

readily handled after the first "burn." In localities where there is a demand for "cordwood" for fuel, the trunks and larger limbs may be cut up for this purpose. In the fall or spring, as the case may be, when the cut trees have become sufficiently dry and the weather is favorable, fires are set in the bush heaps and the "fallow," as it is called, is burned over. If the "burn" is a good one, nothing will be left but the stumps and larger portions of the trees. The latter are rolled together, piled up and burned, and the ashes scattered. The stumps are not removed. The land is now ready for a crop, and its yield is usually surprising. Most beginners will sow wheat or oats over the greater part of their clearing and seed down to grass, and allow the field to remain in grass until the stumps become easy to remove, when it may be plowed up, and its fertility will be found fully equal to what it was when the land was first cleared. The clearings may be added to every year.

In the matter of buildings the settler will consult his pocket and his taste. Most of the early settlers were compelled to build log houses, and many yet build them from choice. They are made by laying the logs upon each other, notched so as to fit closely, the interstices being filled with moss and clay or mortar. The interior may be finished by simply planing the logs smooth, or may be lathed and plastered if desired. Such houses are warm and cheap, and by no means unsightly. Log barns may also be erected. Of late years, or where roads are made in advance of settlements, so that manufactured lumber can be got to the new farms, many settlers build themselves snug framed cottages and framed barns. This is a matter, which every settler, going upon a farm, will decide for himself after he has come to the country. In any case he can provide himself with comfortable buildings at a very reasonable price.