

cab'n was usually a few chairs, a plain table and a bedstead. The bedsteads were made by poles being crossed and stuck into the wall at one end and resting on Y sticks at the other end. A little later came the trundle-bed, which was low and was pushed beneath the other bed during the day. There were no carpets upon these cabin floors, and a set of dishes consisted of six plates and six cups and saucers, and happy was the housewife who possessed these luxuries, for many families had only a few pewter plates which they brought with them. The cooking utensils were a tea-kettle, an iron pot and a skillet, also brought from the other side of the mountains upon the backs of horses. They grew gourds and hard-shell squashes, from which they made bowls and dippers. Salt had to be brought from the East until a road was opened to the Lake, and the supply often became exhausted, and its scarcity was a great privation to the first settlers.

"Johnny cake" was the principal form of bread for breakfast and pone for dinner, with wild game, hominy and honey, while the standard dish for supper was mush and milk. Log-rollings, house raisings and wood-chopping were big occasions then, and dinners of "pot-pie" were served. Corn-huskings were also great events, and nearly all the pioneer gatherings would wind up with a dance after supper, in which all present joined. In the absence of a fiddle, the music was furnished by some one whistling or blowing on a leaf.

For lighting purposes there was the "lard lamp" and later the "tallow dip." The bible and the almanac, with perchance a book or two brought with them from their former home, often constituted the reading matter of a family. If the fire went out upon the hearth, it was rekindled by striking flint, or by a coal from a neighbor's hearth, which gave rise to the old saying, "Did you come for fire?"

The cabin homes of old Richland,
Some still are left today,
In shady nooks by winding brooks,
And on the great highway.

The method of milling in those times was to baalance two or three bushels of grain on the back of a horse and then mount a boy upon it, who had to wait at the mill for his turn and return home with the grist.

Farm labor has been rendered easier and more agreeable by the use of machinery and improved implements. Grain which was once sown from bags swung from the farmers' shoulders, is now drilled in by machinery. With sickle or cradle the farmer once cut his ripened grain, and raked and bound it by hand. Now farmers ride on the cushioned seats of reapers and binders, watching the waving grain cut and gathered up by well-adjusted attachments. Even the clatter of the flail has been hushed by the rattling thresher, which not only separates the seeds, but bags them for the market.

PICTURE ROCK—Residence of Hon. M. B. Bushnell, Mansfield, Ohio.

