persons who are able to work; authorities upon this point of law, 363-366—The machinery of a poor law would be inadequate to meet the present evils without first clearing certain districts, 366, 367—In a voluntary assessment no legal objection can be taken to relief to the able-bodied poor, 368-375—A legal assessment would be an improvement in the condition of the poor, but it would be no adequate relief for the distress of the country, 376-382—A legal assessment cannot be applied for the relief of the able-bodied poor, 383-388, 392-396—If the country were properly cleared, the present poor laws would do well enough, 390.

If the country were cleared, the proprietors must adopt a different mode of managing their estates to avoid a future increase of the population, 391—If the present over-population were removed, Government should adopt some rigid measure to avoid the vacuum being filled up, 398—Great distress at Fort William; they were supplying the people with food from the association, 399-402—Making the roads in the Highlands was of essential service to the country by employing the people, but not so the Caledonian Canal, 403-406—Many of the Irish who came over to work at the Caledonian Canal got leave to squat there, and were permitted to retain possession of the ground; in the Western Islands many had established themselves in that way, 407-419, 423-426.

There is a disposition on the part of proprietors to consolidate their farms and get a better class of tenants, 420—The mainland should not much be looked to as requiring emigration, 421—The Irish are more willing to work than the Highlanders; the Highlander likes to work in a particular way, 427—Great distress in the district of Arisaig; desire of the people to emigrate, 428-430, 445—Plan suggested for the management of estates by the landed proprietors, with respect to the population, 430-433—The failure of the kelp trade in the district of Arisaig caused the distress of the population there, 434-441—The land is not good, but grain may be grown on it, 442-444—Emigration has not proceeded to a sufficient extent to be attended by any improved system of the management of the land upon the estates from which it proceeded, 446—Plan of management adopted by the proprietor of the little island of Canna, 447, 448—State of the district of Moydart; there was a want of seed and want of food, but the district was not very much distressed; the proprietors are generally resident, 449-452—Witness did not see any very serious distress till he came to the islands of Mull and Skye, 453-455.

Opinion expressed by the clergyman of Ardnamurchan, that in the Highlands emigration is absolutely necessary in the first instance, to cure the evil of over-population, 455—Population of Mull, extent of the island; backward state of it; proportion destitute; provision made for the poor, 456-464—It is possible, if the roads, which were much wanted in Mull, had been made, the distress would not have been so great; it would be a beneficial expenditure if Government gave one-half towards the expense of making them, 465-473—Government must in time come to contribute to emigration in the Western Islands, 474—Reason why emigration is not so much required in Mull, 475—Misunderstanding between the proprietors and Government with respect to the making of roads, 477—The employment of the people in the making of roads merely staved off the necessity for emigration for a time, 478, 479.

Per-centage of poor in the district of Mull, 841—Probability, if the thing goes on, of the country's being visited by disease; exertions the poor make for one another; their absence from all trivial crime during their distress, 482-484—Emigration has taken place from Mull, 485—Observations with respect to the town of Tobermory; population of the parish; effect of a legal assessment, 486-489—It is a complaint all over Scotland, that where assessments are in force, the towns are filled with poor population from the land, 490-495—The influx of population from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland to Glasgow has not been so great as might have been expected, 496—Tobermory was built by the British Fishing Society; it has totally failed, 497, 498—In some of the districts through which witness went the rents were too high, 499, 500—Emigration would not be necessary over the whole island of Mull, but most certainly in some parts, 503, 504.

[Second Examination.]—The islands of Tyree and Coll are the portions of the country that have most materially suffered by the loss of the kelp trade; emigration will be the only effectual relief; the system should be a gradual one, 951—Various causes of the distress in the Isle of Skye enumerated, 951*—Regulations have been laid down by the landed proprietors to prevent the system of subletting, 953-959—No new system of poor law in Scotland would be of benefit while there is the present excessive population existing, 962, 967—The people ought to have saved what they got by the kelp trade, instead of spending it, as they should have looked forward to its being only temporary, 960, 961—Parties would not be disposed to come from surrounding parishes where there was no legal provision for the poor, to any parish where there might be a legal assessment,

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Graham, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

assessment, 968-980—Failure and bad prospect of the herring fishery on the western coast; great advance made by the fishery on the eastern coast and in the Orkneys, 981-987—Failure of the great fishing establishments which were formed last century by the British Fishery Society, 988-991.

Generally speaking, the herring fishery is not a resource to which the Highlanders can look, 992—The fish have of late years migrated from the west coast to the east coast; there has, however, been a greater appearance of fish on the west coast of late, 993-998—The cod fishery has been useful; variety of white fish in some of the stations, 999, 1000—Information with respect to the distress in the mainland of Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, including the parishes of Glenelg, Lochalsh, Glenshiel, Applecross, Gairloch, &c. &c.; the resident proprietors take an active part in the support of their people, 1001-2-1011—State of the district called the Long Island, being a series of four or five islands forming the Western Hebrides, 1012—The Long Island belongs to a great variety of proprietors; they would be disposed to enter into a general regulation as to their tenure, 1013, 1014—Failure of the herring fishery at Barra, 1016—Pains taken by Mr. Mackenzie to establish a cod fishery at Stornoway, 1017—Witness adheres to all the opinions expressed by him in a letter directed to Mr. Maule, dated 6th May 1837, 1018.

H.

Hagerman, Christopher Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the Justices of the Queen's Bench in Upper Canada, 1971, 1972—Every Governor of Upper Canada within witness's recollection has encouraged the settlement of emigrants from the United Kingdom, as being for the benefit of that province, 1973, 1974—The majority of the members of the Legislature of Upper Canada would willingly adopt any course recommended by Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of giving effect to any scheme of emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, 1975—The waste lands of the Crown, which are now a part of the revenues of the province, should be appropriated to that purpose, 1976-1979—As the population increased, these lands would become more valuable, 1980.

Increase of population that Upper Canada could give employment to, 1981-1986—If a large amount were thrown in, some measures should be taken to insure their subsistence for the first six or nine months, 1987, 1988—Manner in which that assistance should be extended, 1990-1993—Interval that would elapse between their landing in Upper Canada and their commencing labour, 1989—The parties sending them out should not only provide for their passage, but should provide further a small sum; labourers sent between the months of April and September would be provided with employment within a month, 1994-1996—Price of labour, 1997—Each accession would tend to increase the demand; but too large a proportion of emigrants of the poorer class should not be thrown in at once, 1998—There is a great want of servants and labourers in Upper Canada, 1999—Proportion of labourers that would be required, according to the size of the farm, 2000—A portion of all the farms is left uncleared for fencing; their fuel is supplied from the forests; they have no coal, 2001.

Reason why the Government should take care of the emigrant during the month after his first landing, and not throw the burthen on the colony; Upper Canada is quite ready to do its part according to its means, 2002-2004—System now adopted by the colonial agents on the arrival of emigrants in Upper Canada, with respect to finding them employment, 2005, 2006—Description of labour required in Upper Canada, 2007—There is a great abundance of fish; there is a fishery on Lake Huron, but not carried on to a great extent, 2008-2010—The most prudent manner for those with a small capital to act, would be, to engage as labourers for the first year or two, husbanding their means, to enable them to settle as cultivators, and to purchase and stock their farms, 2011-2014.

Success of emigrants sent out from Ireland at the expense of Government several years ago, 2015-2017—Expense of transporting each emigrant, taking the whole together, from any one of the ports of the United Kingdom to Kingston, in Upper Canada; it would be less than the transport of troops, 2018-2023—A considerable settlement in Upper Canada of able-bodied people from this country would reduce the necessity of sending troops, therefore the expense of sending out the emigrants would be counterbalanced by the saving of the expense in sending out the same number of troops, 2024-2028—There is a certain per-centage of the emigrants arriving in Quebec who remain in Lower Canada, but the climate is much less genial, so that the emigrants prefer settling in the Upper Province, 2029-2033.

Character of the Highlanders who have emigrated to Canada, in respect of industry and general conduct, 2034—It would be desirable in the first instance to scatter the labouring Highland emigrants, destitute of means, among the resident agriculturists generally, 2035—Reasons for considering it desirable that in any emigrations to Canada, the Highlanders should be accompanied by a clergyman from their own country, 2036—Respects in which emigration to Canada would be an advantage both to this country and to that province, 2037.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Hand-loom Weavers. The unemployed hand-loom weavers in Glasgow desire emigration, but they are not the best class for it, *Dr. M'Leod* 948-950.

Harris (Long Island). Number of crofters holding directly from Lord Dunmore, in the part of Long Island called Harris; great distress existing there now; steps that will be taken by Lord Dunmore to relieve it, *Shaw* 2639-2645—Amount of population that ought to be removed from North Uist and Harris, *Shaw* 2657.

See also *Long Island*.

Harvest. The sons of crofters go into the low countries at harvest, and bring back their money; but have been much displaced by the Irish, who can be conveyed more rapidly and cheaply by steam, *Bowie* 38-41—The Highlanders formerly had the entire cutting down of the crops in the low country; they went in crowds and brought back a good deal of money, *Dr. M'Leod*, 817—Now they cannot compete with the Irish, who come by steam to Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 818—The immediate cause of the distress among the Highlanders in 1836 and 1837 was bad harvests, to which that country is liable, *Baird* 513-515.

Hebrides. In the Hebrides, seventy out of the hundred cannot read, *Dr. M'Leod* 917.

Heritable Debts. Many of the estates in the west of Scotland are charged with a heritable debt, therefore the proprietors are not able to afford the same amount of benefit to their tenants as they otherwise would do, *Bowie* 139-141—Many entailed estates are charged with debt, on which the kelp manufacture was carried on, and which had a large rental, *Bowie* 160-169—If the entailed estates which are charged with debts come into the hands of trustees, they may not think themselves competent to give relief to the poor, *Bowie* 170-173—It would tend to the benefit both of the proprietors and the people in some cases if the estates encumbered with debts were sold, but the former desire to keep their estates and get rid of the redundant population, *Bowie* 174-177.

Herring Fishery. The great excess of population has arisen in some degree from the failure of the herring fishery, *Bowie* 3-6—The herring fishery has failed to a great extent; formerly, it yielded employment to hundreds and thousands, but for years past, the herrings have, as it were, disappeared from the coast, *Bowie* 4—Extracts from a statistical work in course of publication, on the decline of the herring fishery in various places, *Bowie* 45-49—The supply of herrings at any particular place cannot be depended on, and sometimes when there has been an unexpected supply, there has been no salt to cure them, *Bowie* 50-57—The people have sold their nets and boats for necessaries of life, *Bowie* 58-61—The withdrawal of the bounty helped to put an end to the fishery, and the bounty had caused large fishing villages to be erected, *Bowie* 62, 63, 66-70.

The failure of the herring fishery was one of the immediate causes of the distress among the Highlanders in 1836 and 1837, *Baird* 513—The failure of the herring fishery has been one of the causes of the distress, *Graham* 951—Failure and bad prospect of the herring fishery on the western coast; great advance made in the fishery on the eastern coast and in the Orkneys, *Graham* 981-987—Generally speaking, the herring fishery is not a resource to which the Highlanders can look, *Graham* 992—The fish have of late years migrated from the west coast to the east coast; there has, however, been a greater appearance of fish on the west coast of late, *Graham* 993-998—The herring fishery is so precarious, that it is not to be depended on as a source of employment; the herrings have decreased on the west coast and increased on the east coast, *M'Iver* 1302-1309—The fluctuating nature of the herring fishery would act as a check on the landlords in allowing the population to increase, *Scott* 1777-1780—At Loch Broom the herrings are irregular in their visits to the coast, and when they come the people are not supplied with salt or barrels, *Mackenzie* 3239-3244.

See also *Loch Tyree*. *Portree*.

Highland Schools. The full amount given by Government eight years ago in aid of the Highland schools, has not yet been appropriated, *Dr. M'Leod* 1481-1487.

Highland Strangers' Friend Society (Glasgow). A Highland Strangers' Friend Society has been established in Glasgow, and within the last three years they have distributed from 800 *l.* to 1,000 *l.* for the relief of Highland strangers in Glasgow, by strangers meaning those who have not acquired a domicile, *Dr. M'Leod* 1242.

Highlanders. The Highlanders coming into populous towns soon become dispirited, and their habits and occupations are new to them, *Baird* 684-688—Great intelligence of the Highlanders even when uneducated, *Dr. M'Leod* 1256, 1257—They have been looked to as a desirable class of emigrants in every country they have gone to; trades for which they are apt, *Mackinnon* 1944-1948—Character of the Highlanders who have emigrated to Canada in respect of industry and general conduct, *Hagerman* 2034.

See also *Glasgow*. *Glengary*. *Highlanders*.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Huron County (Upper Canada). Statement, in the aggregate, of population, lands cleared, buildings erected, and of the stock possessed by the inhabitants of the townships comprising the county of Huron, taken from returns made after actual inspection, *Rep. ii. App. p. 44*—Abstract from the Statistical Returns of the county of Huron, 31 October 1840, the settlement of which was commenced by the Canada Company in 1828, *Rep. ii. App. p. 45.*

Huron District (Upper Canada). In the Huron district, the Canada Land Company have made extensive roads and built mills, *Franks 2941-2943*—They have also contributed towards schools, *Franks 2944, 2945.*

I.

