

There were no such thing or business in general use, as the Baker, every household had to do its own cooking, and this involved also a considerable amount of labour in the preparation of the dough, also applying the yeast, and this was sometimes found difficult when there was exceptional cold and the dough "refused to rise". It was necessary that it must be kept sufficiently warm, and this was often done by applying considerable covering. The earliest oven in which the cooking was done was in what was called the camp oven made of cast iron, circular in shape with sides about four or five inches deep. The cover was made to fit tightly, the being also dome shaped so as to allow sufficient room for the bread to rise on the top, and just around was a fluted edge this was necessary, as the coals or other heating material was placed on the top as well as having a fire underneath. The oven itself had three or four short legs to stand on when taken from the fire, but whilst the cooking was going on it was suspended from an iron bar fixed in the chimney, and various hooks (made from bent wire) hung down from this, the bottom hook of course fixed into the handle of the oven, fixed on both sides. This oven was also used entirely

for roasting meat or potatoes, as also in the cooking of cakes or pastry. Later came what was called the colonial oven, made from wrought iron, with several shelves inside, and the door opening so as to be able to adjust what was being baked or cooked. In addition, there was a circular frying pan or griddle mostly used for baking scones &c, also in some homes the "kale pot" but in every house also was the old black kettle similar to the one that "Watts" was watching, when he made the discovery of the power of steam. There used to be a saying that "Man worked from sun to sun, but a woman's work was never done". In addition, to doing what might be called the inside work of the house, such as the washing, washing up the dishes, sweeping up, bed making, cooking, &c &c. There was out side work to be attended to and this implied the helping with the milking. In some cases the women folk of the home did all this, but there was the skimming of the milk (no separators those days) and whilst the boys or men folk might do the churning of the butter, it was left to the women to