

while any traces of it could be discerned, the old French road, and passed through the district still called by the geographically misleading name of North Side.

The holding of these places by the old French pioneers did not survive British settlement; they evacuated them so soon as they thought their safety was menaced by the approach of their successful rivals.

Almost in the wake of French departure from Point de Roche, there settled there some few families of Highlanders, the McCormacks, and secured, free from landlordism, a tract of country stretching along shore west from the eastern limits of late French occupation to the line of Lot 36, and inland for such distance as was needed to comprise nine hundred acres.

There can be no doubt that those families shared in the disadvantages of their time; had to face the difficulties attending pioneer life, yet it was said by those, whose memories somewhat extended to a knowledge of this period, that they progressed to an extent equalled by very few of the earliest settlers on this Island. Much of this lay in the natural advantage which that section of country then presented. The high sand dunes, which lay along shore eastward from Tracadie Bay almost to the western limit of their settlement, covered with a mixture of wild pea and silicious grass, together with the low-lying ground adjacent abounding in native clover, afforded excellent pasturage. These pastures during the summer months together with the large amount of intervale hay, which could then be obtained on their own premises, gave to those settlers the means of keeping a fairly large herd of cattle even during the early years of settlements. That they became prosperous and independent, and that this place was, as tradition obtains, the granary of this part of the country there are many reasons to concede.

However, these conditions were only short-lived. The