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more e logs, It was et, and 0. It as a house.

The first teacher, so taught in the new school-house, was James Douglass, of Stanhope. As he could not speak the language of Eden and but very few of his scholars, could speak any other language but the vernacular, his task from the outset was not an easy one; but with the small advantages they had, and a keen thirst for knowledge they soon made rapid progress, in acquiring a fair command of the English language. Mr. Douglass remained with them for three years. After him they secured the services of Malcolm McDonald, a prim little body, who had just arrived from Scotland, and who was equally at home in speaking Gaelic, English and Latin. Being a strict disciplinarian, he very often got himself into trouble with some of the larger boys, who very often became impatient at being flogged by so diminutive a specimen of humanity. Rather than submit to the degradation of being denuded of their breeches, his efforts to chastise them, in that primitive way, frequently resulted in the culprit showing fight, and if not strong enough, some of his boon companions, who had frequently submitted passively to a similar ordeal, would come to the rescue, when poor Neby would have to beat an inglorious retreat, a wiser if not a better man. As he was not the proud possessor of a watch, to gauge the time for dismissing his weary and listless flock, in the autumn days, when the sun was overclouded, he resorted to a very strange device to obviate the want of a timepiece. He would send one of the boys out for an armful of dry ferns which he would burn in the chimney and then he would turn to look at the window, and if he could see the reflection of the blaze on the window-glass, he would dismiss them at once assured that it was near sundown. But on very dark and cloudy days the experiment very often turned to the advantage of the boys, who sometimes got home some hours before sundown. As he always boasted of being a good Latin scholar, when any of the boys wished for leave to retire, he would have to address the master thus: "Magister, licet mihi exire." If leave was granted, he master would say "Eveloto." If permission to retire was not granted, he would look the trembling suppliant

sternly in the face and say "Eveloto toti vos."

In the year 1833-34 the new Bedeque Road, or as it was afterwards called for many years, "The Anderson Road," named after Hon. Alexander Anderson, of Bedeque, who surveyed the line, was opened, from McNeill's, North River, towards North Wiltshire, which was then an unbroken forest, thence to Scotch settlement, thence through to what is now called Southwest, to Bedeque.

The opening of the new road was a great boon to the settlers, as it not only gave them means of communication with the outer world, but also afforded them an opportunity of replenishing their exhausted exchequers,—by earning money at building the road. About this time, some of them had so far advanced in material prosperity as to have a horse or a yoke of oxen, with which to haul their grain to the nearest mills. Previous to this time, querns or hand-mills, taken from the old country, were used by some to convert their grain into meal. In a very short time some of them had become expert shingle makers, and others became adepts at sawing boards with the whip saw. The lucky owner of a horse, a cart or a wood-sleigh, became freighters and charged five shillings, or eighty cents for bringing a load of shingles, boards or any other commodity to Charlottetown. In addition to the eighty cents he was to have three treats of rum or whisky, one on arriving in the Town, and the second on leaving, and the third on the way home,—but very often these terms were not strictly adhered to, by some of the more generous carriers, as very often they would draw on the five shillings so much, that both got so gloriously happy over the proceeds of the load that they returned home as empty handed as they left.

Their farming implements were chiefly made up of the following articles, a good Roger's or Weatherbi's narrow axe, a hoe, a reaping-hook, a grubbing hoe, a flail, a frow, and spoke-shave. After a few years a yoke for the ox, a straw collar and wooden harness for the horse, a pair of cart wheels, wood sleigh and slide car, a V shaped harrow with wooden teeth, a hand rake and a big pot for the double purpose of making