

as it is milked, for five or six days together, and when they think it is a proper time, they let off the milk and churn for butter. However different their method of managing the dairy is from that used with us, yet we must do them the justice to say, that we have eaten as good butter of their manufacturing, as ever we eat in England: It seems too their butter will keep well, for we met with some that was exceedingly good, which had been kept (as we were informed) a whole year.

The women are very industrious house-wives, and spin the flax, the growth of their own farms, and weave both their linen and woollen cloth; they also bleach their linen and dye their yarn themselves. Though they will not descend to work out of doors, either in time of hay or harvest, yet they are exceedingly diligent in every domestic employment. The candles, soap and starch, which are used in their families, are of their own manufacturing. They also make their own yeast, and make a kind of liquor, by boiling the branches of the spruce tree, to which they add molasses, and cause it to ferment in the manner we do treacle beer in England.

The sheep appear to be of the Spanish breed, are long legged, loose made, and have short, but fine wooll. They clip four, five, and some six pounds, which they sell for eighteen pence a pound.

The pigs are of a very indifferent breed, much inferior to any we ever saw in England: They feed them very fat with Indian corn, pumpkins, or potatoes. They keep their pork and beef always in pickle, and never dry it as is customary in England.

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