

sented as still existing in its aggravated forms, by those who would deter settlers from selecting this province as their home. It is urged that nearly all the lands within the settled precincts of the province have passed into the hands of private individuals; and that the new emigrant must necessarily go far into the depths of the forest, remote from the peopled settlements; where, whatever may be the excellence of his land, he will be remote from markets, mills, or even roads, or the means of procuring labour or supplies, during the first years of his residence.

These difficulties have existed to a great and disheartening extent, sometimes so as to induce the settler to abandon his possessions. It is true also that a great proportion of the land, especially in the older surveyed Townships, comprehending the choicest locations, in the neighbourhood of roads and navigable waters, now belongs to private individuals—and it is this very fact that enables the Association to be of the most essential service. These tracts are at present unproductive to the owners, and if retained in their wild state, with the view to their owners obtaining higher prices, would interpose such a serious obstacle to the settlement of the country as might well justify the Legislature in imposing a tax upon lands kept unimproved from so selfish and narrow a policy. The Association are happy in knowing,—for many of such proprietors are among its most zealous members,—that such lands generally remain in their profitless fertility, only because the hand of man is wanting to turn them into productive cornfields and animated pastures; and that if their fellow-countrymen were here to make use of them, they would be happy in giving to them portions equal to their utmost wants, without money and without price;—yes—and every other aid which could tend to their future advantage. And this too without any affectation of generosity on the part of the members of the Association; for they are well aware that, by the settlement and cultivation of a portion of their lands, the adjoining part will become better worth the purchasing by future emigrants, or by the settler himself when he shall have become prosperous.

This system of free grants of portions of private properties scattered over the whole Province, and therefore presenting endless choice of locality, in respect to previous settlement of friends, &c., to such persons as have no money to pay, or having small means, might more beneficially to themselves and the country, apply them to accelerate the improvement of the land, forms the principal feature in the scheme of the Association, by which they hope to be useful to their countrymen. But it is only one: there are cases, where not only the poor, but even the comparatively affluent settler, has had to encounter difficulties which might well dishearten him, and even drive him

to abandon his enterprise. Many members of this association have had practical knowledge of the evils which they are now intent upon averting from others; and are desirous of giving their experience without its price. The establishment of their Registry Office for the sale of lands not devoted to the above stated object, and for supplying accurate information, statistical and otherwise, will be found of great use to such as are beyond the necessity of receiving any other kind of assistance; while in locating those who shall be disposed to accept of their land, they will carefully avoid the evil before mentioned, of sending them where they will be isolated and solitary; but under such an arrangement as will ensure to each the comforts of society while he is engaged in the first, and in all cases the most discouraging task he has to encounter,—subduing the forest.

*The practical object of the Association is to establish in connection with the Societies in Great Britain and Ireland an effectual system, as well of direct colonization, as of aid and assistance to emigrants generally, whether rich or poor—supplying information to the one, and permanent employment or locations in land to the other. To such emigrants with families, as shall come out under the auspices or with the special recommendation of the Societies at home, it is proposed to give fifty acres each, upon condition of actual settlement and clearing a space of ten acres of the front of their locations, erecting a dwelling house, &c., for themselves, and clearing one-half of that portion of the road lying in front of the lot of which their grant forms a part. The use and possession of this land will be secured to them immediately; and after three years actual residence, and the performance of the conditions above specified, a deed in fee simple, without charge, will be given to them.*

For the convenience of emigrants generally, an office will be opened in Toronto for the registration of all lands possessed by private individuals, with descriptions of the lots, concessions, townships, districts, &c., classifying the same under the several heads of lands for sale, for lease, or for settlement under the direction of this Association; with every information connected therewith—their local peculiarities, situation in relation to roads, mills, markets, &c.; the nature of the adjacent settlements—the countries from which the settlers therein came—together with every matter, the previous knowledge of which may tend to save the applicant the labour and time of personal inspection. It is further proposed that all abstracts of all the above matter should be placed in the hands of the different Societies in Great Britain, in order that even there some reasonably accurate information might be obtained before passing the Atlantic.

Books and subscriptions will be opened in