

hammer, a bill-book and a grabbing hoe, a pair of land irons, and a cross-cut saw amongst several families, and a few other articles.

The trace ropes, leading lines, halters, bed-cords, &c., when they had arrived at that state of luxury which required bed-cords—were manufactured from the bark of the elm and basswood trees, which was peeled off in the spring of the year and water-rotted similar to flax, in order to separate the fibre from the rind. This material when properly prepared forms a strong, useful and cheap rope, and might at this day be manufactured and used with advantage, for most domestic and farm purposes. Many a day I recollect having assisted my father in his rustic rope-walk. The clevises and clevis pins as well as the drag teeth, when the old ones were worn out or lost, were frequently made of the hickory timber which, when I was a boy, abounded about the Bay of Quinte.

About the year 1808, the "hog-plough" made its appearance. This was an importation, and about the first from the United States. This plough was considered a wonderful invention. It consisted of a full iron share forming the front or rising part of the mould-board, the residue of which was still obliged to be made of wood. About the year 1815, the farmers generally fixed their attention upon the cast-iron share and mould-board, all cast in one piece, also an invention from the United States, but which we then began to manufacture ourselves, and it was indeed the first implement of any consequence to farmers, which we did manufacture within the Province.

During all this period from 1783, with the exception of the "scarce year" the people lived happily and contentedly. Here and there a school would be started, to which the young men in winter would travel upon snow shoes for several miles. One winter's schooling was considered quite sufficient, and if a lad did not learn to write upon a half a