

lives, for reason I shall endeavour to show hereafter. Now I shall endeavour to show what an ordinary man can do on the principle I advocate.

Suppose a man and his wife go into the bush the third week of September. The first week would be better, only that I am supposing them to be of the very poorest class and cannot afford to lose anything they can earn. The first month it takes him all his time to build a shanty, with a chimney such as I have described already, the next month should be spent underbrushing, chopping up old rotten logs and turning them out of their beds, so that the frost may extract the water out of them, that they may burn the more readily in spring, levelling knolls, and draining if necessary, and in clay land it is always so. Four or five acres is enough to undertake to do in this manner. Every stick that he can make into cordwood he should do so. We will suppose him to be ready to commence chopping by the first of January. There are three months to chop the five acres and prepare for sugar making. If there is no cedar or black ash on the lot he should be careful to select any red beech and rock elm, white ash, or cherry for building purposes and fencing, these should be chopped and drawn before the snow gets too deep. With regard to sugar making the process is so well known that it needs no description. However, in all I have seen, and a good deal I have made myself, there is more sap and labour wasted than would make double the quantity. A person in the circumstances described, if he has a good sugar-bush on his lot, should get a salts kettle, if in his power, if not, a fice pail sugar kettle. This he should fix in an arch, made of clay, after the manner of the chimney building; it should be set in a manner that the flame would surround it to within four inches of the top. By the side of it he could set one or two smaller pots for heating the green sap, and so keep the large one boiling down. By this means a quarter of a cord of wood will be sufficient to boil for the season; smoke and cinders, and all other matter that never fails to get mixed up with it in the old way, have no access to it all, neither is there any loss from sap boiling over, or spilling in removing from the different kettles. To a new settler in the bush sugar is invaluable, for with 100 lbs. of sugar, and 200 lbs. of tomatoes, he can make a delicious preserve, that would last him the year round; perhaps there

might be a little more sugar needed in that that would be kept for summer.

During the intervals of sugar making, the settler should dig in some convenient bar^l for a root house. One that would hold 1000 or 1500 bushels of roots is nearly as easily built as a smaller one. Ten feet wide sixteen feet long, and eight feet high, will hold 1280 bushels. This should be built with logs, the same as any other ground building. The logs should be laid close, and the roof should form a perfect arch, in the same way as the Cobb'd roofs are generally made. The roof should be covered with mortar, such as is recommended for chimney building. There should be a large, open drain around it, and the floor should not be within 1 inches of the bottom. The mortar should be protected by slabs or clapboards from the rain and frost. An opening should be left in the opposite end from the door to pass down the roots to a party inside, who should pack them by hand with some clay, sand, or black muck between the layers; in mild weather this should be left open, and carefully closed in frost. Only turnips, carrot mangel wurzel, and potatoes need a cellar; parsnips are proof against frost, and need only be put in for convenience. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, the settler should lose no time in trenching an acre or half an acre of ground. The brush he may burn by hand; that is, kindle fires of chips and pile the brush on them. The sound wood will have been removed for firewood, fence timber and building. All the rotten wood and leaves should be carefully buried in the bottom of the trenches, together with roots and debris that will have to be chopped down during the process.

The trenching is done in this manner: You lay off your grounds in lands of 16½ feet each; eight of these ten rods long will half an acre. You first take a strong goad, with which you loosen the surface as far as the roots go down; this you remove with the shovel to the side opposite ground you are going to trench, then with spade as strong as a crow bar, and as sharp, a chisel, you dig at least to the depth of 18 inches, this you shovel out, then you lay trench about 2 feet wide and 18 inches deep. Now you have room to dig underneath roots, by which process they are far less formidable than they appear at first. The pulverized mould should be kept on the