

The 18th of April, 1816, they were established on their lands; all but the very small children having walked from Brockville over a "blazed" road (that is, notches cut in trees to mark the way).

They set to work clearing—felling the trees and piling up logs—letting the sunlight in on the ground. Then hoed in wheat and oats—a plough would not have had room among the roots and stumps; and if it had, they had no horses to draw it; planted potatoes and made a kitchen garden, living the while in brush tents. Very few had time to get up their log shanties until fall.

In June the Glengarry Light infantry Regiment of Fencibles, the Canadian Fencibles and the De Watteville Regiments arrived. A town plot was laid out, the Tay was bridged, the woods rang with the sound of the axe and the hammer.

This was the birth of the "Settlement on the Rideau."

The exact population in the fall of 1816 is given in a letter in the Addenda, also other interesting information regarding conditions at that date.

Perth is not all Scotch, many valuable Irish settlers came in 1816. The ships Canning, Duke of Buckingham, and Commerce brought hundreds from both Ireland and Scotland in that year. They settled in Elmsley, Burgess, Drummond, Pathurst and Lanark.

But the first settlers were Scotch, many of them Highlanders; they gave the town its name and character; and one finds many there, proud of their origin in the Emerald Isle, speaking with a Scotch burr. The hail town minds ane o' the tartan.

With two such sponsors to guard its minority, the infant village was bound to grow up a credit to itself and them. Still, from a voluminous corre