Illegitimacy. Illegitimacy is not increasing more in the Highlands than in other parts of Scotland, *Bowie 71-74.*—See also *Marriages.*

Impotent Poor. The impotent poor have a legal right to be maintained, but not persons who are able to work; authorities upon this point of law, *Graham, 363-366*—The condition of the impotent poor in the Highlands is in general little inferior to that of the paupers in the Lowlands, *Scott 1788-1794. 1804-1807.*

Infirm Poor. The infirm and aged should be assisted to emigrate with the younger people, *Baird 655.*—See also *Emigration, IV.*

Inverness. Population of Inverness at the last census; number of poor on the roll; amount of funds applicable to the relief of the poor; average amount of the collections at the church-doors, *M'Pherson 2821-2827.*

Inverness Education Society. System of aid schools established in 1818 by the Inverness Education Society; they ceased to exist from the want of funds about two years ago, *M'Pherson 2422-2435.*

Inverness Society. By reference to the moral statistics of the Inverness Society, it will be seen that they state that one-half of all ages above eight years are unable to read; education has however advanced since 1822, when those statistics were taken, *Dr. M'Leod 917.*

Irish. Many of the Irish who came over to work at the Caledonian Canal, got leave to squat there, and were permitted to retain possession of the ground; in the Western Islands many had established themselves in that way, *Graham 407-419. 423-426*—The Irish are more willing to work than the Highlanders; the Highlander likes to work in a particular way, *Graham 427*—There are about 50,000 Irish in Glasgow, *Baird 527.*
See also *Glasgow.*

Islay (Island of). The island of Islay has a population of 14,900, out of which 3,000 ought to emigrate, *Bowie 202*—Circumstances under which supplies were sent to Islay in 1837, *Baird 509, 509**—The condition of the population in comparison with other islands is about the very best, with the exception of Bute and Arran, *Baird 658, 659.*

J.

Jura. This island, in 1837, had the advantage of having a resident landlord, and a very wealthy man, who was well disposed to take care of it, *Graham 312.*

K.

Kellie, Mr. In 1837, Mr. Kellie, manager of the Lorne Furnace Company's works, reported generally upon the destitution at Easdale, but he did not seem to think it was necessary to resort to emigration for a cure, *Graham 324.*

KELP TRADE:

1. *Former Prosperity of the Trade; Employment caused by it; Attraction offered to an Influx of Labour.*
2. *Causes and Extent of its Failure, and the Consequences thereof.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Former Prosperity of the Trade; Employment caused by it; Attraction offered to an Influx of Labour:*

During the war kelp fetched so high a price at market, and was in such great demand, that scarcely any quantity of kelp which could be had was left unsold, and at large remunerating prices, *Bowie 4*—The kelp trade has been in existence more than 200 years; it flourished most during the last war, and at one period fetched as much as 20*l.* a ton, *Bowie*
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1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

KELP TRADE—continued.1. *Former Prosperity of the Trade, &c.*—continued.

Bowie 13, 14—It encouraged too much a stream of population, but did not discourage fisheries or cultivation, as the land is only suited for black cattle, *Bowie* 15-17—The high prices of kelp induced all the people on the coast to engage in the manufacture about the year 1800, *Dr. M'Leod* 793-795—Proprietors were proud of bringing a great number of men into the field, and the kelp trade enabled them to support them, *Bowie* 20-22.

The kelp trade, from the temporary nature of its employment, produced idle and loitering habits; the people had no labour but that, *Bowie* 42-44—The excessive population in certain districts, especially the Western Coast or Outer Hebrides, has arisen in some measure from the great failure in the manufacture of kelp, and the trade in that article, *Bowie* 4—Before its abolition the people lived comfortably; now they have not the means of subsistence, *Bowie* 12. 31—The people ought to have saved what they got by the kelp trade, as they ought to have looked forward to its being only temporary, *Graham* 960, 961—Date when the kelp trade first became of importance, *Macdonald* 2042, 2043—Quantity of kelp made on the estates of Lord Macdonald and Clanronald in 1808, 1809, and 1810; value of it at that period, *Macdonald* 2044-2046—Examination as to the profit on kelp from 1808 down to the repeal of the duty, *Macdonald* 2053-2079—The trade in kelp was an unmingled advantage to the Highlands in general, *Knox* 2221-2223—The manufacture of kelp did not employ the people in Skye above two months in the year; manner in which they were paid for doing that work; the destitution now prevailing existed to a great extent at the time kelp fetched its high prices, *M'Pherson* 2402-2411.

2. *Causes and Extent of its Failure, and the Consequences thereof:*

Successive reductions of duty upon salt, barilla, pot and pearl ash, and sulphur, since 1822, which have caused the ruin of the kelp manufacture, *Bowie* 10, 11—Since the duty has been taken off salt, there is an alkali made from it at a very small expense, which answers all the purposes for which kelp was formerly used, *Graham* 951—Decrease in the revenues of the landlords, in consequence of the failure of the kelp trade, *John Macleod* 1070—The rental of the island of Tyree was 3,000*l.* a year during the time of the kelp trade; it is now nearly nominal, *Dr. M'Leod* 795-800—The prices began to decline in 1810, but not materially until the duty was reduced, *Macdonald* 2047-2049.

State of the kelp trade at the present moment, *Macdonald* 2050-2052—Some proprietors manufacture kelp at a loss, merely to give employment to the poor, *Bowie* 155—It ceased to be manufactured at a profit when the duty was taken off salt in 1817, *Macdonald* 2080-2083—The proprietors were in some cases ruined by the failure of the kelp trade, *Macdonald* 2085-2092—Principal districts in which the kelp was made, *Macdonald* 2102—Benefit derived from the kelp trade, *Macdonald* 2103—There is no hope of kelp being ever used again, *Macdonald* 2104, 2105.

That of the Orkneys is consumed by the Newcastle glass-makers; that of the Western Islands by soap manufacturers, *Bowie* 159—Estimated population engaged in the kelp trade, *Baird* 557-563—With proper management the proprietors would have got over the loss of the kelp trade by this time, *Baird* 587, 588—A great many Highlanders emigrated upon the failure of the kelp trade, and more would have followed if they had had the means, *Baird* 589.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Tabular view showing the quantity of kelp manufactured on one estate, with the expense of manufacture, the price at which it was sold, and the net proceeds received; also the amount of the rental and population of the property for the years 1811-1836 both inclusive, *Rep. i. App. p.* 214.

See also *Argyll, Duke of. Arisaig. Pot and Pearl Ash. Salt. Sulphur.*

Kilmuir (Island of Skye). Extract from a statistical work in course of publication, on the decline of the herring fishery at Kilmuir, *Bowie* 46—Extract from report of the General Assembly made to the House of Commons that "Kilmuir, in Skye, (exclusive of Stenscholl) contains a population of 2,275; average amount of funds distributable among poor 3*l.* annually, and only distributed once in two years; in March 1836, 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* divided among 68 paupers," *Baird* 609—The number of poor in the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye, is not greater in proportion to the population than in other parishes, *Mackinnon* 1915-1917.

Kilsythe. In Kilsythe there is a population of 4,390: the three years previous to the legal assessment the collection was 46*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; the three years subsequent, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the average assessment 164*l.*; the highest rate allowed, 5*l.* 4*s.*; the lowest rate, 17*s.* 4*d.*; the number of poor 134, *Dr. M'Leod* 899.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Kingston (Upper Canada). Expense of transporting each emigrant, taking the whole together, from any one of the ports of the United Kingdom to Kingston in Upper Canada; it would be less than the transport of troops, *Hagerman* 2018-2023—Expense of going from Montreal to Kingston, *Rolph* 3340-3344.

Kirk Session. In small parishes the kirk session could distribute relief to the poor, but in large parishes the duty is thrown upon the factor, *Bowie* 151, 152—A compulsory assessment would introduce an expensive machinery to do that which is now done voluntarily by the kirk session, *Bowie* 296-298—The poor are more effectually relieved under the care of the kirk session than they could be by any other authority; and an appeal from them to the sheriff or judge ordinary of the bounds would be injurious, *Dr. M'Leod* 891-896.

See also *Assessment for the Relief of the Poor. Poor.*

Kirkintulloch. In Kirkintulloch there is a population of 6,250, on the poor's roll 168; the legal assessment commenced in 1831; the average collection previous to that time was 62*l.*, the three years subsequent 38*l.* 19*s.*, the assessment 100*l.* a year, the annual distribution 150*l.*, the highest rate 5*l.*, the lowest rate 1*l.* 6*s.*, *Dr. M'Leod* 899.

Knox, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chamberlain of the island of Lewis, 2156—Amount of population of Lewis, 2157—It was formerly a great kelp district, 2158—The population are not destitute; it is a poor population, and will require some aid this year, from the bad crop of corn and potatoes last year, 2162-2167. 2215-2218—Number of small crofters in Lewis; extent of the island; present population, 2168-2174—Emigration from Lewis in 1838, 2175-2178. 2190—Success of the cod and ling fishery established by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, 2179-2184—Many of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping, 2180—The resources of the island are thoroughly well employed; general occupation of the people, 2185, 2186—The ejection of the natives, in order to convert small farms into large arable farms, has not been very great, 2187-2189—There are large sheep farms in the island, 2192—The removal of the persons in 1838 has answered, 2193-2195—The rent of the crofters is well paid; amount of arable land belonging to each; how cultivated, 2196-2201.

The climate of Long Island is unfavourable to the growth of oats, 2202—The inhabitants use meal made from bear, which the country allows the cultivation of, 2203-2206—The legal distillery of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie has been more advantageous for the tenants than the smuggling system; there was not near corn enough in the country to supply the wants of the distilleries, 2207-2213—In most seasons the country produces more corn than is sufficient for the use of the people, 2214. 2220—The trade in kelp was an unmingled advantage to the Highlands in general, 2221-2223—The public ought not to be called on to supply food for that district, 2224, 2225. 2229, 2230.

Extent to which the population might be removed from the island of Lewis with advantage; increase of the population between 1821 and 1831, 2227, 2228. 2231—There is no assessment, and the contributions for the poor are small, 2232. 2234—Relief contributed by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, 2235. 2237-2242—If the people were removed, the proprietor would take measures to prevent an increase of the population again to such a number; the lands from which they were removed would be kept as sheep-grazings, 2236, 2261-2263—Manner in which the poor are supported in the island of Lewis, 2243-2252—The collections at the churches are very small, 2253—No aid is necessary to the support of the small tenants in ordinary seasons, 2254—There are a good many poor in the island of Lewis, 2256—There are not many requiring charitable aid; there are many who are tenants, occupying districts unfavourable for raising grain, who suffer only in bad seasons; reasons why it would be desirable they should emigrate, 2265, 2266.

Description of the houses of the lower classes in Lewis; ideas of comfort of the Highlanders with respect to residence and food, 2267-2284—The great bar to the civilization and improvement of the people is their ignorance of the English language, 2285—There is a little English spoken in Stornoway, 2286—Description of houses in Stornoway, 2286-2291—General diet of the poor people, 2292-2295—A few of them rear pigs; they do not eat the bacon themselves; they have a prejudice against eating pork in the Highlands, 2296, 2297—They have as much clothing as labouring men require, 2298—A person living in a house without a chimney, and with scarcely a window, and eating potatoes, with fish occasionally, is not accounted a poor person in Lewis, 2299—Wages earned by the small crofters in the course of the year; a considerable number go to the herring fishery at Wick and Caithness in the autumn; proportion of the population employed, 2300-2309—The herring fishery on the coast of Lewis is very trifling, 2310-2313.

Means taken to instruct the people in the English language; they are not fond of learning it, 2314, 2315. 2321, 2322—Aid given by the proprietor of Lewis in the way of introducing schools into that country, 2316-2320—The people of Lewis would not be unwilling to emigrate; number that might emigrate; if they went to Canada they would find plenty who can talk Gaelic, 2323-2325—Manner in which the poor cottiers pay their rent, 2326-2329—There is a great exportation of cattle from Lewis, 2330—There was a distribution of meal and seed in 1836 and 1837, from the Edinburgh

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Knox, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

committee and from the Glasgow committee; their rents were pretty well paid in 1838, better in 1839, and still better in 1840, 2331-2334—There would be an advantage in removing 6,000 or 7,000 at a moderate expense, 2335-2339—Witness would recommend the proprietors making an annual sacrifice to the extent of one-third of the expense, 2340-2344—A great deal might be done in shifting them from one part of the island to another, 2345-2348—They have as great a claim in Lewis as in any other part of the island on the unapplied fund of 1836 and 1837, 2349-2355—Extent of distress existing in Lewis, 2356, 2357.

L.

Labour, Demand for, (Upper Canada.) Price of labour in Upper Canada; each accession of emigrants would tend to increase the demand; but too large a proportion of the poorer class should not be thrown in at once, *Hagerman* 1998—There is a great want of servants and labourers in Upper Canada, *Hagerman* 1999—Proportion of labourers that would be required according to the size of the farm, *Hagerman* 2000—There is great demand for labour, many more than went last year might have found employment; *Franks* 2946-2950—Calculation that in the present year from 20,000 to 40,000 labourers might find employment from the farmers in Upper Canada, *Franks* 2951-2953—In 1832, 50,000 people arrived at Quebec; they suffered from cholera, and many had no money to take them where their labour would have been absorbed, *Franks* 2954-2959.

Lake Huron. There is a fishery on Lake Huron, but not carried on to any great extent, *Hagerman* 2008-2010.

LEWIS, ISLAND OF:

1. *General Condition of the People; their Employment; Mode of Living, &c.*
2. *Emigration.*

1. *General Condition of the People; their Employment; Mode of Living, &c.:*

Amount of population of Lewis, *Knox* 2157—It was formerly a great kelp district, *Knox*, 2158—The population are not destitute; it is a poor population, and will require some aid this year, from the bad crop of corn and potatoes last year, *Knox* 2162-2167, 2215-2218—Number of small crofters in Lewis; extent of the island; present population, *Knox* 2168-2174—The tenants are better off in consequence of the white fishery, *M'Iver* 1384-1387—Many of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping, *Knox* 2180—The resources of the island are thoroughly well employed; general occupation of the people, *Knox* 2185, 2186—The herring fishery on the coast of Lewis is very trifling, *Knox* 2310-2313.

