

took the place of such clumsy processes as pounding the grain with a cannon-ball. After the little grain harvest had been gathered in and threshed, the settler carried it by boat along the lake shore or down the river until he reached the mill. There the miller ground it into flour for him, and, retaining 1-12 of the flour as his toll, sent the settler back with the remainder to his farm. The flour so milled, along with the inevitable pig, constituted the chief sustenance of the family during the long cold winter months.

The existence of a grist mill was thus a great convenience to the inhabitants of the new-made colony. The mills were often erected and operated by men who themselves owned and worked farms where water power happened to be available, and ran the mill only when customers appeared. The operation of the mill would naturally not interfere with the cultivation of their own farms, since the grain was usually not brought in until the season for continuous farm work was over. These mills, rude and defective as they often were, nevertheless were a great boon to the settlers, and mark a stage in the increasing division of labor. It was worth the farmer's while to make the often long and tedious journey to the mill in order to have his grain ground for him. If it had not been to his advantage he would not have done it. He could have gone on using a cannon-ball and a hollow stump, but it paid him better to spend his time in clearing his land and growing grain, and to leave the grinding of it to someone who had better implements and more experience than he had. That is precisely the reason for all the subsequent division of labor that we shall see going on. Whenever it is introduced, the reason for the introduction is simply that it pays.

But it takes place only when you can produce more than you want of some products and obtain the products of other men in exchange for your surplus. The troops constituted the best market for the farmer's surplus produce, especially as he had a practical monopoly of their custom. Prices accordingly were high. As early as 1793 the colonists of the Kingston district were able to produce \$53,000 worth of surplus goods, mainly food-products—which they sold to the Lower Canadians or to the Government. A con-

sid  
and  
from  
littl  
espo  
Rev  
furn  
mak  
than  
mak  
fam  
need  
the  
a sp  
cau  
who  
of t  
bega  
coul  
sam  
bran  
ness

Pr  
way  
denc  
out  
The  
one  
recei  
was  
ill-e  
mod  
from  
Bish

Br  
their  
lishe