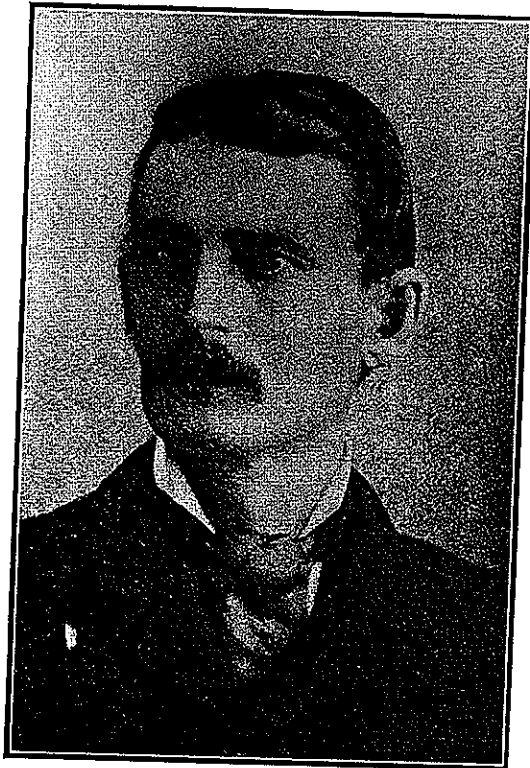


**JOSIAH JOHN BURROWS.**

John Honey Burrows, a native of Plymouth, England, was born about 1790, and emigrated to Canada in 1819. When in England he was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and a local preacher. He was also a Whig in politics and took an active part in promoting various proposed measures of reform. He, like many others, came under the disfavor of the dominant political party and for this reason he ultimately decided to move to the colonies where he would enjoy greater freedom of action. He had attained the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers before leaving England, and shortly after his arrival in Canada he was appointed as

Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department. In those days the Crown Lands, which had not been transferred to the Provinces, were administered as Ordnance Lands.

He was also granted a farm within what is now the limits of the City of Ottawa. This tract of land was bounded on the east by the Rideau Canal, on the north by Wellington Street, on the west by Banks Street or thereabouts, and on the south by Maria Street, the latter being named after John Honey Burrows' wife, but is now known as Laurier Ave. Owing to the ill health of his wife he decided to return to England and sold his farm to Nicholas Sparks for £95 sterling for 100 acres. This tract of land became the Sparks estate. He decided ultimately, however, to remain in Canada.

After settling in Canada he continued to take on active interest in church work and it is reported that he conducted a Sunday School in Hull for twelve years, and was instrumental in organizing what afterwards developed into the Dominion Methodist Church in Ottawa.

He died at Ottawa about 1849.

When Colonel By of the Royal Engineers was sent out by the British Government in charge of the British forces in Canada, as engineer on the proposed Rideau Canal, he employed Mr. J. H. Burrows as his assistant on construction. Upon Colonel By's return to England Mr. Burrows assumed full charge, and the Canal was completed under his general supervision. This canal was constructed from Bytown (which name was later changed to Ottawa) to Kingston, connecting navigation on the Ottawa River, with Lake Ontario.

John Honey Burrows had a family of nine children—six sons—Henry Joel, George, John, Alfred, Thomas and Phillip, also three daughters. Henry Joel married Sarah Ann Sparks, daughter of George Sparks, one of the early settlers of the Ottawa district, and sister of Robert Sparks, P.L.S. He was killed in an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Hamilton and Buffalo in 1861, and his wife died in November 1862.

Minnie Burrows, daughter of J. H. Burrows, married Geo. B. Salter of Port Hope, who afterwards removed to Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch, Josiah John Burrows, the eldest son of Henry Joel, was born in the year 1850. He acquired his preliminary education in Ottawa, and at an early age he evinced a taste for a military career. When a boy he served as a bugler at Prescott during the Fenian Raid excitement of 1866. He graduated from the Military College at Kingston, and he and the late General Steele graduated together from the Toronto Military School in 1870. At the time of the outbreak of the first Riel rebellion, they both were offered commissions as Lieutenants under Colonel Garnet Wolsley, afterwards Lord Wolsley, who had charge of the Wolsley Red River expedition, which was conducted via Prince Arthur's Landing to Fort Garry, in 1870. Steele accepted and came on with the expedition, but Burrows remained in Ottawa, and articulated himself to his uncle, Robert Sparks, qualifying as a Provincial Land Surveyor for this Province on January 14th, 1875.