The ejection of the natives, in order to convert small farms into large arable farms, has not been very great, *Knox* 2187-2189—There are large sheep farms in the island, *Knox* 2192—The rent of the crofters is well paid; amount of arable land belonging to each; how cultivated, *Knox* 2196-2201—Manner in which the poor are supported in the island of Lewis, *Knox* 2243-2252—No aid is necessary to the support of the small tenants in ordinary seasons, *Knox* 2254—There are a good many poor in the island of Lewis, *Knox* 2256—There was a distribution of meal and seed in 1836 and 1837 from the Edinburgh committee and from the Glasgow committee, *Knox* 2331-2334—The public ought not to be called on to supply food for this district, *Knox* 2224, 2225, 2229, 2230—They have as great a claim in Lewis as in any other part of Long Island on the unapplied fund of 1836 and 1837, *Knox* 2349, 2355—Extent of distress at present existing in Lewis, *Knox* 2356, 2357.

Description of the houses of the lower classes in Lewis; ideas of comfort of the Highlanders with respect to residence and food, *Knox* 2267-2284—A few of the people rear pigs; they do not eat the bacon themselves; they have a prejudice against eating pork in the Highlands, *Knox* 2296, 2297—A person living in a house without a chimney and with scarcely a window, and eating potatoes, with fish occasionally, is not accounted a poor person in Lewis, *Knox* 2299—Wages earned by the small crofters in the course of the year; a considerable number go to the herring fishery at Wick and Caithness in the autumn: proportion of the population employed, *Knox* 2300-2309.

2. *Emigration:*

Emigration from Lewis in 1838, *Knox* 2175-2178, 2199—The removal of the persons in 1838 has answered, *Knox* 2193-2195—Money laid out by Government in public works, such as roads and quays, would not answer the purpose of relieving the distress in the island of Lewis unless there was emigration first, *Graham* 469-471—Extent to which the population might be removed from the island of Lewis with advantage; increase of the population between 1821 and 1831, *Knox* 2227, 2228, 2231—If the people were removed the proprietor would take measures to prevent an over-increase of the population again; the lands from which they were removed would be kept

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

LEWIS, ISLAND OF—continued.

2. Emigration—continued.

kept as sheep grazings, *Knox* 2236. 2261–2263—There are not many requiring charitable aid; there are many who are tenants occupying districts unfavourable for raising grain, who suffer only in bad seasons; reasons why it would be desirable they should emigrate, *Knox* 2265, 2266—Advantage in removing 6,000 or 7,000 people at a moderate expense, *Knox* 2335–2339—Witness would recommend the proprietors making an annual sacrifice to the extent of one-third of the expense, *Knox* 2340–2344.

Lismore, Bishop of. Harmony existing between the Protestants and Roman-catholics; courtesy of the Roman-catholic bishop at Lismore; assistance given by the priests in furthering education, *Dr. M'Leod* 918.

Loch Broom (Ross). Population of Loch Broom, they are principally crofters, but there is a very large proportion of squatters, *M'Iver* 1280–1282—Population of the district; the produce is not sufficient to maintain it, *Mackenzie* 3213–3218—The population fish part of the year, and they might fish constantly if they had a market, *Mackenzie* 3219–3221—The inhabitants are much dependent upon the herrings; they used to wait for them on shore, but now go out to meet them, *Mackenzie* 3222–3225—In 1836 and 1837, Loch Broom was one of the most distressed districts, *M'Iver* 1276–1279—Distress of 1836 and 1837 compared with the present distress, *M'Iver* 1290–1301.

If there were practicable roads, the people would find a market for their fish, but there is no road, *Mackenzie* 3226–3236—The fishermen go about 15 miles out to sea; they might secure a more regular supply of cod and ling, if they went further, *Mackenzie*, 3237, 3238—It is entirely a fishing population; the young men go to Caithness and Peterhead to fish, *Mackenzie* 3245–3248—The district is out of the reach of justice, from the want of any means of communication with Dingwall; outrages committed in consequence, *Mackenzie* 3331–3334—The district is neglected, as there are no resident proprietors, *Mackenzie* 3336.

Loch Broom and Gairloch, Districts of. The increase of the population of these districts has been a natural one, *M'Iver* 1355–1358—They have never recovered the year 1836; they are now very destitute, *M'Iver* 1359–1366—Anxiety of the people to emigrate; to send them out would require an outlay larger than any Highland landlord could afford, *M'Iver* 1369–1378—Number that might emigrate with advantage, *M'Iver* 1379–1381—The parishes of Loch Broom and Gairloch are two of the most destitute on the coast, *M'Iver* 1387.

Loch Carron. In the parishes of Loch Carron and Gairloch, the population is said to have doubled respectively in 25 and 30 years, and the whole district is considered over-peopled, *Graham* 1001–2.

Loch Tyree. The herring fishery never failed in Loch Tyree until last year; it is well protected, *Duke of Argyll* 3435–3441.

London Highland Destitution Relief Committee. Representation to Her Majesty's Government from the London Highland Destitution Relief Committee, respecting the appalling state of destitution of the Highlands in 1837, *Rep.* ii. *App.* p. 37.

Long Island. There are some districts where there are no roads at all, particularly in Long Island, from one end to the other, *Bowie* 91, 92—State of the district called the Long Island, being a series of four or five islands, forming the Western Hebrides, *Graham* 1012—The Long Island belongs to a great number of proprietors; they would be disposed to enter into a general regulation as to their tenure, *Graham* 1013, 1014—The climate of Long Island is unfavourable to the growth of oats, *Knox* 2202—The inhabitants use meal made from bear, which the country allows the cultivation of, *Knox* 2203–2206—Common food of the poor in Long Island, *Shaw* 2795–2797—The population has increased one-third in 29 years, *Shaw* 2707–2710—The population of Long Island could not be more profitably employed on agriculture than they are at present, till the extra population be removed, the crofts enlarged, and leases granted, *Shaw* 2774, 2775.

M.

Macdonald, Alexander. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Native of the Highlands; was engaged as an agent for the sale of kelp, made chiefly in the Highlands and Islands; began to be interested in it in 1807; was most interested in the kelp of Lord Macdonald and Clanronald, 2038–2041—Date when the kelp trade first became of importance, 2042, 2043—Quantity of kelp made on the estates of Lord Macdonald and Clanronald in 1808, 1809 and 1810; value of it at that period, 2044–2046—The prices began to decline from 1810, but not materially until the duty was reduced, 2047–2049—State of the kelp trade at the present moment, 2050–2052—Condition of the people in 1807, in the district of the Long Island and of Skye, 2053.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Macdonald, Alexander—*continued.*

Examination as to the profit on kelp from 1808 down to the repeal of the duty, 2053-2079—It ceased to be manufactured at a profit when the duty was taken off salt in 1817, 2080-2083—There is an enormous trade in the manufacture of British alkali from salt, 2084—The proprietors were in some cases ruined by the failure of the kelp trade, 2085-2092—Principal districts in which the kelp was made, 2102—Benefit derived from the kelp trade, 2103—There is no hope of kelp being ever used again, 2104, 2105.

Macdonald, Mr., of Dallelia. Mr. Macdonald of Dallelia, in the parish of Moydart, is improving land at a cost of 20 *l.* an acre, which affords a rent, when so brought in, of about 1 *l.* an acre, this district does not require emigration, *Graham* 451.

M'Donald, Colonel, of Inchkenneth. Statement made by Colonel M'Donald that on his own estate and the adjoining island of Gometro (a population of 400), they had continued to make kelp for years, in order to employ the people, at a loss of 2 *l.* per ton, *Graham*, 951.

Macdonald, Lord. Regulations on the property of Lord Macdonald, in Skye, for preventing the subdivision of lands going any further, *Mackinnon* 1846-1855—Extent of Lord Macdonald's estate; rental of the island of Skye, *Mackinnon* 1856-1860.
See also Marriages.

Macdougall, Mr. Statement in 1837, by Mr. Macdougall, factor to Mr. Maclean of Ard-gour, who had prepared some statistical tables for the use of the Edinburgh committee, that at Fort William no assistance was required from the Government, *Graham* 402.

M'Iver, Evander. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Native of the island of Lewis; is well acquainted with the parishes of Loch Broom and Gairloch; in 1836 and 1837 Loch Broom was one of the most distressed districts; population of Loch Broom; they are principally crofters, but there is a very large proportion of squatters, 1276-1282—The proprietors, by making their farms larger, and prohibiting subletting and subdivisions of farms, have endeavoured of late to keep down the population, 1283—They endeavour to prevent paupers marrying, and do not allow squatters, 1284-1289—Distress of 1836 and 1837 compared with the present distress, 1290-1301—The herring fishery is so precarious that it is not to be depended on as a source of employment; the herrings have decreased on the west coast, and increased on the east coast, 1302-1309—Lengthened examination as to the state of education in the districts of Loch Broom and Gairloch; contributions of the proprietors to the schools; salaries of the schoolmasters; course of education pursued, 1310-1321. 1323-1347. 1350-1354—Quantity of meal imported into the district, 1322—A system of ambulatory schoolmasters would be much better than the present one, 1348, 1349.

The increase of the population of these districts has been a natural one, 1355-1358—They have never recovered the year 1836; they are now very destitute, 1359-1366—The Gaelic language is generally spoken, 1367, 1368—Anxiety of the people to emigrate; to send them out would require an outlay larger than any Highland laird could afford, 1369-1378—Number that might emigrate with advantage from the parishes of Loch Broom and Gairloch, 1379-1381—There is none of the distress existing on the east coast that there is on the west, 1382, 1383—The tenants on the island of Lewis are better off in consequence of the white fishery, 1384-1387.

The parishes of Loch Broom and Gairloch are two of the most destitute on the coast, 1387—The persons most desirable to be got rid of are the squatters; some of the aged people would emigrate with them; they should be sent in whole families, 1388-1396—Emigration appears the most ready means of getting rid of the population, 1397—The landlords would make stringent regulations to prevent the vacuum being filled up again, in case of the removal of the people, 1398, 1399.

Mackenzie, Hay. Steps that would be taken by Mr. Hay Mackenzie to prevent a recurrence of the evil of over-population, *Scott* 1765-1775.

Mackenzie, Murdo, of Dundonnell. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A resident proprietor in the parish of Loch Broom (Ross), 3211, 3212—Population of the district; the produce is not sufficient to maintain it, 3213-3218—They fish part of the year, and might fish constantly if they had a market, 3219-3221—They are much dependent upon the herrings; they used to wait for them on shore, but now go out to meet them, 3222-3225—If there were practicable roads, the people would find a market for their fish, but there is no road, 3226-3236—The fishermen go about 15 miles out to sea; they might secure a more regular supply of cod and ling if they went further, 3237, 3238—The herrings are irregular in their visits to the coast, and when they come, the people are not supplied with salt or barrels, 3239-3244—It is entirely a fishing population; the young men go to Caithness and Peterhead to fish, 3245-3248.

They have small patches of land, very much subdivided; it would be more profitable to the proprietors to turn them all into sheep pasture, 3249-3253—Many sheep farms have been made, and the people have emigrated to Canada, or elsewhere, 3254-3259—

Witness

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

Mackenzie, Murdo, of Dundonnell. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Witness discourages the minute subdivision of land, 3260-3261—Evils of the subletting system; its prevalence; it is put a stop to at Loch Broom, 3262, 3263—Early marriages can be prevented, by telling the people that they will be removed if they marry or take in their married children, 3264, 3265—Great evils arising from the want of roads; various causes of the poverty of the people, 3266-3269—The tenants have been paying road-money for 30 years, and they have not a foot of road in return for their payments, 3270-3279—Government should complete the roads left unexecuted, by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, for which money has been paid by the proprietors, 3280-3283—Nothing would tend so much to the improvement of the district as good roads, 3284.

Emigration, to remove the surplus population, would still be the first step, and then, with roads, there would be no more destitution, 3285—The patches of land are from four to seven acres, and are well cultivated by spade husbandry, 3286, 3287—The tenants would be able to contribute from one-third to one-half of the expense of their emigration, and the proprietors would assist, 3288-3294—There is no hired labour; the holdings supply food to the family, and they pay their rent by fishing, 3295-3297—The poor would not be so well off as they now are, if there were a legal assessment; they now have meal, potatoes, and fish given them, 3298-3303—Many have emigrated to Canada, and have invited their friends to go out, 3304-3306—If Government granted a sum for emigration, witness, as a proprietor, would contribute, 3307-3309.

Roads would give the people access to markets, but would not alone give them employment, 3310-3317—At Dingwall there would be a market for all the fish that could be sent, 3319-3321—Roads would improve the condition of the people, but there would still be a redundant population, 3322-3325—If Government paid one-third and the authorities in Canada another third of the expense of emigration, the proprietors and the people would pay the remainder, 3326-3330—The district is out of the reach of justice, from the want of any means of communication with Dingwall; outrages committed in consequence, 3331-3334—Failure of an attempt to hold sessions of the peace at Ullapool, 3335—The district is neglected, as there are no resident proprietors, 3336—The illicit distillation of spirits in the district has been nearly put down, 3337-3339.

Mackenzie, Stewart. Success of the cod and ling fishery, established in Lewis by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, *Knox* 2179-2184—The legal distillery of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, has been more advantageous for the tenants than the smuggling system; there was not near corn enough in the country to supply the wants of the distilleries, *Knox* 2207-2213.

