

in the open air. Each settler will proceed to erect a fire-place and chimney in his house; the latter is built of clay and short sticks. The floors of the log-houses are made, in the first place, of pieces of wood hewed on the upper side; openings are cut through the logs for a door, and one or two windows, and it is surprising how soon a family may be placed in a comfortable situation in the midst of the wildest forest. As soon as this object has been gained, the emigrant commences clearing a piece of land, by felling all but the largest trees, rolling the logs into piles, and to the sides of his field. The smaller branches of the trees, and even the logs may be burned. Upon the patch thus prepared, potatoes and other vegetables are to be planted. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, and buckwheat may also be tried, if the season is not too far advanced. If an emigrant take possession of his lot on the first of June, and labour diligently, he will be able to clear and plant an acre of potatoes, besides a garden, and patches of Indian corn, and turnips. My limits will not allow me to describe the situation of the settler as he advances from year to year; suffice it to say, that thousands of families who have settled upon wild lands in this manner, have, in a few years, moved into framed houses, neatly painted;—and their barns and other out-houses, their live stock, &c. are testimonials of their industry, comfort, and independence. Every log-house and cottage should have its garden; and a few pretty trees should be allowed to stand to add to the beauty of the premises. In travelling through these new villages, it is common to see a small log-house, and upon the same farm a large barn. You will also often see fine springs of water—home-made cloth put out to bleach—stocking-yarn hung out to dry—a large wood-pile for fuel—a grindstone, harrow, carts, &c., all indicating that the inhabitants are people of business, “in-doors and out,” to use their own language. I have here followed the course of the humblest emigrant, or those that commence with small means.

The articles most required by the new settler are a comfortable supply of clothing, a few culinary utensils, a spade, shovel, sickle, scythe, the iron part of a plough, twenty-five harrow teeth, two axes, one plane, three chisels, one draw-knife, one hand-saw, one gouge, three augers from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches bore, one hammer, four gimblets, ten pounds of nails, assorted, a supply of leather, a few awls and tacks, a pair of pincers; and, above all, the settler must have ingenuity enough to make shoes and moccasins. He must be a carpenter, blacksmith, and tanner, and his wife should know how to spin, weave, knit, and make clothes, besides being an economical cook and a tidy dairy-maid. The watchword of all should be, cook economically, eat heartily, sleep soundly, and work industriously. For every six houses there should be a cross-cut saw, and in every village there should be a whip-saw. A few guns may be useful, but a hunting farmer is always a poor farmer. Shoot for the pot, and fish for the pot. Good fences make good neighbours. In a Highland settlement a set of bagpipes and a piper should not be forgotten. I have known many a low-spirited emigrant to be aroused from his torpor by the sound of his national music.

In every settlement lots of land should be reserved for schools and houses of worship. The schoolmaster may be introduced without delay. I have seen a school of twenty scholars taught in a bark camp.

Cows and other cattle will find pasture enough in the woods during the summer. A large bell is usually hung on the neck of one of the herd. Swine will keep themselves alive upon the fern roots. In the winter, the settler is engaged in cutting down and “junking up” the trees. And after his crop is planted in the