

lengths, is not to exceed two feet in diameter; the height of the roof is commonly about fifteen feet, which affords a ground-room, and one over head; the house is roofed in with shingles (a sort of wooden tiles,) split out of the oak, chestnut, or pine timber; a door, windows, and an aperture for the chimney at one end, are next cut out of the walls; the spaces between the logs being filled up with split wood, and afterwards plastered both inside and out with clay or mortar, which renders it perfectly warm. When once the necessary space for the house is cleared, and the logs for the walls collected on the spot, the expense and labour of the settler in erecting his habitation is a mere trifle; it being an established custom among the neighbouring settlers to give their assistance in the raising of it; and the whole is performed in a few hours. The settler having now a house over his head, commences the clearing a sufficient quantity of land to raise the annual supply of provisions required for his family.

"The following is the method in which land is cleared. The brushwood is first cut down close to the ground, and piled in heaps as it is cut; next come the saplings, or young trees, to the size of six inches in diameter, these are cut into short lengths and laid on the brushwood. Such timber as may have fallen by age or accident on the space to be cleared, is then sought out, the stems of which are chopped into lengths of eleven feet, and the lops and tops piled with the brushwood, &c.; these operations performed, he may set about cutting down the large trees; they are chopped at about two feet and a half from the root, and the stem of each tree is cut up into lengths of eleven feet. The limbs and tops are cut into short lengths and packed on the brushwood heaps. When the whole of the large trees on the ground to be cleared, are disposed of in the manner just described, the brushwood heaps, as soon as sufficiently dry for the purpose of burning, (which in the summer months is the case in a fortnight) are set fire to. During the process of burning the heaps must be attended to, and the ends occasionally pushed in, in order that the whole may be consumed; after this has taken place, the ground is ready for what is called logging; this is performed by a yoke of oxen, with chains to fasten round the ends of the stems, (reserving such as will split into rails,) which are drawn together and piled up in different heaps. Three or four men are generally required to attend this work; these last heaps may be immediately set fire to, if the weather be dry, and likewise require to be watched by a man, who is to push in the logs as the centre becomes hollow. After all is consumed, excepting the lengths intended for rails, the ashes are either spread out on the land, or collected for the makers of potash, who give about 4*d.* per bushel for them. If the cleared ground is sufficiently near to a potash work for transport, the price given for them nearly covers the expense of clearing. The land is now prepared for fencing and sowing: for the latter object, the ground is merely gone over in cross directions with a triangular harrow. This form is adopted that it may pass through the stumps, which still remain in the ground. Potatoes and Indian corn are put in with a hand-hoe; amongst the latter pumpkin seed may be sown without injury to the corn. The properest season of sowing wheat is