Mackinnon, Alexander Kenneth. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has two or three large farms in the isle of Skye, 1829—Has turned his attention to the condition of the people of Skye; amount of population, 1830-1832—Skye is not a fit country to grow corn; impossibility of employing the people in agriculture, so as to make it profitable, 1833-1839—Causes of the increase of population in Skye, 1840-1845—Regulations on the property of Lord Macdonald, for preventing the subdivision of lands going any further, 1846-1855—Extent of Lord Macdonald's estate; rental of the island of Skye, 1856-1860—Case in the island of Skye where the landlord still permits and encourages crofting, 1861-1873. 1962, 1963—In 1836 and 1837 the distress was very great in Skye; amount of population in a state of utter destitution at that time, 1874-1878—Means taken to relieve the distress; Lord Macdonald was very liberal, 1879-1883.

The people in Skye are very much inclined to emigrate to Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island; reasons for their preferring these countries, 1884-1890—Checks which might be put upon the increase of the population after the emigration had taken place, 1891-1895—The increase of the population has had a great effect on the payment of the rents, 1896-1898—The proprietors with whom witness is connected as factor would object to a legal assessment, 1899, 1900—Present system of supporting the poor, 1901-1903—Witness would give the preference to the voluntary system; there is no desire expressed by the people for a compulsory assessment, 1904-1907—They have no idea what is the law on the subject, and in 1837 never inquired into those circumstances, but assisted each other when required, 1908-1911. 1918-1921—Reason for the indisposition on the part of the lower classes in Skye to be put on the poor-roll, 1912-1914—The number of poor in the parish of Kilmuir, in Skye, is not greater in proportion to the population than in other parishes, 1915-1917.

State of education in Skye; kinds of assistance given to the schools by the proprietors, 1926-1931—During the period of great distress in 1836 and 1837 there was no increase of crime among the people, 1932, 1933—Early marriages have been checked by the regulations on Lord Macdonald's property; illegitimacy has not increased, 1934-1936—A great many people earn a livelihood by emigrating from Skye for the harvest and public works in the Lowlands of Scotland, 1937, 1938—There was a great scarcity in last year's crop of potatoes; there is likely to be a great scarcity of seed potatoes, 1939-1941—The Highlanders are the most moral people in the

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Mackinnon, Alexander Kenneth. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

the world, 1943—They have been looked to as a desirable class as emigrants in every country they have gone to; trades for which they are apt, 1944-1948.

The size of the farms into which the landlords would turn their estates would depend on the extent to which the people went away, 1949, 1950—If the Government came forward, the proprietors generally have not the means to assist in emigration, 1951, 1952—Emigration would not add a penny to the landlords' rentals; the rents might be better paid, but it would not increase the amounts, 1953-1959—Witness would, as a matter of policy, advise landlords to decrease the number of small holdings, 1960, 1961, 1964—There is a tendency to an increase of the population, independently of employment, from the desire of the head of the family to have his family about him; it would be the interest of the proprietor to prevent this, 1965-1967—Emigration would not be of any great advantage to the landlords, 1968—If the proprietors were obliged to assist the poor according to the English poor law, they would wish to get rid of them, 1969, 1970.

M'Lean, Mr., of Coll. Mr. M'Lean, of Coll, is very liberal in supplying the wants of the poor, *Graham* 486—Mr. M'Lean improved the island of Coll very much, *Baird* 624.

Macleod, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Minister of the parish of Morvern, in Argyllshire, one of the great districts in which great distress prevailed in 1836 and 1837; the same distress does not exist now, but there is danger of its recurrence, 1019-1023—Causes of the great distress in the island of Tyree, 1024-1031—Difference between rent now and when the kelp trade was flourishing, 1032-1039—Assistance received by the poor in the parish of Morvern, 1040-1047—Reasons for considering that it would not be advisable to introduce a more stringent law into the Highlands, with regard to relieving those who do not come under the class of impotent, but who are in distress, 1048, 1049—Mutual assistance of the poor may be depended upon to a very great extent in the Highlands, 1050-1052—The relief of 1836 has induced them to place an undue reliance on the benevolence of the public, 1053-1055.

A legal assessment, among other bad effects, would diminish private charity, 1056, 1057—The most destitute districts along the coast of Argyllshire enumerated, 1058, 1059—To ameliorate their condition, it is essentially necessary to remove the redundant population by emigration, 1060, 1061—A compulsory assessment would not tend to prevent a recurrence of those evils without producing greater evils in its effect on the character of the people, 1062—If the proprietors were placed in a situation to manage their estates properly, they would avoid all measures calculated to increase the population to an undue extent, 1063-1065—Effects of the depopulating system, or that of converting a great deal of the country into sheep-walks, 1066-1069, 1071-1079—Decrease in the revenues of the landlords in consequence of the failure of the kelp trade, 1070—Inducement to a redundant population, previous to the general introduction of sheep farming, from the old clannish system, which existed as far back as 1755; the population was often subject to very great misery, 1080-1085.

The destitute people have repaired from the districts to the large towns; the Highland population in Glasgow is very great, 1086-1088—Deplorable condition of the Highland population from the want of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence, 1089-1092—The want of education tends very greatly to increase the destitution in the Highlands, 1093-1100—Inefficiency of the present parochial schools, owing greatly to the smallness of the salaries paid to schoolmasters, 1094-1097—The landed proprietors in the Highlands are subjected to very heavy obligations in aid of the cause of education, 1098, 1099—A system of ambulatory teachers would be very applicable to the districts in which the glens are situated, 1101—The Gaelic Society's schools have not been well conducted of late years, 1102—The General Assembly's schools are more acknowledged and more general, 1103-1106—A system of emigration would have the very best effect with reference to all classes; the majority being pastoral people, are especially adapted for Australia, 1107, 1108.

Great exertions have been made to promote the General Assembly's schools for the purpose of introducing increased instruction in the Highlands, 1109-1123—Roman-catholic children attend these schools; they are not compelled to learn the General Assembly's Catechism, 1124-1137—A great deal may be done by education, but emigration is the only mode by which the condition of the Highlands can be remedied in the first instance, 1138—If a Government measure were introduced for the purpose, the great mass of the population would most gladly avail themselves of it, 1139—A great portion of them have a great aptitude for Canada, 1140-1144—Their great regard for each other would be an effectual bar to their migration into the United States, 1144-1147—They have a preference to Upper Canada, 1148.

[Second Examination.]—Statement with regard to the Government grant for the promotion of education; difficulty of understanding the Act, 2106-2129—Accommodation required under the Act, average salary of the schoolmasters of Scotland, 2130-2138—It was the design of the Act that whatever the Treasury gave should be

Macleod, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

be proportioned to the amount given by the private and resident parties interested, 2139-2142—Advantage obtained by the heritors of the parish of Ballachullish over any other class of heritors in Scotland with respect to the tax upon them for education, 2143-2145.

The rule of the Government that the accommodation afforded by the heritors was to be a guide to the Government was not an invariable one, 2146-2150—Very few cases occur in which the heritors are not ready to come forward and accept the grant, 2151, 2152—The reluctance to contribute to education is greater among the absentee proprietors than the resident; a great part of the property of the Highlands and Islands is under absentee proprietors, 2153, 2154—It is a doubtful matter who are the heritors under the School Act, 2155.

McLeod, Rev. Norman, D.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was a member of the Glasgow Relief Committee in 1836 and 1837, 784—Statement of their preliminary proceedings; means taken to raise money, 785—Disease had been engendered from insufficient or bad food, from which many died, 786—Manner in which witness's attention has been directed to the excessive population of the Western Highlands, 787-790—The excess was first encouraged by subdivision of the land by proprietors, in order to be able to raise a larger number of fighting men, 791—Benefit of the volunteering system to the Highland population, 791-793—The high prices of kelp induced all the people on the coast to engage in the manufacture about the year 1800, 793-725—The rental of the island of Tyree was 3,000*l.* a year during the time of the kelp trade, it is now nearly nominal; 400 families pay no rent, and others pay only 20*s.* or 40*s.* a year, 795-800.

The Duke of Argyll has lately spent some time there, and is making arrangements for a better state of things, 800, 801—There is a good parish school at one end of the island, and near it the population is less dense than in other parts, as the educated persons seek for employment elsewhere, 802—Government gave 15,000*l.* in 1782, to relieve the distress which existed all over Scotland, 803, 804—The failure of the potato crop has become very frequent, and potatoes form the principal article of food in the Highlands, 805, 806—The country is ill calculated for growing grain; it would be economical to import grain and make the Highlands a grazing country, 807, 808—Parts of the country which have formerly grown grain are now under heath; the climate is said to have changed, 809-813—Where there were several black cattle farms, there is not now an inhabitant to be seen for miles, 814-816.

The Highlanders formerly had the entire cutting down of the crops in the low country; they went in crowds and brought back a good deal of money, 817—Now they cannot compete with the Irish, who come by steam to Glasgow, 818—It is becoming the system to extend farms, which is the natural result of improvement, 819, 820—Improvement at Cowal and the Mull of Kintyre occasioned by the removal of the people and the enlargement of farms, 821-824—Successful results of emigration from the island of Rum, 826—The same results might be anticipated in other places, 827—Emigration has been retarded by the kelp trade and by an Act of Parliament obtained by the Highland Society of Edinburgh, 828, 829—And by the humanity of the proprietors; case of the late Duke of Argyll, 829—The population of the Western Highlands has doubled since 1745, but has not increased in an equal ratio during the last ten years, 830-834—It would be the interest of many landlords to contribute handsomely towards emigration, but several could not do so; the people cannot be removed without the assistance of Government, 838-847.

Early marriages have been much discountenanced during the last ten years, which had been previously encouraged by subletting, 848, 849—This has not tended to increase immorality, which prevails to a very small extent, 850, 851—The absence of proprietors and resident gentlemen is a cause of distress, 852—And the minute subdivision of land is another, 852, 853—A compulsory assessment for the poor, on the English system, would ruin the landlords, and cause the immediate ejection of the people, 854-859—Circumstances attending an assessment in the parish of Campbelltown, 860-865—Extraordinary kindness and attention shown to the poor in the Highlands by all classes of people, 866, 867—Three-fourths of the proprietors of the Highlands in which distress has prevailed, are non-resident, 867-871.

The poor of Campbelltown complain of the legal assessment; they say that the doors of the parish are closed against them more than they used to be, 872-874—After the removal of the redundant population, a legal assessment might prevent the return of over-population, 877—Statement that if Faix's Neapolitan sulphur monopoly had been allowed by the British Government to continue, kelp would have maintained a price of 15*l.* a ton, 877, 878—A compulsory assessment of proprietors, for emigration, would be unfair to them, although they would contribute, 879—An intimation to the proprietors that an assessment must take place, caused very excellent voluntary donations to be offered, 880-882—If the population were removed, the Scotch system of poor law is as good as any other, 883, 884—The absentees do not contribute

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

M'Leod, Rev. Norman, D. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

contribute to the relief of the poor in proportion to their rentals, as they ought to do, 885-888.

The great mass of the people would be glad to hear that there was to be a legal assessment, 889, 890—The poor are more effectually relieved under the care of the kirk session than they could be by any other authority, and an appeal from them to the sheriff or judge ordinary of the bounds, would be injurious, 891-896—It should be left optional to enforce an assessment or not according to the circumstances of each parish; cases of Campsie, Kirkintulloch, and Kilsyth, 897-903—A legal assessment in particular parishes would not induce poor people to go there from other parishes, although in the Lowlands this is said to have been the result, 904-913—Importance of extending education after emigration has been resorted to, 914—One-third of the population of the destitute districts, which is upwards of 200,000, ought to be removed, 915-917—State of education in different parts of Scotland, 917.

Harmony existing between the Protestants and Roman-catholics; courtesy of the Roman-catholic bishop of Lisnore; assistance given by the priests in furthering education, 918—Similarity of the Celtic language spoken in Scotland to the Irish language illustrated, 918—Anxiety of the Scotch and Irish for instruction, 918—Influence of witness's magazine in causing the Highlanders to desire emigration, 919—If Government made a grant for emigration, the people would be delighted to emigrate, so many of their relations have already gone to Canada and Nova Scotia, 920, 921—If the present evil were removed, landlords would be careful to avoid a recurrence of it without enforcing any poor law, 922-931—Immediate measures for emigration should be taken; the consequences of the failure of crops this year would be dreadful, 932-937—No season so favourable as the present for cheap emigration to Canada has occurred, on account of the difficulty of finding other freights, 938-943—Peculiar adaptation of the Highlanders to Canada, 943.

Importance of establishing committees of Scotch gentlemen to assist Government in obtaining information, 946, 947—Efforts of the proprietors in the Highlands to promote education, 945—The unemployed hand-loom weavers in Glasgow desire emigration, but they are not the best class for it, 948-950—Facts illustrating the state of the Highland population in Glasgow, 950.

[Second Examination.]—The conduct of the Highlanders in Glasgow is far superior to that of the Irish; there is a greater proportion of females amongst the former, 1211, 1212—Their frugality; remittance of their wages to their aged parents, 1213, 1213*—Success of temperance societies in Glasgow, 1214, 1215—Principle of the Rechubite societies, 1216-1222—Relative numbers of the Highlanders and Irish in Glasgow, 1223—Of the former, the better educated usually settle in Glasgow, 1224—They are not less cleanly and moral than the Irish, but are held in much higher and more honourable estimation, 1225-1227—Witness doubts the statement, that the greater part of the Glasgow prostitutes are Highland girls, 1228—There are less than 1,000 Highlanders connected with temperance societies, 1229-1235.