He followed his profession from this date until his death, and for several successive seasons was employed by the Dominion Government on surveys in the North West territories.

Mr. Burrows received his commission as Dominion Land Surveyor on Nov. 12th, 1878, and made the following surveys for the Department of the Interior:

1881—Subdivision Twp. 24, R. 2 to 9, W. of 2nd Meridian (N.W. of Melville).

1882—Subdivision Twp. 25 and 26, R. 11 and 12; Twp. 28, R. 17 and 18 W. of 2nd M. (Touchwood Hills).

1883—Subdivision Twp. 22, R. 21; Twp. 23 and 24, R. 19 to

21; Twp. 25, R. 16 to 22 and Twp. 26, R. 16 to 21, all W. of 4th M. (near Crowfoot).

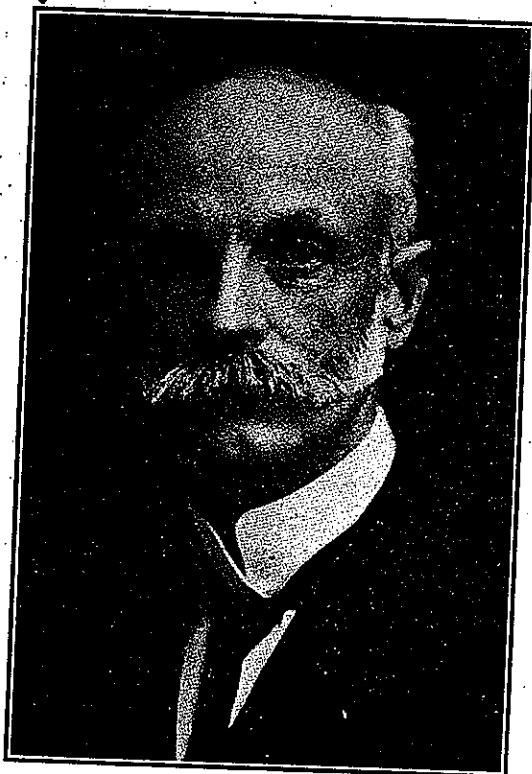
1884—Subdivision Twp. 27, R. 2; Twps. 27 and 28, R. 3 and 4, W. of 3rd M. (near Davidson).

For years he was an officer in the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery and later in the 42nd Regiment. When the second Riel rebellion occurred in 1885, he was among the first to volunteer for service. He took a prominent part in the organization and training of the Intelligence Corps, which was comprised chiefly of land surveyors. Col. J. S. Dennis was Captain of this Corps, and J. J. Burrows was Lieutenant.

He died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy on Thursday, May 1st, 1886, and was buried at Beechwood Cemetery with military and Masonic honors. He was a Methodist in religion and unmarried.

One brother, Theodore A. Burrows of Winnipeg, and one sister, Elizabeth Armanella, now Lady Sifton of Toronto, survive.

#### J. G. SING.



Josiah Gershom Sing was born at Swarthmore Hall, St. Vincent, County of Grey, on September 3rd, 1857.

His grandfather, Joseph Sing, was born in County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1796, and came to Canada about 1814 with his father's family, who were staunch Anglicans. He followed school teaching for a few years, and in 1824 married Sarah Richmond of Prince Edward County, a Quakeress, born 1801, died 1893. Her father was a U.E.L., and a man highly honored for his uprightness and literary ability. Joseph died at Singhampton in 1874 and his wife died at Meaford.

His father, Cyrus Richmond Sing, was born at Pickering on Dec. 31st, 1825. He