

land, as well as other parts of the United Kingdom, so that the capabilities of our new land soil may appear, and that it may also be made known, that we have at least five millions of acres yet undisposed of, a great portion of which is of better quality than the land at Harvey, whereon the sober and industrious emigrant may create a home under the protection of British laws, and in the enjoyment of British institutions."

Those settlers began with nothing. They suffered many hardships, but they were inured to labour, and overcame them all. They commenced in 1837, and in 1843 had property in cleared land, farm produce, cattle, sheep, swine, etc., of the value of £4,289. During all that time, only two deaths had occurred, while there had been thirty-nine births, and all without medical aid!

Equally successful were a number of poor emigrant families from the South of Ireland, who settled in a body on a tract of wild land, distant from the Harvey only a few miles. They also began with nothing, and at the end of the second year, gathered seven thousand two hundred and seventy-six bushels of grain, potatoes, and turnips, and besides making more than four miles of road, accumulated property to the amount of more than £2,000.

A great deal has been said and written from time to time on the subject of emigration, and the settlement of the wild lands. Persons learned in language, law, etc., but who themselves never went "a day's journey into the wilderness," have advanced plausible theories, and blamed the Government for not adopting them. Even a good scholar, if he speak or write on a subject which he does not fully understand, is liable to speak or write nonsense.

"Of this the instances are many,
And these may serve as well as any."

One set of these writers affirm, that if the Government would only select tracts of good land, and open roads through them, and give away every alternate lot, with conditions of settlement, they would not only have plenty of settlers, but would be able to sell the alternate lots at such a price as would more than remunerate the Province for the whole outlay. Now, if this were done, the result would be, that in the outset all the choppings would be separated