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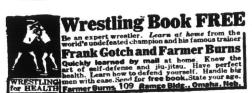
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were furnished to each family. Glen-landed between 1820 and 1840 had garry, Bay of Quinte, Lac St. Francais scarcely any conception. It called for and the surrounding districts were settled more than ordinary resolution, courage and 1803. For decades the language, habits, customs, music and sports of the Highlands were maintained in their native purity in those settlements; it was also hinted that there was a strain of Rob Roy in many of them, as when, in 1838, Colborne sent the Glengarryians to Quebec to quell local disturbances, they went away infantry and returned cavalry; they were nearly all Macdonalds.

The St. Lawrence, during the rush of

immigration presented an animated spectacle. Her scenic grandeur, the marvellous beauty of her inland lakes, the panoramic splendor of her mountains, the wild gorges and waterfalls of her rivers appealed to the Highlander. All traffic was at first on her waters. As the ice cleared out, waiting rafts were floated; canoes crossing and re-crossing with ashes or produce; batteaux and Durham boats, laden with settlers and their effects, proceeded in an endless procession towards Upper Canada. On the shore, in many places, teams busy pulling logs to the rafts, or the smoke of the potash fires curling cloudwards. One of the most exciting operations was the noise made by twenty horses pulling a mast, eighty four feet long, down to the water's edge. ring of the axe and the crash of falling timbers contributed to the exciting experiences of pioneer days.

One cannot do justice to this subject without a glance at some of the causes which induced these immigrants to leave their homes for unknown lands to endure the privations of the pioneer. There were many reasons which made emigration desirable. In the Highlands after 1745, the breakdown of the hereditary jurisdiction of the chief, and the dissolution of the mutual obligations that bound tenant and landlord intensified an impossible agrarian situation. The new political conditions took the romance and chivalry out of the life of the Highlanders. This leaven, which worked from 1745 till 1770, resulted in new agrarian regulations, which changed even the face of the country. New ideas in agriculture, which demanded large tracts of land for their success, were introduced after the Seven Years' War. Engrossing of farms be-came common. Land, long in cultivation, lapsed into a state of nature; evictions converted whole districts into scenes of desolation. The Highlander became a stranger in the land of his fathers. Some settled on a few acres along the sea shore. Many crowded into the manufacturing centres, complicating existing economic conditions, and thousands sought refuge in distant Canada, hating a system that exiled them. During the French Revolution, social and economic conditions peace, vast numbers of disbanded soldiers and sailors flooded the country, resulting in a disorganized agrarian and industrial system. To intensify the evils, we find a general low level of trade and commercial which seriously affected the manufacturing centres, accompanied by a fall in the price of cattle, general throughout Scotland, with the result, that farmers, unable

in glowing colors, the wonderful pos-sibilities of Canada. It was said to be a in fish; a land of liberty, without taxes, where none need remain a servant except by choice and poverty was unknown. The writers contrasted the comparative poverty and political servitude in Scotland with the affluence and the independence of the Canadian, after a few years on the land. Small wonder that Scotsmen flocked to such an "El Dorado," but as one writer put it, "all the truth that had been written respecting Canada, could not cover half the lies that had been told." They advertised all the good to be derived from emigration to the backwoods, and carefully concealed the toil and misery en route to independence.

The privations of the pioneers were

by Highlanders, who first located in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y. in 1773, and their forest alone without any comforts, often friends who joined them between 1786 enduring the miseries of hunger-in some cases existing on peas and shellfishlacking every convenience to which they had been accustomed and totally ignorant of the work to be done. The future he many privations, which demanded all their energy to overcome; year by year through tropic heat and arctic cold they struggled, till finally the dark curtains of the forest rolled aside, and life and activity broke the silence and stagnation of ages. It was a continuous fight with Nature. The pioneer got lost in the surrounding mazes, some were killed by falling trees, others suffering tortures from fevers, without medical attendance. Almost the entire settlement of Baldoon was wiped

out shortly after location. Many are the accounts of the miseries endured during the first few years of pioneering. So poorly provided were some settlements that they lived as one big family: a community of suffering persevering in fortitude till the harvest of prosperity. It was a common thing for the settlers in Pictou to walk across the country through the woods to the Bay of Fundy, forty to fifty miles away and carry back a bushel of potatoes to keep their families from starvation. Many left the settlement during the first year; one man remained till the mosquitoes came, and, thinking it was a judgment, he also These experiences were far from solitary. Instances of equal suffering attended the first settlers in all the settlements. In some instances they could scarcely have that relief from toil which sleep affords, from the dread of being burned alive by the Indians. The pioneers of Glengarry had severe privations to overcome. The same was true of all the pioneer settlements in upper Canada. In Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, the pioneers, during the first two years were subject to famine conditions. They used to divide into lots the very shores where shellfish abounded, and were it not for the abundance of fish and game, their conditions would have been indeed pitiable. In Lanark, the pioneers were for eight weeks exposed to all sorts of weather, without any shelter except what a few blankets spread over the branches of trees could afford. In time the government erected barracks where the settler obtained shelter till his log house was ready. Thus, drenched with rain, sleeping on the ground, wading streams, fighting the forest, isolated from neighbors, in hunger and poverty these brave men toiled; without roads or grist mills or any of the ameliorative agencies that make life endurable. Time and perseverance and unceasing toil brought their own rewards.

The privations of pioneer days gave place were considerably relieved, but after to comparative comforts; roads permitted from his enforced isolation; villages were formed, mills erected, markets opened, schools and churches built, and the misery of the lean years were forgotten in the prospects of assured success: the handmaid to fortitude and thrifty habits. It was said that Canada to the Irishman

meant license to do as he pleased; to the to pay their rents, were evicted. The Highlands suffered, particularly in the min of the Keln industry which rendered. Another cause, equally effective in encouraging emigration, may be traced to the stream of pamphlets that depicted in glowing colors, the wonderful per an opportunity. No race was better equipped for encountering the initial difficulties of the pioneer, none more adaptable, or could endure hardships more philosophically than the Scotsman ruin of the Kelp industry, which rendered an opportunity. No race was better sibilities of Canada. It was said to be a land of beautiful climate, where fertile acres were given away or so cheap that Scotland the inexorable condition of even the poorest could afford to buy. A existence. The direct result has been the land of lakes, rivers and bays abounding development of laborious habits, which with the national perseverance converted the primeval forests of Canada into fruitful fields. Many are the references in the Dominion Archives to the peculiarly rich and abundant harvest, which the endurance, the industry and the courage of the Scot produced. These humble pioneers possessed the energy which overcame all difficulties; the frugality which spared and accumulated; the rugged earnestness and unswerving integrity, together with the thoughtful and educated intelligence that supplied a vigorous and sterling element to the population. Of the two, the Lowlander came first in neatness and comfort. The Highlander seldom showed the same orderly arrangesevere to a degree to which those who ment in his work. In fact in an exclus-

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