

ed of April. The weather then setting in  
arm, the dormant fields of wheat early as-  
sumed a healthy and luxuriant vegetation.  
histles and burdock, the natural result of  
sweety farming, were alike unknown, and  
either fly nor rust in these good old days  
ere there, to blight the hopes of the primi-  
ve farmer. The virgin soil yielded abun-  
dantly her increase. Ere long there was  
abundance in the land for man and beast,  
and with food and raiment the settler was  
content.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SETTLER —  
There was that in the character of the early  
settler that commands the admiration and  
respect of all who ever were brought into  
contact with them. Naturally of a hardy  
and robust constitution they were neither  
troubled by dangers nor difficulties, but man-  
fully looked them in the face and surmounted  
them all. Amiable in their manners, they  
were frugal, simple and regular in their  
conduct—scrupulously honest in their dealings,  
and were affectionate in all their social re-  
lations, hospitable to strangers, and faithful  
in the discharge of every duty.

As for their moral habits and religious  
character, we are proud to reflect that al-  
though without any clergymen of either reli-  
gious persuasion, the Lutherans and Pres-  
byterians from the beginning lived in good  
friendship and peace beside each other, and  
were diligent in observing the sanctity of the Sab-  
bath, in holding lay reading and in singing  
psalms.

Most of the early settlers have long ago  
passed away—a few here and there still re-  
main, living exemplifications of the excel-  
lent character which we have thus im-  
perfectly described.

SAW-MILL OF IMPROVEMENT.—In the year  
1785 the first grist mill in the County was  
erected by Messrs. Coons and Shaver in Matil-  
dew. It contained but one run of stones and  
a small saw mill attached to it. It was  
situated upon a point of the river about 1 mile  
above the present village of Iroquois—the  
mill never worked well and was soon  
abandoned. The little grist mill was however  
successful—would grind 100 bushels  
a day and turned out better flour than  
any of the mills of the present day.

After this, another mill, upon what  
is now considered a magnificent scale, was  
erected by John Monroe. This had 3 or 4  
runs of stones and a gang of saws and worked  
successfully for 10 years when it unfortunately  
burned and burned to the water edge. This

was immediately replaced by another, but  
this time with only one run of stones. It  
was cheaply constructed and in every respect  
inferior to its predecessor, but stood 35  
years. When a large field of ice striking  
it on the point carried the mill off bodily, or  
at all events demolished it. These several  
mills were all propelled by the current of  
the St. Lawrence. A few stores were now  
added, the first in the neighborhood appears  
to have been Richard Louck's, a mile below  
the present limit of Dundas. At this early  
period the County of Dundas, if it had then  
the name it now bears, formed part of what  
was called the Lunenburg District—which  
extended from Gananoque to the present  
Province line. The whole extent of country  
where Lancaster now stands, was one unbro-  
ken impassable and seemingly interminable  
swamp.

(To be continued.)

## Editorial Notices.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, July, 1890. New  
York: Leonard Scott & Co; Toronto: H.  
RowSELL. The present number contains an un-  
usual variety of articles—no less than twelve—  
on the subjects of the most striking interest in  
the literary and political world. Our readers  
cannot be too often reminded of the practice of  
this and the other leading reviews of giving  
prompt attention to the topics of the day, and  
by their deliberation and research correcting the  
hasty impulses of the moment. The mere titles  
of the principal articles in this number of the  
Edinburgh are sufficiently attractive, and need  
no comment from us to indicate their scope or  
purport. The principal articles are: Chevalier  
on the probable Fall in the Value of Gold;  
Latest Geological Discoveries; The Patrimony  
of St. Peter; Mrs. Grote's Memoir of Ary  
Scheffer; Prince Dolgoroukoff on Russia and  
Serf Emancipation; Correspondence of Hum-  
boldt and Varnhagen von Ense; Cardinal Mai's  
Edition of the Vatican Codex. Price of one  
Review \$3 a year. Price of the four Reviews,  
\$8, "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, \$10.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, JULY, 1860.  
New York: Leonard Scott & Co; Toronto: H.  
RowSELL.—Contents: Strikes—Their Tendencies  
and Remedies; The Mill on the Floss; Rawlin-  
son's Bampton Lectures for 1859; The Post  
Office Monopoly; Ary Scheffer; The Irish Edu-  
cation Question; Germany—its Strength and  
Weakness; Thoughts in Aid of Faith; Griev-  
ances of Hungarian Catholics; The French  
Press; Contemporary Literature.