

dangerous passage, came to their home of adoption and laid the foundation of settlements that now form one of the most flourishing parts of the province. With buoyant hope, and indomitable courage, they set bravely to work; felled the giants of the forest; erected rude dwellings; cleared the land and converted what they found a virgin forest into a "land of milk and honey." The first houses were built of logs, the roof being covered with boards placed lengthwise and shingled with sods. The boards were all sawed with the whip-saw. The interior was almost as rude as the exterior; and the means of heating and cooking was the fireplace. But in spite of all these inconveniences, more genuine happiness was enjoyed in these rude huts, than the one of the twentieth century with all its improvements now affords. So say the old people.

Farming implements were also of the rudest kind, made chiefly of wood; and the means of draft was oxen. When the footpaths were widened into roads, the inventive resources of the settlers were drawn upon to produce some means of conveyance. The first vehicle consisted of a box with a pole or shafts and mounted on an axle with a pair of wheels. The wheels were made of plank nailed crosswise and were made fast to the wooden axle which turned with the wheels. The axle was kept in place by wooden pins that were driven through the sills of the box on either side of the axles. The make-up was called a go-devil. It remained for Joseph Duggan, elsewhere mentioned, to make the first cart that had iron standards and iron crossbars. He also possesses the hubs of a pair of wheels that were made in Scotland in 1775. They cost when landed here £10; and they are still in active service. Carriage builders, see them!

Sleighs were first made with plank runners and crossbars of same material. But Moses Graham made an improvement on this that brought visitors all the way from Malpeque and New London to see the wonderful sleigh. It was a sleigh whose runners were fashioned from the trunk of a tree, thus having a "natural turn."

Ploughs, harrows, and rakes of wood were, with a spade and some other tools, the means by which the crops were put in. The scythe and reaping-hook cut the crops, while the flail did