

arrangements of this small band of heroes. The winters began to assume a somewhat milder aspect—the wolves in their turn became a prey to the famine which by their own devastation amongst the deer, they had caused. The Indians who, about this time began to be very troublesome—keeping the settlers in a constant state of alarm, and at every opportunity carrying off their cattle, were, either through some new treaty or otherwise, so propitiated by the government, that the settlers from this time began gradually to increase, though for some years but slowly, and generally to improve in their circumstances.

The social history of the old united empire loyalists of the Bay of Quinte, from their embarkation at New York in 1783, down to about the year 1820, when their *political* history commences, and which was the death knell to the state of real happiness and enjoyment upon which they were just entering, would form a curious as well as interesting episode in the history of Canada; but as I have already perhaps somewhat exceeded my license upon the present occasion and trespassed upon your attention, I will pass on to those matters which more immediately concerned their agriculture.

Amongst the many liberal provisions, besides their allotments of land, which were made by that paternal Monarch Geo. III. of imperishable memory, to the U. E. Loyalists, I well recollect the old English plough. •It consisted of a small iron socket whose point entered by means of a dove-tailed aperture, into the heel of the coulter which formed the principal part of the plough, and was in shape similar to the letter L, the shank of which went through the wooden beam, and the foot formed the point which was sharpened for operation. One handle and a plank split from the side of a winding block of timber, which did duty for a mould-board, completed the implement. Besides provisions for a year, I think each family had issued to them a plough share and coulter, a sett of drag-teeth, a log chain, an axe, a saw, a