Examination as to the number of Irish in Glasgow, 1237-1240—Great distress of the poor Highlanders in Glasgow, 1236, 1241-1243—Their liability to small-pox and contagious diseases, 1244, 1245—Very few of the able-bodied are without employment, 1246-1248—They are not so willing to take all kinds of work as the Irish, as they have better recommendations, 1249, 1250—Glasgow does not require emigration; but if people do not emigrate from the Highlands, but flock to Glasgow, it will be necessary, 1251-1255—Great intelligence of the Highlanders, even when uneducated, 1256, 1257—Most of the younger people from the Highlands, coming to Glasgow, can read; the better educated usually seek employment there, 1258-1263—Exertions made on behalf of destitute Highlanders in Glasgow; relief is always accessible, 1264-1266—Small expense incurred by the Glasgow committee; disinterested exertions of the secretary and treasurer, 1270-1275.

[Third Examination.]—Means of education which exist in the Highlands of Scotland; salaries of the parochial schoolmasters, 1400-1402—Scheme instituted by the committee of the General Assembly, in 1826, for supplying the deficiency of education in the Highlands; number of schools upon their scheme; number of children attending them; their income; funded capital possessed by the society; whence derived, 1402-1413—Character of education given in the Assembly's schools; effect of them in the districts where they have been established, 1414-1419—The absentee landlords are as willing to promote education as the resident ones, 1420—The funds of the Gaelic School Society have not been so flourishing of late years as they were, 1421—If the population in the Highlands should be removed, the present parochial system of education is not adequate to the wants of the country, 1422, 1423.

Salary allowed by the General Assembly to their highest class of teachers; highest amount derived from fees, 1424-1428—Education is the scheme of the General Assembly to which the Highlanders give the preference, with reference to their church collections, 1429-1433—The proprietors are compelled by law to pay their proportion of the maximum salary for the parish schools, 1434-1442—Difficulty of removing a schoolmaster

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.*

M'Leod, Rev. Norman, D. D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

schoolmaster under the parochial system in Scotland; case stated, 1443-1447—The General Assembly's schools have been liberally supported by contributions from several influential landed proprietors in the Highlands, 1448-1454—Witness would decidedly ask Government aid in furtherance of education in the Highlands, 1457-1460—The proprietors in the Highlands are doing more than in the South, 1460-1462—Government has already admitted the principle, in having built 45 churches in those localities; they are in the way of attaching schools to each of those churches, 1463, 1464. 1478-1480.

Counties to which the Dick bequest extends, 1465-1467—Any mode of extending or amending the parochial system of education would require a legislative enactment, 1468-1474—Mr. Spring Rice's scheme, to give a provision for the schools in the *quoad sacra* parishes in the Highlands, has not been fully carried out, 1475—The full amount given by Government eight years ago in aid of the Highland schools has not yet been appropriated, 1476, 1477—The destitution of religious superintendence in the Highlands is quite as great as the destitution of schools, 1481-1487—If a part of the population were removed by emigration, there would still be the same number of churches requisite, in consequence of the scattered nature of the population remaining, 1490.

M'Leod, Dr., of Glasgow. The desire to emigrate has been increased by the circumstance of a Gaelic periodical, now published monthly, under the direction of Dr. M'Leod, of Glasgow, distributed throughout the Highlands, giving information with respect to all the colonies, *Bowie* 188.

Macleod, Mr. Extract of letter from Mr. Macleod, late proprietor of Harris, to Lord Glenelg, dated 10th April 1829, showing the effect of the reduction of duty on salt, barilla, pot and pearl ash, and sulphur, on the kelp trade, *Bowie* 10.

M'Pherson, Rev. Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the ministers of the parish of Inverness; born in the isle of Skye, parish of Portree; has a general acquaintance with the parishes in the neighbourhood of Inverness, Badenoch, and Strathspey, and some of the parishes of Sutherlandshire, 2358-2367—For the last 20 years the inhabitants of Skye have been in a state of destitution during two or three months in the summer, 2368-2371—That state of destitution may be attributed in a great measure to the injudicious means taken by the landholders about 30 or 35 years ago to prevent emigration from their property, 2372-2377. 2380—An Act of Parliament was passed which had a tendency to check it, 2378, 2379—Statement by Mr. Brown, in a book written by him at that time, that there was still a quantity of unreclaimed land in the islands, and that the people would be better employed in reclaiming that land, than in emigrating, 2381-2383—Motive of the landlords in endeavouring to check emigration at that time, 2384-2391—The people have multiplied to an extent they never contemplated; they now see the folly of their past conduct, 2392-2394.

The crofting system is most prejudicial in every respect, 2397-2401—The manufacture of kelp did not employ the people in Skye above two months in the year; manner in which they were paid for doing that work; the destitution now prevailing existed to a great extent at the time kelp fetched its high prices, 2402-2411—One cause of the destitution prevailing among the people is the deficiency of the means of education and pastoral superintendence, 2412-2421—System of aid schools established in 1818 by the Inverness Education Society; they ceased to exist from the want of funds about two years ago; the Gaelic Society's schools, commenced in 1811, are gradually declining from the same cause, 2422-2435—The deficiency of education is rather in the number of schools than in the nature of the education given, 2436-2438—System of education carried on by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge; it has existed since 1725; it is now in full operation, 2439-2445—Contributors to that society; conditions made with the proprietors by the society before establishing a school, 2446-2448—Names of the various societies which have existed, and which are now existing, for the education of the Highland population, 2449, 2450.

An extension of the system of parochial schools would tend ultimately to the benefit of the landholders; it is to be feared the landholders would not consent to such an extended assessment on their land, 2451-2462—High class of education given by the General Assembly's schools, 2463-2465—The fees paid by the scholars of the parochial schools are very small, 2466—Effect of education on the population of the Highlands, as regards their disposition to emigrate, 2467-2469—The districts in which the landlords are resident are universally more comfortable, 2470—Extreme difficulty of compelling a legal assessment, 2471-2475. 2479, 2480. 2496. 2499-2503—The people would be better maintained by a legal assessment, 2476—Their present maintenance is begging; there is nothing more common than for a minister or kirk session to give a poor man or woman a certificate to beg over their parish, and the

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

M'Pherson, Rev. Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

whole surrounding district, 2477, 2478—The impotent poor and maniacs are the only people on the kirk session poor's roll; the able-bodied have no legal remedy, 2481, 2482—Witness never heard of any one dying of starvation in a Highland parish, 2483.

The year 1837 was a year of extraordinary distress; if some relief be not afforded by Government, by means of emigration, these seasons of destitution will continually occur on the west coast, 2484-2486—Since witness has had charge of a parish in Inverness, he, in conjunction with the kirk session, has found it impossible to support the poor on the voluntary system, 2487—Disgusting system of allowing idiots to roam about the country begging, 2488-2495—There is no indisposition on the part of the poor in the Highland parishes to receive parochial aid, 2497, 2498—If an assessment were enforced, no assistance could be given out of it but to the impotent or the aged, 2504, 2505—The contributions received by beggars in traversing a district, are of greater value than the allowance which would be given under an assessment, as at present administered, in Scottish parishes; if there were a legal assessment, begging would be put an end to, 2506-2527.

Effect of the system of compulsory relief in attracting people from neighbouring parishes, 2528-2531—In Inverness, out of 471 paupers placed on the poor's roll, 323 are not natives of Inverness; part of them have been driven into the town by being turned off the estates of the country proprietors; case in which from 20 to 30 families were ejected from estates, 2531-2558—The whole of Scotland should be under one system of poor law, but before the introduction of a general measure there should be a considerable transference of persons from the west coast, 2559-2567—The west coast might still support the people upon it, provided improvements to a very great extent were carried on, 2568-2572—The poor would be better relieved by a system of compulsory assessment than at present, 2573—Making a rate of 1 s. in the pound on the net annual value of the rateable property might aid to a considerable extent in relieving the Highlands of their superabundant population, 2575—The landed proprietors object to a legal assessment, 2576.

Emigration would not have a lasting beneficial effect on the state of the population, unless accompanied by some stringent system of assessment or poor law, 2577-2586—The landlords derive a larger rent from the crofts than from the large farms, 2587-2593—Distress over Lord Macdonald's property in 1817, 2594-2597—Distress in Lord Lovat's estate in 1837; relief afforded by the landlord 2598-2601—It would be rash to come to any conclusion as to the present legal system of poor law in Scotland, as it has never been generally enforced, 2602-2606—The clergy and proprietors generally are against a legal assessment, 2607-2612.

[Second Examination.]—Pauperism and poor rates have not increased in anything like the same proportion as the wealth and population of the parishes of Scotland, 2802—In assessed parishes, greater attention is paid to popular education than in non-assessed parishes, 2803—Ground on which the poor assessment is chiefly opposed in Inverness, 2804, 2805, 2815-2821—The corn sent by Government during the distress in Skye, in 1817, was paid for by the people afterwards, and the money remitted to the Treasury, 2806-2814—Population of Inverness at the last census; number of poor on the roll; amount of funds applicable to the relief of the poor; average amount of the collections at the church doors, 2821-2827—Further evidence as to the benefit of introducing a poor law into the Highlands, 2839-2875.

Manufactures. Manufactures could not be successfully introduced into the Highlands, *Baird* 697, 698.

Marriages. Population was increased by early marriages, encouraged by crofting out farms; they are now discouraged by proprietors, *Bowie* 32-37, 75, 76—Education would check improvident marriages, and would qualify them for occupation in the low countries, *Baird* 535—Improvident marriages have been encouraged by the crofting system, *Baird* 660—The best way to prevent early marriages is not to allow the people to get tenements of land, *Baird* 740-743—It is not so common in the Highlands as in the Lowlands of Scotland for marriages to be contracted subsequently to the parties having come together, *Baird* 743.

Early marriages have been much discountenanced during the last 10 years, which had been previously encouraged by subletting, *Dr. M'Leod* 848, 849—This has not tended to increase immorality, which prevails to a very small extent, *Dr. M'Leod* 850, 851—The proprietors of Loch Broom endeavour to prevent paupers from marrying, and do not allow squatters, *M'Iver* 1284-1289—Early marriages have been checked by the regulations on Lord Macdonald's property; illegitimacy has not increased, *Mackinnon* 1934—Early marriages can be prevented, by telling the people that they will be removed, if they marry or take in their married children, *Mackenzie* 3264, 3265—The regulations made by the proprietors in Long Island, against the minute subdivision of crofts, has had the effect of checking early marriages, *Shaw* 2727.

Meal.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

- Meal.* The general food of the inhabitants in some places, are potatoes; they get meal chiefly on festivals, *Bowie* 147, 148.
- Medical Aid* (Cromarty.) Witness never heard of any one dying from starvation; typhus fever and small-pox are of rare occurrence; provision for medical aid, *Scott* 1815-1826.
- Megantic.* Advantage of making Megantic a settlement; provision for the emigrants with regard to medical relief and religious instruction, *Rolph* 1586-1592.
- Mendicancy.* The present maintenance of the poor is begging; there is nothing more common than for a minister or kirk session to give a poor man or woman a certificate to beg over their parish, and the whole surrounding district, *M'Pherson* 2477, 2478—Disgusting system of allowing idiots to roam about the country begging, *M'Pherson* 2488-2495—The contributions received by beggars in traversing a district, are of greater value than the allowance which would be given under an assessment as at present administered in Scottish parishes; if there were a legal assessment, begging would be put an end to, *M'Pherson* 2506-2527.
- Miramichi.* At Miramichi, and the one or two places adjoining to it, they are building 20 ships, *Cunard* 3149.
- Montreal.* It is better the emigrant ships to Upper Canada, should go to Montreal, *Rolph* 1534-1536.
- Monypenny, Mr.* Mr. Monypenny observes, that the poor who are entitled to claim a legal right to parochial assistance are only the impotent poor whose title, after due inquiry, has been ascertained, and who have been enrolled accordingly in the books of the parish, *Graham* 364.
- Morals of the Highlanders.* Morals of the Highlanders as a people, *Scott* 1703-1706—The Highlanders are the most moral people in the world, *Mackinnon* 1943.
See also Glasgow.
- Morvern* (Argyllshire). The district of Morvern, island of Mull, has no road at all, *Graham* 466—Assistance received by the poor in the parish of Morvern, *John Macleod* 1040-1047.
- Moydart.* State of the district of Moydart in 1837; there was a want of seed and want of food, but the district was not very much distressed; the proprietors are generally resident, *Graham* 449-452.
- Mull, Island of.* In 1837 witness did not see any very serious distress till he came to the islands of Mull and Skye, *Graham* 453-455—Population of Mull; extent of the island; backward state of it; proportion destitute; provision made for the poor, *Graham* 456-464—Reason why emigration is not so much required in Mull, *Graham* 475—Per-centage of poor in the district of Mull, *Graham* 481—Emigration would not be necessary over the whole island of Mull, but most certainly in some parts, *Graham* 503, 504—On an estate of witness's, in the island of Mull, 1,000 people would be willing to emigrate, *Duke of Argyll* 3413-3415—In Mull the land might be tilled for grain, but not profitably, *Duke of Argyll* 3446-3449.
- Mull of Kantyre.* Improvement in Cowall and the Mull of Kantyre, occasioned by the removal of the people and the enlargement of farms, *Dr. M'Leod* 821-824.

N.

- New Brunswick Company.* The New Brunswick Company last year offered terms so tempting, that, though it was late in the season, many families emigrated immediately from Arisaig, Moydart, and Skye, *Graham* 445.

O.

- Oats.* From the extreme wet, the climate of the western coast is decidedly unfavourable to the growth of oats, *Bowie* 149.
- Oban.* Dispute in the town of Oban, as to the obligation to maintain the poor by legal assessment, *Graham* 334, 397—There is an association at Oban for maintaining the people; they claimed a share of the funds for the whole parish, and were refused it, *Graham* 397.
- Orkneys.* There is no excess of population in the Orkneys, *Bowie* 201, 202.

