

clear, and will cut down and burn it for twenty shillings an acre. Some let their ground lie, after the first crop, for pasturing, until all the stumps are decayed, which appears to be the best way. Where the trees have grown are little hills, which take some time to level; and make ready for laying down; but when it is properly laid down, it makes excellent pasture, and naturally grows a fine white clover.

When they break up the swarth land in the marshes, they plow it about the fall, and sow it in the spring with wheat, which grows very well. We saw fine wheat growing upon the marshes, and as thick as it could stand. The soil is exceedingly good, and several yards deep. The French have sown wheat for fourteen or fifteen years together without a fallow, and the land brought good crops to the last. The French had such plenty of manure, and so little occasion to use it, that they suffered it to lay about their barns in such quantities, that it became so troublesome, they were obliged to remove their barns to other places: And it is observable at this day, that there is always a piece of good ground where their houses have stood. The soil in general is of a lightish, warm nature, though in some parts of a reddish sand, mixed with a little gravel; in others, a whitish, loamy earth, and in some places a strong clay. The soil is, generally, a foot or two deep, where you come to an exceeding fine clay, that makes good handsome bricks; Some parts of the country are rough and rocky.

Their cattle are but small, much like our Lancashire beasts, but not quite so large: They are lively-looking cattle, with fine horns. They keep many oxen, with which they till their lands, and use them in all their draughts. We have
seen