

Bar-steel, per pound, 37½ cents.
Nails, per pound, 20 to 30 cents.
Tobacco, per pound, according to quality, 18½ to 25 cts.
Hats, \$4.00 to \$5.50.
Upper leather, per side, \$4.00 to \$5.50.
A pair of uppers for shoes, 62½ cents.
A pair of soles for shoes, 62½ cents.
Glass, per pane, 6" x 8", 15 to 18 cents.
Sugar, 15 cents per pound.
Tea, per pound, \$1.00 to \$1.12½.
Iron for pitchfork, 18½ cents.
Chairs, 87½ cents.
Spinning-wheels, \$5.00.

Wages.

These varied greatly, but the following are actual payments:—

A man, a boy and a pair of oxen, 1 day, \$1.00.
A man working one day in the harvest, 75 cents to \$1.00.
A boy for the same, 60 to 62½ cents.
Oxen per day without driver, 37½ cents.
For spinning 3 pounds of yarn, 32 cents.
For spinning 5 pounds of flax, \$1.56.
Making shoes for a man, 62½ cents.
Making shoes for a woman, \$1.75.

Throughout the diary we find periodical references to discharge of various public duties. Thus on March 2nd, 1801, we have the first reference to his attendance at the town meetings. These town or township meetings were established by law shortly after the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791. Their jurisdiction was very limited, the chief local authority being vested in the justices of the peace in their Courts of Quarter Sessions for the districts. The town meetings dealt with limited local interests, such as the prescribing of the conditions under which animals were permitted to run at large. At these meetings were elected fence viewers, pound keepers, assessors, town clerks, etc. Mr. Smith served in his turn in most of these offices. There are references also to the performance of the compulsory statute labor on the roads. Occasionally he was one of the jury or board to pass upon the quality and location of the work done. We find him turning out