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The Field.

Logging and Burning.

We now come to the most important of all the operations connected with clearing land. If the logging and burning are badly done, or not finished at the proper season, much difficulty and annoyance will be experienced. The best time to commence, is as early in the summer as possible, that is to say, as soon as the land is dry and warm enough for the fire "to run," as it is called. In a good burn the sparks

from which the logs extend in all directions. In our last, we insisted on the necessity of throwing the tree tops in the course of the prevailing summer winds. The wisdom of this precaution will now be seen. A fine warm day, succeeding a month or two of dry weather, with a good stiff breeze blowing, should be chosen to burn off the brush. Care should be taken to select a day when the wind blows in the same direction in which the rows are laid. At the leeward side of the fallow, set fire to some old rotten maple stump. This will catch in a moment, and burn like tinder. With an iron shovel, you can carry great pieces of the blazing touchwood from heap to heap,

communicating the fire from heap to heap. You will see the importance of beginning to leeward as directed, for, were you to commence at the other end of the rows, the smoke would soon drive you away, and prevent your lighting the heaps thoroughly. When all is going on well, and the fire is running freely along the ground, you may go to the windward side, and fire the whole line of brush. The entire clearing should be one blazing mass by 11 o'clock in the morning, and before the dews of night fall, there will be a clean sweep made of all the brush, the tree tops, and many of the smaller logs, long lines of smouldering ashes attesting the thorough-



ly readily, and ignite all the half decayed timber, while the fire literally "runs" along the ground consuming the chips, leaves, and rubbish, and leaving a clean surface behind it.

It is to be supposed that the chopping has been well and thoroughly done, the trees having been thrown as much as possible into long rows, and the heads forming almost continuous lines of brush heaps,

and soon have your fires well going. Always begin at the stump end of the piles of brush, as it is assumed that they have been carefully made by falling the tops from the quarter whence the wind comes. Light as rapidly as possible every brush heap, or row of tree tops. If they catch readily, and burn well, you can miss a wide portion on your return across the fallow with the blazing brands. If difficulty is found in

ness of the work. Next morning, as you survey the smouldering ruins, you will wonder at the extent of the destruction effected. The next step to be taken, is raking the ashes, with a view to securing some return from the potash. This is done with a wooden scraper,—the head of which is about two feet long and the handle eight feet. With this you proceed to rake the ashes into heaps, containing from one to two