

log houses were different, They were quite large constructed of timbers that were trimmed by the broad axe and had felled corners. Corners were closed with cheeks and plastered. All had an upstairs. The inside was white washed and the roof was covered with hand made shingles, which were very durable.

When the first settlers came, they were well off if they had a yolk of oxen and one cow. The first harrows were just a piece of timber fashioned in the shape of a V with iron teeth on each side. The grain was cut by a cradle and tied by hand. This was done until about 4.00 P. M. then all hands turned in to set the grain on end to dry out. It was set in stooks of twelve sheaves. This was considered a bushel of wheat at that time. Spring wheat was grown as well as barley, oats and peas. The seed was sown broadcast by hand. Hay was cut with scythes and put into windrows then piled into cribs (coils) to be gathered in. At first hay and grain were stacked to save them from the weather until barns were erected.

The first threshing machine came in from Park Head and was run by horsepower. The flail had an important part and was used on peas as it did not split the grain.

The first settlers in Otterwell Settlement had to go to Owen Sound if a box of matches or tea was needed. Wiarton soon began to grow and business places commenced where eggs and butter could be exchanged for merchandise, but not cash.

Grain and hay were teamed to Owen Sound for years and farmers got their