character in the individual, and in the State. Agriculture followed with halting steps where it led the way. There was no crop that the land produced for export, like the tobacco of Virginia or the indigo and sugar of the West Indies; no great prairie range for pasturage of either cattle or sheep.

The early agriculture of the country was not carried on according to English plans. The settlers adopted the habits of the country and the crop, planted Indian corn in the Indian way, and hoed and manured it, two herrings to . hill, as the Indians did. Mourt's "Relation" states that Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to plant corn. Their English grain failed.

The first cattle were brought over to the Dorchester settlement, at Cape Ann, in 1623-4, and the same or the next year a few also came to Plymouth. The Dorchester people, "the old planters" of Massachusetts, who proved the country and the fisheries before Endicott or Winthrop came over, testified that they and the Indians at Naumkeag cultivated a cornfield together and in common.

The rush to these coasts preceded the progress of its agriculture. Our crops did not supply the needs for food, much less furnish an export trade. The winter and summer fisheries, and the lumber, were the exports that furnished the means to buy the necessaries of life, only to be had from Europe. Capital found employment in regular trade, and the arts connected with navigation flourished and grew apace.

The early history of New England shows that those who having procured grants of land came here with an eye to trading with the Indians, were in constant quarrels from their rivalry, and, in their efforts to break up each other's "beaver trade," rarely spared their settlements. Thus the poor attorney of Merry Mount, Morton, Mr. Weston, Mr. Oldham, and others suffered at various times from stronger rivals among their countrymen. Sometimes, indeed, the unco-righteous would slander the gentle craft, the fishermen, accusing them of some of the infirmities of humanity Thus they fined a man