

lation of hundreds of crops of wood, produced gradually by weathering and corrosive action, but just as in the case of any field crop, continuous removal will quickly deplete the fertility, and the annual crop would rapidly grow less and less. Then, are foresters sure we can depend on an average of a cord per year, as much as we can depend on a ton of flax or twenty bushels of wheat, at \$1 per bushel? As for the aesthetic or artistic value of the wood-lot, I think I effectually disposed of that phase of the subject in my first article. It is of little use a mile away from the house or road. Better dispose of it, and use the proceeds to make a lawn and flower garden, and plant an orchard and a substantial wind-break.

Why is it that the prairie country is being rapidly populated, railways building, towns springing up like mushrooms, and land prices rising enormously, and depleting Ontario rapidly of her population, while right at our doors, in New Ontario, are millions of acres of as good soil, with a better climate, better water, better markets, and near the civilization of old Ontario and Quebec? I can see only one explanation. There is a fearful obstacle, in the shape of a forest growth, which must be removed before money can be made rapidly. It is a crop which is so difficult to harvest and market, and the demand for it so small that the settler prefers to go where he can avoid this encumbrance. But what a hurrah there was when someone announced that a coal mine existed somewhere away back in that forest. Fuel is so scarce and high-priced that they must needs search the whole country with Government surveyors, and delve into the earth for rods, before the country can be civilized. Meanwhile, the settler who is extra brave, with the aid of fire and axe, is slowly getting rid of his enemy (the forest), and making the country tolerable for the habitation of the white man.

J. H. BURNS.

Perth Co., Ont.

Pioneering in the North.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I came up here in October, 1902, and located four quarter-sections for my father, two brothers and myself. The next spring we moved in, and we now have between 65 and 70 acres cleared.

We have grown almost all kinds of hardy grains and potatoes, but our chief field crops are hay, oats, peas, potatoes and turnips.

I cannot give information as to yields, as there is no threshing machine within 15 miles of here, so we feed grain as it is to the stock.

Hay, per ton, brings \$18 to \$22; oats, 45 to 65 cents per bushel; potatoes, 75 cents to \$1.50 per bag; cabbage, 8 to 10 cents per head, and other vegetables in about the same proportion.

The hay and oats are quoted at imported prices, loose hay being about \$2 per ton less.

This section is what is called the Long Lake District. We are forty miles from New Liskeard, so you will have some idea of the distance. New Liskeard was the nearest post office the first winter I was in this country.

What success a young man coming in here would have, would depend altogether on the man. One of our neighbors came in with a wife and child the year after I did, without any money, except what he earned. Now he has a comfortable home, with a good frame barn for his crops and stock.

All kinds of hardy grains, roots, vegetables and small fruits grow here to perfection. Come to Charlton Agricultural Society Fair, Mr. Editor, and see for yourself, and you would never regret the trip.

F. H. KENNY.

Gasoline Tractor for Plowing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The outfit for plowing, to which some newspaper reference has been made, is an ordinary 41-h-p. hopper-cooled, stationary gasoline engine. We made a tractor after our own idea, and mounted the engine on it, and intend to use it only when short of horses. In this homemade tractor, a binder wheel, which runs 12 inches from furrow, acts as driver, and the engine is so placed as to have as much weight as possible thrown on this drive wheel. The right front wheel of the rig runs in the furrow, and acts as guide. We used the device for one day only, and it did all we could expect. A team is hitched ahead, and by means of an evener horses could be made to do as little or as much as required. The team did a little less than half the work. At ends, by means of a lever bar, was thrown on a loose pulley, and engine ran in idle. As soon as horses had drawn machine in place, lever was released, and engine would start and draw. A little extra gas was lost at ends than with four horses, but on headland was used 1/2, 61/2 gal. Machine speeded to run 21 miles per hour. Much better nice gait for the team.

Three acres per day were plowed, and cost of gasoline of 21 cents per acre. When our tractor around home, we discarded the lever bar, and a lever from behind for steering. When the engine would plow alone as described, it would run one furrow only, or, by travelling to the right,

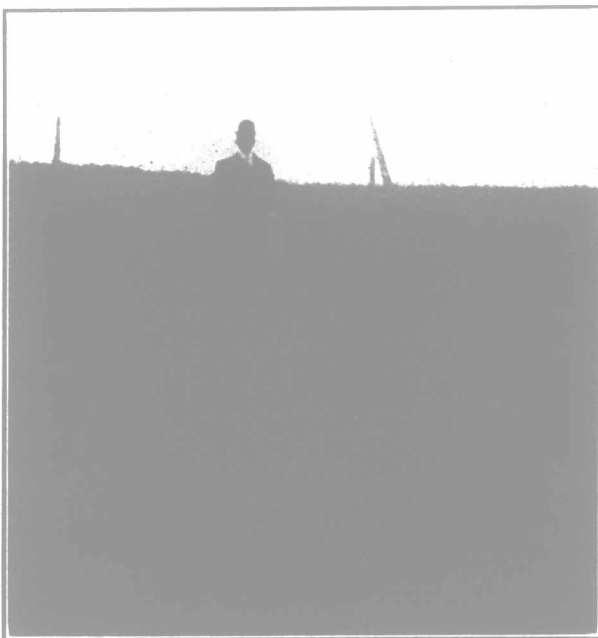
hour, would draw two furrows. The latter would be preferable, as engine uses about two-fifths of its power in propelling tractor at 2 1/4 miles per hour. This tractor will go up a hill, and shame a steam engine. It weighs, approximately, 1,200 pounds in working trim, so you may see it has much less weight to carry around than a steam traction engine, according to power.

We would hesitate to advise anyone to go to much expense to use gasoline for farm work. No firm on this continent makes a tractor suitable for a small farm, although I understand an English firm is now putting on one the market.

