

fish and potatoes, with brown bread, and live in a house without plastered walls, or papered rooms, where society at present is thinly scattered, and who are determined to exert themselves for a few years, supported by the consoling assurance of future comfort and independence, **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** offers every thing that such a person can reasonably wish for or hope to receive.

Persons who can defray the expense of their passage, and take about £50 with them, may get on rapidly, and, if prudent, soon realize an independence.

Those who have nothing more than barely enough to transport them to the island, must, at the commencement of their career, apply a portion of their work for maintenance by working for others, and if they settle where the proprietor has an agent and an establishment, they will receive assistance by having a house built for temporary accommodation, and a few acres of land cleared for immediate cultivation. There are some spots of land that have been cleared to the extent of ten or twenty acres, which, by paying an assessed price, a new settler may obtain; but, in general, the country is covered with wood, and one who takes land of this description has to build, or get built, a log-house, which consists of the trunks of pine and spruce trees placed one above the other, and dove-tailed at the end, which forms the walls; the size of these houses are commonly from eighteen to twenty feet long, and about fourteen feet square; a large fire-place is made at one end, much like a country fire-place in this kingdom; it is built of stone and clay, and the chimney of the same materials.

The inside is partitioned off for bed-places according to the size of the family. The logs forming the walls are sometimes hewn square, but more frequently left round, and the chinks filled up with clay, which is always at hand, and they are rendered dry, comfortable, and warm.

A house built in this manner costs from eight to ten pounds; but it is much the custom for those already settled to assist a new comer with volunteer labour, and it not unfrequently happens that a house is run up for his use in a few days.

The next step is to clear the land, as it is termed, and it is very common to get some volunteer assistance in this likewise. The mode is to cut down the trees to about two feet from the ground, lop off the limbs, and cut the trunk into lengths of about fourteen feet, and pile them ready for burning, after which they make "a burn," as they term it. An expert axe-man will cut about an acre per week, lopping the limbs and piling them for burning, as before mentioned; there is scarce any underwood. The common price for this operation is from twenty to twenty-one shillings per acre. The next operation is to burn the limbs and trunks over the space thus cleared, which ameliorates the soil, and makes it fit for culti-