P.

- Parochial Schools.* Inefficiency of the present parochial schools, owing greatly to the smallness of the salaries paid to the schoolmasters, *John Macleod* 1094-1097—Proprietors are compelled by law to pay their proportion of the maximum salary for the parochial schoolmasters, *Dr. M'Leod* 1434-1442—Any mode of extending the parochial

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Parochial Schools—continued.

parochial system would require a legislative enactment, *Dr. M'Leod* 1468-1474—An extension of the system of parochial schools would tend ultimately to the benefit of the landholders, *M'Pherson* 2451-2462—The fees paid by the scholars of the parochial schools are very small, *M'Pherson* 2466.

See also *Education*.

Pollock v. Darling. The decision in this case, with respect to those persons entitled to relief under the system of poor laws, is quite contrary to the law as it stands in the books; it has generally been considered a bad decision, and if the point were tried again, would probably be decided the other way, *Graham* 366.

Poor in the Highlands. Extraordinary attention and kindness shown to the poor in the Highlands by all classes of people, *Dr. M'Leod* 866, 867—Mutual assistance of the poor may be depended upon to a very great extent in the Highlands, *John Macleod* 1050-1052—Assistance given by the poor to each other in Cromarty, *Scott* 1707—The poor are voluntarily supported, *Duke of Argyll* 3381—In the Highlands and Islands of Scotland the relief of cases of destitution is provided by practice rather than by law, *Bowie* 280-285.

POOR LAW:

1. *Present Poor Law of Scotland.*
2. *Expediency of Introducing a Compulsory System considered.*

1. *Present Poor Law of Scotland:*

There is a poor law in Scotland, but it is not in operation in the Highlands, *Bowie* 265—The law should be enforced before the Government apply any public funds to the relief of the poor, *Graham* 335-337—Poor laws must of necessity come if proprietors do not conduct their affairs under a better management, and so as to preclude the necessity of adopting so unpopular and disagreeable a measure, *Graham* 430—The absence of poor laws is one of the causes of the miserable state of the Highlands, *Baird* 512—If the population were removed, the Scotch system of poor law is as good as any other, *Dr. M'Leod* 883, 884—Reason for the indisposition on the part of the lower classes in Skye to be put on the poor roll, *Mackinnon* 1912-1914—There is no indisposition on the part of the poor in the Highland parishes to receive parochial aid, *M'Pherson* 2497, 2498—The impotent poor and maniacs are the only people on the kirk sessions' poor's roll; the able-bodied have no legal remedy, *M'Pherson* 2481, 2482—In Inverness, out of 471 paupers placed on the poor's roll, 323 are not natives of Inverness; part of them have been driven into the town by being turned off the estates of the country proprietors; case in which from 20 to 30 families were ejected from estates, *M'Pherson* 2531-2558—Pauperism and poor rates have not increased in anything like the same proportion as the wealth and population of the parishes of Scotland, *M'Pherson* 2802.

2. *Expediency of Introducing a Compulsory System considered:*

In the present redundance of population it would be injurious both to the proprietor and to the poor to make any compulsory assessment by law, *Bowie* 286—The machinery of a poor law would be inadequate to meet the present evils, without first clearing certain districts, *Graham* 366, 367—If the country were properly cleared the present poor laws would do well enough, *Graham* 390—It would be very difficult to introduce poor laws in some of the islands; in Skye it might be done, *Baird* 565-569, 571-575—Emigration without some poor laws would be but a partial relief, *Baird* 570.

A system of poor laws is necessary; there is no power to prevent persons from obtaining a settlement, *Baird* 595-600—A poor law would induce proprietors to prevent pauperism, *Baird* 696—A system of poor laws would be necessary, in addition to emigration, to prevent a recurrence of present evils, *Baird* 703-724—If the present evil were removed, landlords would be careful to avoid a recurrence of it without enforcing any poor law, *Dr. M'Leod* 922-931—No new system of poor law in Scotland would be of benefit while there is the present excessive population existing, *Graham* 962-967.

Reasons for considering it would not be advisable to introduce a more stringent law into the Highlands, with regard to relieving those who do not come under the class of impotent, but who are in distress, *John Macleod* 1048, 1049—If the proprietors were obliged to assist the poor, according to the English poor law, they would wish to get rid of them, *Mackinnon* 1969, 1970—The whole of Scotland should be under one system of poor law, but before the introduction of a general measure, there should be a considerable transference of persons from the west coast, *M'Pherson* 2559-2567—It would be rash to come to any conclusion as to the present system of poor law in Scotland, as it has never been generally enforced, *M'Pherson* 2602-2606—Evidence as to the benefit of introducing a poor law in the Highlands, *M'Pherson* 2839-2875.

See also *Assessment for the Relief of the Poor*. *Dunlop*, Mr. *Mendicancy*. *Mony-penny*, Mr. *Pollock v. Darling*.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Population (Western Coast). The population was always to some extent excessive, *Bowie* 26-28—Estimate that in certain districts named, comprising 118,492 inhabitants, 44,600 should be removed, *Bowie* 195-199—Population list of certain districts in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, exhibiting total population and numbers which should be removed out of each district, *Ev. p.* 21—If the present over population were removed, Government should adopt some rigid measure to avoid the vacuum being filled up, *Graham* 398—Plan suggested for the management of estates by the landed proprietors, with respect to the population, *Graham* 430-433—Sixty thousand could be spared from the islands and destitute districts on the west coast; estimated population of those districts, *Baird* 700-702—One cause of the over population is the peace, which sent back many natives to the country, and stopped the usual draughts for the army, *Graham* 951—Checks which might be put upon the increase of population after the emigration had taken place, *Mackinnon* 1891-1895—There is a tendency to an increase of the population, independently of employment, from the desire of the head of the family to have his family about him; it would be to the interest of the proprietor to prevent this, *Mackinnon* 1965-1967—No legislative measure could prevent the increase of population; the only means are in the power of the landlords, *Duke of Argyll* 3450.—See also *Crofting System. Distress in the Highlands. Emigration.*

Portree (Island of Skye). Extract from a statistical work in course of publication, showing the decline of the herring fishery at Portree, *Bowie* 46—In the Portree division of the island of Skye, witness in 1837 reported the destitution to be estimated at considerably more than one-half the population, *Graham* 951—Statement by Mr. M'Donald, the minister of Portree, that the ordinary poor of Portree were miserably provided for, and that they, at least, would be better off if there was an assessment, *Graham* 951.

Pot and Pearl Ash. Effect of the reduction of duty thereon, on the kelp trade, *Bowie* 10.

Potatoes (Western Coast.) Potatoes have become the general food of the inhabitants in some places, *Bowie*, 144-146—The failure of the potato crop has become very frequent, and potatoes form the principal article of food in the Highlands, *Dr. M'Leod* 805, 806—There has been a very serious disease among the potatoes of late years, which has injured the people very much, *M'Iver* 1296—Frequent failure of the potato crop within these few years, *Shaw* 2754, 2755—The distress in Cromarty of 1836 and 1837, was occasioned principally by the failure of the potato crop, *Scott* 1708-1710—There was a great scarcity in last year's crop of potatoes; there is likely to be a great scarcity of seed potatoes, *Mackinnon* 1939-1941.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND:

1. Generally; Climate; Means of Employment, &c.
2. Internal Improvements; Roads, &c.
3. Religion.

1. Generally; Climate; Means of Employment, &c.:

The climate is superior to that of Canada; it is cold; the land is frozen up from December to the middle of April, or later, *Cunard* 3108-3115—It is nearly all arable land, and the climate is well suited to the growth of wheat, *Cunard* 3119, 3120—The soil is very good, and easily worked, and there is abundance of fishing, *Cunard* 3039, 3040—All the Scotch emigrants who have gone there, immediately found employment, *Cunard* 3028-3034—A settler has only half the distance to go, that would have to be travelled in going to Canada, *Cunard* 3035, 3036—The voyage is three weeks from this country; that to Quebec, a month or six weeks, *Cunard* 3037, 3038—Not more than 6,000 emigrants should go in one year, and they should have a little money, *Cunard* 3041, 3042—Witness gives land in lots for 1 s. an acre, rent, which he does not charge at first, with the option of purchasing at any time at 20 s. an acre, *Cunard* 3045, 3046.

All the industrious settlers are well off; they cannot get suddenly rich, but steadily progress, *Cunard* 3047-3054—From one-fourth to one-fifth of the island is improved; the rest is covered with wood, *Cunard* 3055-3062—Compact between the proprietors and the Colonial-office, as to the terms on which their lands should be disposed of, *Cunard* 3063-3066—The island was first granted to 60 proprietors, *Cunard* 3067—They were at great expense in taking out settlers, but some did not grant leases; effect of these grants on the prosperity of the island, *Cunard* 3067-3071—Emigrants should first go into farmers' houses, or work upon the roads, where they would get 2 s. 6 d. a day throughout the year, *Cunard* 3151-3154—Emigrants landing with a little money may soon support their families with comfort, *Cunard* 3158-3163—If an emigrant has 2 l. or 3 l., it is enough, *Cunard* 3195-3198—The emigrants have generally been people without any capital, but now many are going with considerable fortunes, *Cunard* 3201-3203—The demand for labour increases as the forest is cleared; if 5,000 families went out, there would be provisions for them in the island, *Cunard* 3204-3208—A carpenter, wheelwright, or blacksmith, may earn 5 s. 6 d. a day, *Cunard* 3157.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND—continued.

4. Generally; Climate; Means of Employment, &c.—continued.

The population has increased more than in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, *Cunard* 3200—The local government has no means of facilitating emigration, *Cunard* 3170-3172—None but British manufactures are used, and the demand for these is increasing, *Cunard* 3143-3145—They export some timber from Prince Edward's Island to England, and build many ships, *Cunard* 3146-3150—The consumption of spirits has much decreased, through the improved habits of the people, *Cunard* 3164-3166—There is very little crime, and the laws are good and well enforced, *Cunard* 3192-3194—They are ill off for education; if churches and clergy are established, schools will follow, *Cunard* 3167-3169—There is no want of medical men, *Cunard* 3199.

2. Internal Improvements, Roads, &c.:

The House of Assembly have passed Acts compelling proprietors to make roads, and if they are unable to pay, their land is sold, *Cunard* 3072, 3073—Relative advantage of this system and of that adopted in other colonies, *Cunard* 3074-3079—Commissioners are appointed by the governor to decide upon the best lines of road; they are generally disinterested men, *Cunard* 3080-3084.

3. Religion:

Five-sixths of the population are Protestants and the rest Catholics, *Cunard* 3095—Want of religious instruction; means taken by witness in conjunction with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts to build and endow churches, *Cunard* 3096-3098.

Proprietors. The proprietors on the Western Coast would fall in with any general plan of improvement originating with Government, *Bowie* 101—Almost all the proprietors came forward most liberally in 1836 and 1837 to relieve the distress, *Bowie* 150—The proprietors did not desire emigration, as the distress was only occasional, *Graham* 328-334—Kindly feeling existing between the old proprietors and their tenantry; the larger proprietors cannot so often visit their estates, *Bowie* 178-181—If the proprietors were placed in a situation to manage their estates properly, they would in future avoid all measures calculated to increase the population to an undue extent, *John Macleod* 1063-1065—Emigration would not be of any great advantage to the landlords, *Mackinnon* 1968.—See also *Emigration*.

Prostitution. A number of the prostitutes of Edinburgh are furnished from the Highlands, *Baird*, 661-664—Witness doubts the statement that the greater part of the Glasgow prostitutes are Highland girls, *Dr. M'Leod*, 1228.

Public Works (Western Coast). The great excess of population is to be ascribed in part to the non-employment of the people in the Highlands, the people having formerly received great employment, because of the very extensive works which were carrying on, which are now completed, *Bowie* 3-6.

Q.

Quebec. Statement of the cost at which emigrants and their families can be taken to Quebec, *Franks* 2964-2971.—See also *Emigration*.

R.

Rechubites. Principle of the Rechubite Society, *Dr. M'Leod* 1216-1222.

Relief (1782). Government gave 15,000 *l.* in 1782 to relieve the distress which existed all over Scotland, *Dr. M'Leod* 803, 804.

Relief (1836 and 1837). In 1836 and 1837 the aid received by Government and the public, amounted to 80,000 *l.*; no fund was ever better administered; not a shilling found its way into the pocket of a proprietor, *Bowie* 135—The whole was distributed in the shape of meal and blankets, *Bowie* 136, 137—The relief saved thousands from death, but it only staved off the evil, *Bowie* 138—The practice of appealing to the public is very injurious, it makes the poor rely upon such support, *Bowie* 142—In small parishes the kirk session could distribute the relief, but in large parishes the duty is thrown upon the factor, *Bowie* 151, 152—The reluctance of the poor to receive relief has been diminished of late years, *Bowie* 289-291—The character of the Highlanders has been injured by the relief given; they now look to assistance, *Baird* 607—Compulsory relief would be a check upon the landlords, but must be introduced in a modified form to avoid the evils experienced from voluntary aid, *Baird* 608-611—The relief of 1836 has induced them to place an undue reliance on the benevolence of the public, *John Macleod* 1053-1055—Exertions made on behalf of destitute Highlanders in Glasgow; relief is always accessible, *Dr. M'Leod* 1264-1269.

Religious

Religious Instruction. Deplorable condition of the Highland population from the want of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence, *John Macleod* 1089-1092—Reasons for considering it desirable that in any emigrations to Canada, the Highlanders should be accompanied by a clergyman from their own country, *Hagerman* 2036.
See also *Education*.

