

posals extended, the furnishings of the houses were considerably increased. Thus we find them making movable bedsteads, and chairs, the bottoms of which were fitted with rushes, willows or thin strips of wood. These occasionally required mending or replacing. The making of brooms and other household articles is recorded from time to time.

The women evidently attended to the making of all garments in addition to making the cloth itself. With the opening of trade routes and the lowering of prices increasing quantities of lighter cloths were purchased from the traders. The head of the house, however, finds it his duty to make and mend the shoes of the family. When its members became more particular as to the appearance of the shoes, they are cut out by some more skilful hand but are usually sewn up at home. Thus in the earlier years we find numerous entries such as the following: "I soled my shoes all day." There are, of course, frequent references to mending the shoes of the various members of the family. In January, 1804, he goes to Joseph Howe's, a neighbor, to get a pair of shoes cut out. Like George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, our diarist believed in furnishing his growing boys with the most durable form of clothing obtainable, thus saving even the stout clothing made from the flax and wool of the farm. Thus we find the following entry for February 14, 1807, "Helped make a pair of leather trousers for David", David being his eldest son, who now appears in the record as assisting his father in many ways. Some of the farmers tanned their own leather, yet it would appear from the entries in the diary that more of them obtained leather at the store in exchange for produce.

He made many visits to Hat's store and mill at Dundas, although the nucleus of the village was not known by that name at the time. Hat conducted quite a business from the head of the Lake, sending down produce of various kinds to Kingston to be forwarded to Montreal and bringing back the usual supplies of imported goods coming within the needs or purchasing power of the settlers. The supplies obtained from the stores were primarily those which the settler could not possibly supply for himself, such as glass for windows, cutting tools, table ware, guns, with powder and shot, salt, rum, tobacco. There were also nails and hinges, scythes, bar iron, axes, hammers, saws, knives, etc. The following is a list of