Rents in the Highlands. In some of the districts through which witness went in 1837, the rents were too high, *Graham* 499, 500—Difference between rent now and when the kelp trade was flourishing, *John Macleod* 1032-1039—The increase of the population has had a great effect on the payment of rents, *Mackinnon* 1896-1898—Emigration would not add a penny to the landlords' rentals; the rents might be better paid, but it would not increase the amounts, *Mackinnon* 1953-1959—Emigration would be a benefit to the proprietors, but their rentals would not be increased, *Shaw* 2685-2691—Manner in which the poor cottiers pay their rent in Lewis, *Knox* 2326-2329—The rents of the poor cottiers were pretty well paid in 1838, better in 1839, and still better in 1840, *Knox* 2331-2334.

Rice, Mr. Spring. Mr. Spring Rice's scheme to give a provision for the schools in the "quoad sacra" parishes in the Highlands has not been fully carried out, *Dr. M'Leod* 1475.

Riddell, Sir James. In 1837, on Sir James Riddell's property, Ardrumurchan, the people seemed to suffer very much, *Graham* 451.

ROADS:

I. *Employment Afforded by the Making of Roads in the Highlands.*

II. *State of Roads in Particular Districts:*

1. Long Island.
2. Mull.
3. Isle of Skye.
4. South Uist.
5. Loch Broom.

III. *Roads in Upper Canada.*

I. *Employment afforded by the making of Roads in the Highlands:*

The Highlanders were employed in making roads, but the Lowlanders came over and superseded them, *Bowie* 84, 85—Making the roads in the Highlands was of essential service to the country, by employing the people, *Graham* 403-406—Misunderstanding between the proprietors and Government with respect to the making of roads, *Graham* 477—The employment of the people in the making of roads merely staved off the necessity for emigration for a time, *Graham* 478, 479—The roads having been all completed, has thrown many people out of employ, which is one great cause of the distress, *Graham* 951—Work could easily be found in making roads in Lochalsh and Glenshiel; tools only are wanting, and these could be had for money in the country, *Graham* 1001, 1002.

II. *State of Roads in Particular Districts:*

1. Long Island:

Want of roads in Long Island, *Bowie* 91, 92.

2. Mull.

It is possible if the roads, which were much wanted in Mull, had been made, the distress would not have been so great; it would be a beneficial expenditure if Government gave one-half towards the expense of making them, *Graham* 465-473.

3. Isle of Skye:

The roads in Skye are excellent, and afford much employment to the people, *Bowie* 88-90.

4. South Uist:

The roads in South Uist are in a very bad state; by making roads through the country great improvements might be made in the condition of the people, *Shaw* 2763-2770.

5. Loch Broom:

Great evils arising from the want of roads; various causes of the poverty of the people, *Mackenzie* 3266-3269—The tenants have been paying road-money for 30 years, and they have not a foot of road in return for their payments, *Mackenzie* 3270-3279—Government should complete the roads left unexecuted by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, for which money has been paid by the proprietors, *Mackenzie* 3280-3283—Nothing would tend so much to the improvement of the district as good roads, *Mackenzie* 3284—Roads would give the people access to markets, but would not alone give them employment, *Mackenzie* 3310-3317—Roads would

1. 2. Reports, 1841—*continued.***ROADS**—*continued.*II. *State of Roads in particular Districts*—*continued.*

would improve the condition of the people, but there would still be a redundant population, *Mackenzie* 3322-3325—Emigration to remove the surplus population would still be the first step, and then, with roads, there would be no more destitution, *Mackenzie* 3285.

III. *Upper Canada* :

In making roads, the Government should give land as well as wages, *Franks* 2992-2994—The cost of making roads would be met by the increased value of land, *Franks* 2995-2998.

Rolph, Thomas, Esq. M. D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides in Upper Canada, 1491, 1492—By the arrangements made by Government, and the general desire that exists in the province to retain British emigrants, their transport will be expedited, and the expense very much lessened, 1493, 1494—In 1840 the emigration was principally from Ireland; that from Scotland was small, 1495—Preference to Canada over the United States, 1496-1499.

If the public works in contemplation should be undertaken, the colonial government of North America would be disposed to make an arrangement with the Government of this country, to receive a certain number of emigrants for three successive years, and to relieve the mother country from all charge of those persons after they are once landed, 1500-1502. 1555-1557—The local government must be thoroughly convinced that there is no disposition amongst the people to emigrate to the United States, 1502-1504—Advantages that an emigrant would find in Canada, 1505—Expense of conveying emigrants from this country to Quebec, Prince Edward's Island, or to Cape Breton; extra expense to convey them to Upper Canada; the expense might be lessened if the local government would take the internal conveyance into their own hands, 1507-1513—Charge for a deck-passage from Quebec to Montreal, 1514—The expense of transit to America from all the ports this year will be very much lessened, 1515.

A population of 50,000, supposing 10,000 of them to be able-bodied labourers, might be absorbed in Canada, 1516-1519—Sheds should be erected for their accommodation on their arrival, till they could be removed to those parts of the province where they could be employed, 1520-1525. 1530-1533—It is very desirable that there should be a previous clearing of the ground; it must be done by Government, 1526-1529—It is better the emigrant ship should go to Montreal, 1534-1536—The emigrants should be under the protection of Government till they could be located, 1537-1543—Conditions that witness has been required to impose upon emigrants, 1544.

It would be cruelty to take the Highlanders from Scotland to Montreal, or to Kingston, unless there is some place for their shelter, or some means of raising a crop, 1545-1548—If 10,000 or 50,000 emigrants were sent out, there must be provision made to prevent starvation and want for a certain number of months, 1549-1554—Manner in which the colonial government would dispose of the emigrants, supposing an arrangement made between it and the Government of this country, 1555-1557—Arrangements made by the Upper Canada Land Company to receive emigrants on the tract of Lake Huron, 1558, 1559—Testimony of Dr. Alling, of Guelph, that the Scotch are the best and the most successful of all emigrants, 1560-1562. 1564-1566—The Scotch are not prone to migrate; they have a great feeling of affection for a British province, when compared with the United States, 1563.

Amount of qualification for a vote at elections in Canada; the fact of a man's polling infers that he is settled in the country, 1567-1574—The associations would not object to an emigrant taking out his aged parents; they would consider it as a guarantee for his remaining on the soil, 1575-1579—The inducements to remain in Canada are so much greater than have hitherto existed, that there is no reason why migration should go on, 1580, 1581. 1593-1600—Government should contribute towards the maintenance of the emigrants during the first nine months after their arrival, 1582-1585—Advantage of making Megantic a settlement; provision for the emigrants with regard to medical relief and religious instruction, 1586-1592—There is a feeling of hostility existing throughout the United States to Great Britain, particularly along the frontier, 1601-1603.

The local associations in Canada would not be able to supply sufficient means to sustain emigrants for the nine months that must elapse till they had themselves the means; their contribution would be confined to the giving of land, 1604-1612—It would be a good thing for the Government to take the emigrants, and to bargain for their occupation of the land subsequently acquired, 1613-1617—If 5,000 able-bodied labourers went out this year they would find full employment, supposing a population of 25,000, 1618-1627—Cost of provisions and articles of manufacture in Canada, compared with this country, 1628—It is much desired by the lower population of Upper Canada that there should be an increased population in Upper Canada, 1629—With an increased population a smaller number of military in garrison would be sufficient for the defence of the country; therefore if Government gave a pecuniary grant for emigra-

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Rolph, Thomas, Esq. M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

tion they might set against that the saving of the expense of the transport and maintenance of a certain number of troops, 1630-1633—Extract from a letter from Upper Canada, showing the description of labourers required, 1633.

[Second Examination.]—Expense of going from Montreal to Kingston, 3340-3344—Sum that would be necessary to support a family going in land during the period before they could support themselves, 3344-3350—The first crop generally, after destroying the wood, is very ample, 3351, 3352—It would be a judicious scheme to provide poor emigrants with the means of subsistence till the spring of the year ensuing after their emigration, 3353—Facilities for the emigrants to Canada obtaining employment as labourers, independently of the public works, 3354, 3355—There are no poor laws at all, 3359-3363.

Roman Catholics. Roman-catholic children attend the General Assembly's schools in the Highlands; they are not compelled to learn the General Assembly's Catechism, *John Macleod* 1124-1137.

Rum, Island of. Successful results of emigration from the island of Rum, *Bowie* 209-214, *Dr. McLeod* 826.

S.

Salt. Effect of the reduction of the duty thereon on the kelp trade, *Bowie* 10—Since the duty has been taken off salt, there is an alkali made from it at a very small expense, which answers all the purposes for which kelp was formerly made, *Graham* 951—There is an enormous trade in the manufacture of British alkali from salt, *Macdonald* 2084.

School Act. It is a doubtful matter who are the heritors under the School Act, *John McLeod* 2155.—See also *Education. Parochial Schools.*

Scott, Andrew. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Factor for Mr. John Hay Mackenzie, for the district of Cromarty and the north-west coast of Ross-shire, 1636, 1637—Extent of the district; population, including squatters of every kind; cause of the large population there, 1638-1647. 1655—Of late years the herring fishery has proved very unproductive; in 1840 it was better, and the rents were better paid, 1648-1651—The population is increasing every year, 1652. 1700—It is impossible that the country can produce half the corn necessary for the support of the people, 1653, 1654—Proportion of arable land to the extent of the estate, 1656, 1657—Steps taken by Mr. Hay Mackenzie to prevent further subdivision of arable lands, and to prevent the marriages of young persons without sufficient means, 1658-1664—The rents are to a certain extent merely nominal, 1665-1669—There are heavy demands upon the landlords in the way of maintaining the population in seasons of scarcity, 1670-1679.

The people are better off now than they were previous to 1836 and 1837; class of persons amongst whom the distress existed in 1836 and 1837, 1680-1684—The interior country is common to the tenants of each township, and is laid off according to the extent of arable land there may be in each; number of tenants living in various townships, 1685-1687—These congregations of people have, in general, no other means of subsistence but fishing and cultivating their small patches of land; some of them go to the south for the harvest, but not so much as they used to do; they find greater difficulty in getting employment, 1685-1699—State of education in the district, 1701, 1702—Morals of the Highlanders as a people, 1703-1706—Assistance given by the poor to each other, 1707—The distress of 1836 and 1837 was occasioned principally by the failure of the potato crop, 1708-1710—Distress anticipated this year, 1711-1714—There is no assessment; the collections at the church doors are not at all sufficient to give general relief, 1715-1718—Relief afforded in 1835 by Mr. Hay Mackenzie, 1719-1744.

It would be a decided benefit to the people themselves, as well as to the landlords, if means were given, by the assistance of Government, to enable a part of the population to emigrate; they would willingly emigrate to America, but not so willingly to Australia, 1745-1750—A compulsory assessment would be very much against the poor, 1751-1753—Most efficient mode of persuading the Highlanders to emigrate, 1756-1760—They would be able to take out but very little capital, 1761-1764—Steps that would be taken by Mr. Hay Mackenzie to prevent a recurrence of the evil, 1765-1775—There has been no increase of population further than a natural increase, 1776.

The fluctuating nature of the herring fishery would act as a check on the landlords in allowing the population to increase, 1777-1780—The enforcing of the Scotch poor law system would be the means of preventing the landlords from encouraging the population again to settle, 1781-1787—The condition of the impotent poor in the Highlands is in general little inferior to that of the paupers in the Lowlands, 1788-1794. 1804-1807—The elders do not pay so much attention to the condition of the paupers

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Scott, Andrew. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

as the factors of the different proprietors, 1795-1800—If the Scotch system of poor laws were put in force, the kirk session would have to look after the poor, 1801, 1802—The voluntary system is a great deal better suited to the country than the legal system, 1803—There is no relief afforded to the able-bodied poor; they go to the different coasts to fish, 1808-1814—Witness never heard of any one dying from starvation; typhus fever and small-pox are of very infrequent occurrence; provision for medical aid, 1815-1826—A great many of the Highlanders have been vaccinated, 1827.

Selkirk, Lord. Lord Selkirk, in his Letter on Emigration in 1805, mentions, that the greatest emigration had taken place from Long Island, and next to that from Skye, *Bowie* 18.

Settlement of Emigrants. The emigrants should be under the protection of Government, either at Toronto or Montreal, till they could be located on the Crown lands or lands prepared for them by individuals, *Rolph* 1537-1543—Reason why Government should take care of the emigrant for the first month after his landing, and not throw the burden on the colony; Upper Canada is quite ready to do its part according to its means, *Hagerman* 2002-2004—The most prudent manner for those with a small capital to act, would be to engage as labourers for the first year or two, husbanding their means, so as to enable them to settle as cultivators and to purchase and stock their farms, *Hagerman* 2011-2014—The colonial legislature would co-operate with the Government in affording facilities to the settlement of emigrants after their arrival, which are necessary for the success of emigration, *Franks* 3015-3026—The natural progress of the emigrant is to buy land after having worked for wages, *Franks* 3000-3002.

See also *Emigration.*

Shaw, Duncan. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has resided 29 years in the Long Island; factor for Harris and North Uist; was once factor for South Uist, 2613-2616—Amount of population of the Inverness division of Long Island; it has increased very much since witness has been there, 2617-2620—Value of kelp from South Uist during the first part of the time witness was factor there, 2621-2624—The manufacture of kelp was sufficient to enable the tenants to pay their rents, 2625-2636—The population has continued increasing from natural causes up to the present time, 2637, 2638—Number of crofters holding directly from Lord Dunmore in the part of Long Island called Harris; great distress there now; steps that will be taken by Lord Dunmore to relieve it, 2639-2645—Circumstances of the difficulty which occurred some years ago about the removal of some tenants in Harris, 2646-2651—Witness had received letters from them, offering to go to America now, and Lord Dunmore has agreed to give 500 *l.* to assist them, 2652-2656.

Amount of population that ought to be removed from North Uist and Harris, 2657—Manner in which the poor are supported there in times of great distress; liberality of Lord Macdonald in 1837, 2658-2666—If the extra population were removed, the proprietors would take care that the population did not increase again to such a degree as to make a legal assessment necessary, 2667-2672—Number of people that ought to be removed from Lord Dunmore's estate in Long Island, 2673-2679—Number that should be taken from Colonel Gordon's estate at South Uist, 2680-2684—Emigration would be a benefit to the proprietors, but their rentals would not be increased, 2685-2691—Lord Dunmore would contribute liberally to the expense of emigration, 2692.

The people of Long Island are favourable to emigration, 2693-2699—They do not go to Glasgow to seek work on account of the distance, and the work is so much taken up by the Irish, 2700, 2701—Anxiety of Lord Dunmore to assist the fisheries, 2704-2706—The population has increased one-third in 29 years, 2707-2710—The subdivision of land has tended largely to the increase of population, 2711-2717—State of the white fishing in Barra, 2718-2726—The regulations against the minute subdivision of crofts has had the effect of checking early marriages, 2727—There was no increase of crime during the distress of 1836 and 1837, 2728-2732—Distress of 1817; there was a great quantity of corn imported by the proprietors; it was sold to the people; a great deal of it is still in arrear, 2733-2745—Relief supplied by Lords Dunmore and Macdonald in 1836 and 1837, 2746-2753—Frequent failure of the potato crop within these few years, 2754, 2755.

The land on the shore of Harris might be made productive by bringing down a sufficient quantity of soil and moss; it is doubtful if it would pay well, on account of the distance in most places; there are very good roads, but it is impossible to give access to every croft, 2756-2762—The roads in South Uist are in a very bad state; by making roads through the country great improvements might be made in the condition of the people, 2763-2770—The population of Long Island could not be more profitably employed on agriculture than they are at present, till the extra population is removed, the crofts enlarged, and leases granted, 2774, 2775—If a system of emigration were adopted, and means given to the people to go, they would take the aged and helpless with them, 2776—State of education in the Long Island; number of schools, 2777-

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Shaw, Duncan. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

2789—In South Uist the Protestants and Roman-catholics live on the best terms ; it may fairly be expected that they would live on equally good terms in Canada, 2790-2794—Common food of the poor in Long Island, 2795-2797—The people who emigrated would prefer going to Cape Breton, 2798, 2799.

Sheep Farms. Effects of the depopulating system, or that of converting a great deal of the country into sheep walks, *John Macleod* 1066-1069. 1071. 1079—Inducement to a redundant population previous to the general introduction of sheep farming from the old clannish system which existed, *John Macleod* 1080-1085—At Loch Broom many sheep farms have been made, and the people have emigrated to Canada or elsewhere, *Mackenzie* 3254-3259.

See also *Crofting System.*

Shieldag. In 1837 in Shieldag the people were represented to be double the number of what the land could support, *Graham* 1001, 1002.

Skye, Island of. The proprietor of Skye in 1837 gave upwards of 2,000*l.* worth of provisions to support the people, while he drew a rental less than enough to pay the public burthens to the church and parish, *Bowie*, 126-132—Meal must be sent this year to support the people, *Bowie* 133—Where the crops were cut green the people were unable to secure their peats, and the consequence is many of the poor inhabitants have not any peat to boil their potatoes, *Bowie* 143—In 1837, witness did not see any very serious distress till he came to the islands of Mull and Skye, *Graham* 453-455—Money laid out by Government in public works, such as roads and quays, would not answer the purpose of relieving the distress in the island of Skye unless there was emigration first, *Graham* 469-471—A system of poor laws might be introduced into Skye, because they have a considerable portion of resident gentry, also a number of large farmers, and one or two distillers, *Baird* 566-569—Skye was never much of a kelp country, *Graham* 951—In 1837 witness reported the destitution in every part of Skye to be estimated at more than one-half the population, *Graham* 951.

Causes of the increase of population in Skye, *Mackinnon* 1840-1845—In 1836 and 1837 the distress in the island of Skye was very great ; amount of population in a state of utter destitution at that time, *Mackinnon* 1874-1878—The people are very much inclined to emigrate to Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island ; reason for their preferring these countries, *Mackinnon* 1884-1890—A great many people earn a livelihood by emigrating from Skye for the harvest and public works in the Lowlands of Scotland, *Mackinnon* 1937-1940—Skye is not a fit country to grow corn ; impossibility of employing the people in agriculture so as to make it profitable, *Mackinnon* 1833-1839—During the last 20 years the inhabitants of Skye have been in a state of destitution during two or three months in the summer, *M'Pherson* 2368-2371—The corn sent by Government during the distress in Skye in 1817, was paid for by the people afterwards, and the money remitted to the Treasury, *M'Pherson* 2806-2814—The emigrants from the isle of Skye to Prince Edward's Island are a good class, but they were half fishermen and half agricultural, *Cunard* 3085-3087—They speak Gaelic, and the general language of the island is English, *Cunard* 3088-3090.

Skye District (North America). There is a district of Skye among the settlements in North America, settled by emigrants from Skye, *Bowie* 228.

Small-pox. The Highlanders are peculiarly subject to diseases, from their mode of life, and from their filthy habits, and especially from their want of inoculation, *Baird* 535—Dr. Cowan, the author of *Vital Statistics*, states, that out of 95 patients afflicted with small-pox, he found only four Irish and 70 Highlanders, and 21 from the Lowlands, *Baird* 601.—See also *Diseases.*

Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Contributors to the society ; conditions made with the proprietors by the society, before establishing a school, *M'Pherson* 2446-2448—System of education carried on by the society ; it has existed since 1725 ; it is now in full operation, *M'Pherson* 2439-2445.

Spade Husbandry. In some districts the use of the plough is impracticable, they are then obliged to resort to spade husbandry, *Bowie* 116, 117.

Spirits. The illicit distillation of spirits in the district of Loch Broom has been nearly put down, *Mackenzie* 3337-3339.

Squatters. The persons most desirable to be got rid of are the squatters ; some of the aged people would emigrate with them ; they should be sent in whole families, *M'Iver* 1388-1396.

Stewart, Mr. H., of Ballachullish. Statement by Mr. H. Stewart in 1837, that it was with a feeling of surprise that he learned from the newspaper accounts that any part of the mainland on the western coast of Argyllshire was in a state to call for foreign aid, *Graham* 402.

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Stornoway. There are a considerable number of fishing-boats which go from Stornoway to the white fishery on the north coast of Barra, *Baird* 737—Pains taken by Mr. Mackenzie to establish a cod fishery at Stornoway, *Graham* 1017—There is a little English spoken in Stornoway, *Knox* 2286—Description of houses in Stornoway, *Knox* 2286-2291.

Strath (Island of Skye.) Extract from a statistical work in course of publication, showing the decline of the herring fishery at Strath, *Bowie* 48.

Subletting. The system of subletting exists to a great extent in the Highlands, *Baird* 544-551—Long leases, and a prohibition to sublet, would improve the condition of the Highlands, *Baird* 571-585.

See also *Crofting System*.

Sugar. Brown sugar in Canada is 6 *d.* per lb.; white sugar, 8 *d.* to 9 *d.*, *Franks* 2937—The sugar that is very commonly used in Canada is made by labourers on their own farms; it is called maple sugar, *Franks* 2937.

Sulphur. Effect of the reduction of duty on sulphur on the kelp manufacture, *Bowie* 10—Statement that if Taix's Neapolitan sulphur monopoly had been allowed by the British Government to continue, kelp would have maintained a price of 15 *l.* a ton, *Dr. M'Leod* 877, 878.

Sutherland Estate. The consequence of the change in the Sutherland estate, by throwing small farms into large ones, has been to produce the greatest improvement in the agriculture of the country and the condition of the people who remain, *Bowie* 96-100—The late Duchess Countess used for years to assist the people in the winter, to the extent of several thousands a year, *Bowie* 125.

Sutherlandshire. There is no excess of population in that county, *Bowie* 200-202.

T.

Tea (Canada). Tea in Canada is 3*s.* 9*d.* a pound, and is considered high at that price, *Franks* 2937.

Temperance Societies. There are temperance societies among the lower classes in Glasgow, *Dr. M'Leod* 1214—There are less than 1,000 Highlanders connected with temperance societies, *Dr. M'Leod* 1229-1235.

See also *Glasgow*.

Tenure of Land (Outer Hebrides). The tenure of land is one cause of distress in the Outer Hebrides, as the land is let at the will of the landlord, or from year to year, and the tenants are often turned out, *Baird* 521.

Timber Duties. Any interference with the timber duties would increase the expense of emigration to Canada, by diverting the shipping to Europe, *Franks* 2980-2982.

Tobermory. Observations with respect to the town of Tobermory; population of the parish; effect of a legal assessment, *Graham* 486-489—In the village of Tobermory, which is the chief part of the Government parish of Tobermory, the crofters and settlers have suffered much, *Graham* 486—Tobermory was built by the British Fishing Society; it has totally failed, *Graham* 497, 498.

Toronto. Cost of carrying emigrants from Quebec to Toronto, and total cost from Dublin to Toronto, *Franks* 2972-2979.

Total Abstinence Societies (Glasgow). The total abstinence societies have hitherto succeeded very well indeed; there are about 35,000 members of total abstinence societies in Glasgow including 4,000 or 5,000 Irish, *Dr. M'Leod* 1215.

Transport of Emigrants. Expense of conveying emigrants from this country to Quebec, Prince Edward's Island, or to Cape Breton; extra expense to convey them to Upper Canada, *Rolph* 1507-1513—The expense of transit to America from all the ports this year will be very much lessened, *Rolph* 1515.—See also *Emigration*.

Tyree, Island of. The greater part of the island of Tyree is rock and moss, with but little arable land; it is subject to great hurricanes of wind, which destroy the crops, *Baird* 518—There is no turf for fuel, and they are obliged to go to the Ross of Mull, about 20 miles, to make their peats, *Graham* 951—Barley and oats could not be grown well, *Duke of Argyll* 3445—From 3,000 to 4,000 might be well removed from the island of Tyree; the population is 4,700, *Baird* 665-670—The population is 5,000, of whom 2,000 should emigrate if a comfortable situation can be assured to them, *Duke of Argyll* 3411, 3412—The rental of the island of Tyree was 3,000 *l.* a year during the time of the kelp trade, it is now nearly nominal; 400 families pay no rent, and others pay

1. 2. Reports, 1841—continued.

Tyree, Island of—continued.

pay only 20 s. or 40 s. a year, *Dr. M'Leod* 795-800—The Duke of Argyll has lately spent some time in the island, and is making arrangements for a better state of things, *Dr. M'Leod* 800, 801—There is a good parish school at one end of the island, and near it the population is less dense than in other parts, as the educated persons seek for employment elsewhere, *Dr. M'Leod* 802—The island of Tyree is a portion of the county which has most materially suffered, *Graham* 951—Causes of the great distress, *John Macleod* 1024-1031—In Tyree the whole of the rent was obtained from the kelp, *Duke of Argyll* 3431, 3432—A system of poor laws could not easily be enforced in such an island as Tyree, where there are only 200 out of upwards of 2,000 who can read and write, *Baird* 596.

U.

Uist, North. There is a population of 2,500 which should be removed out of that island; they are all Protestants, *Bowie* 234—Amount of population that ought to be removed from North Uist and Harris, *Shaw* 2657.

Uist, South. The number which should be removed out of this island is 3,500; the great proportion of the population are Catholics, *Bowie* 234—In South Uist the Protestants and Roman Catholics live on the best terms; it may fairly be expected they would live on equally good terms in Canada, *Shaw* 2790-2794.

Ullapool. Failure of an attempt to hold sessions of the peace at Ullapool, *Mackenzie* 3325.

Ulva, Island of. The people of Ulva in 1837 were in a particularly wretched situation; emigration is certainly necessary from Ulva, *Graham* 504.

United States. If the emigrants went in large bodies to Canada, their connexions would prevent any migration to the United States, *Bowie* 226-230—The great regard of the Highlanders for each other would be an effectual bar to their migration into the United States, *John Macleod* 1144-1147—The local government of Canada must be convinced that there is no disposition among the people to emigrate to the United States, *Rolph* 1502-1504—There is a feeling of hostility existing throughout the United States to Great Britain, particularly along the frontier, *Rolph* 1601-1603—The emigration from Canada to the United States has decreased and is decreasing on account of the improvement of the province, *Franks* 2984-2986—Last year very few went, and none came from the United States to Canada, *Franks* 2987, 2988.

V.

Vaccination. There is a slight prejudice against vaccination over the whole of Scotland; but it is not so much the prejudice as the want of means of inoculation, *Baird* 601, 602—A great number of the Highlanders have been vaccinated, *Scott* 1827.

Volunteering System. Benefit of the volunteering system to the Highland population, *Dr. M'Leod* 791-793.

W.

Wages. General rate of wages in the Highlands, *Bowie* 241-243—Wages of mechanics in Canada, *Franks* 2940—It is better that emigrants should first be employed at wages, till they have saved enough to buy land, *Franks* 2989-2991.

Western Highlands. Manner in which witness's attention has been directed to the excessive population of the Western Highlands, *Dr. M'Leod*, 787-790—The population of the Western Islands has doubled since 1745, but has not increased in an equal ratio during the last 10 years, *Dr. M'Leod*, 830-834.
See also *Population, &c.*

Wild Lands in the Colonies. A tax on wild lands would be beneficial, if the proceeds were applied to improvements, *Franks* 3006-3010.

SECOND REPORT
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ON
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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,
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