We intend to experiment further along this line, and this fall shall probably have it plowing alone, drawing two furrows at the rate of 1 or 1 1/4 miles per hour. At that rate, it would plow two acres per day, at a cost for gasoline of less than 15 cents per acre, probably 35 cents, the amount depending on the soil.

F. H. WESTNEY.

Ontario Co., Ont.



Alfalfa on a Clay Hillside.

A one-acre piece of alfalfa sown on a clay hillside in Lincoln Co., Ont., about nine years ago. Has produced three cuttings every year since but one, with no cultivation or manuring of any kind, except a very few ashes the first year. Average estimated annual yield, five tons or over. Photographed May 25th, 1910. Height then was 24-26 inches. Stand is still thick and even, save where blue grass is encroaching a little about the edges.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy and Other Agricultural Legislation in Quebec.

The Quebec Legislature, which has just been prorogued, has adopted some laws respecting agriculture.

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In 1908 a law was enacted, in virtue of which the Minister of Agriculture may authorize the formation, in any municipality or parish of the Province, of an association having for its object one or more, or all of the following:

The improvement and development of agriculture, or any of its branches; the manufacture of butter or cheese, or both; the sale or purchase of live stock, farm implements, commercial fertilizers and other articles useful to the agricultural community; and the purchase, preservation, transformation and sale of agricultural products under such name and distinguishing title as its founders may choose, provided that such name, as a whole, cannot be confounded with that of any other existing association.

This year the law has undergone a few amendments, enabling agricultural societies and farmers' clubs, with the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, to take shares in such co-operative society. The societies for the manufacture of dairy products may also become members of a co-operative society. A co-operative society may become a member of another co-operative agricultural society, but shall not in such case subscribe more than one share. Every society may cease to be sold by auction, or otherwise, by any person, whether licensed or not, and without payment of the duties required by law in such circumstances, considered pure stock belonging to it, upon the conditions laid by the Board of Directors. The society may receive premiums from periodical fairs, societies, fairs, clubs, fairs, such as fairs, or societies, or the manufacture of dairy products, for the sale of registered purebred stock, on terms to be settled by writing, and the directors of such society. It may also receive

petitions for stock, and give prizes or premiums for the keeping thereof.

In virtue of that law, a very important agricultural society has just been formed in the Province for the sale of butter and cheese. It has for its members the owners and cheesemakers of the best cheese factories in different parts of the Province. Its object is to obtain the highest price for the cheese belonging to its members. It is hoped that the operations of that society will have a most beneficial effect upon the dairy industry. Every box of cheese will be sold according to its value. Unfortunately, in the past, on the Montreal market, an average price was very often established for all the cheese offered for sale, whether of good or inferior quality. It is desirable to put an end to such a system, which was discouraging for the makers of first-class cheese. That society has already made a few sales, and at one of them the price obtained was even higher than at Brockville. Such a society for the sale of butter exists in Denmark, and has produced good results.

One of the amendments adopted at this session is to enable such societies to sell by auction by any person, licensed or not, and without payment of the duties required by law in such circumstances, the butter and cheese belonging to the society, or to any member or members thereof, or coming from factories the proprietor whereof or the maker wherein is a member of the society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A few amendments have been made to the law respecting agricultural societies. One of them enacts that, when a member subscribes more than \$200, the excess shall not be reckoned in calculating the amount of the subsidy. In virtue of the law, a sum of \$55,000 is at the disposal of the agricultural societies, and every year the grants to the societies leave a balance unused. An amendment adopted this year enables the Minister to employ this balance wholly or in part:

10. To make loans to an agricultural society or to a farmers' club, for the purchase of registered live stock;

20. To import or buy pure-bred live stock, which it may sell by auction to societies, clubs or private persons, on condition that the buyers shall be bound to keep such animals for breeding purposes in the Province during the time to be fixed by the Minister.

Out of that balance every agricultural society may also receive the following subsidies:

(a) Societies which have owned and kept for the benefit of their members pure-bred stallions for at least nine months during the previous year, or which have granted a premium of at least one hundred dollars (\$100) to the proprietor of a registered pure-bred stallion, kept for breeding purposes for the benefit of their members for at least nine months during the previous year, shall receive a subsidy of \$100.

(b) The societies which hold in the spring a competition for pure-bred stallions, or a competition for pure-bred stallions and bulls, shall receive a subsidy equal to half the sum expended for such competition, but not to exceed \$50. For the purposes of the premium above mentioned, the societies shall hold in the spring a competition for pure-bred stallions, and shall comply with the regulations of the Council of Agriculture with reference thereto.

The Legislature has adopted a law respecting the manufacture of dairy products, styled the Dairy Products Act. This Act, after defining butter and cheese factories, respectively, as establishments to which milk or cream from cows or herds belonging to at least three persons, is brought for manufacture into butter or cheese, for sale, provides that, "On or before the first day of January, 1912, the proprietor or manager of every butter or cheese factory, or factory for the manufacture of condensed or powdered milk, must register his name in the office of the Minister of Agriculture on forms to be supplied to him by the Minister, and declare the nature and situation of the industry which he is carrying on, and give such other information as the Minister may require. A correct register of all such declarations shall be kept in the office of the Department of Agriculture, and any person may, during office hours, inspect such register free of charge."

Article 2031d forbids anyone from carrying on, after January 1st, 1912, a butter factory, cheese factory, or condensary, or powdered milk factory, in a building not so registered, without having previously obtained from the Minister of Agriculture permission to do so, such permission to be granted on a report of a duly qualified inspector. Such permission may be refused if factory is badly built, badly equipped or unsanitary, upon report of an inspector approved by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, after notice by registered letter to the interested parties. Appeal from the decision of the Minister shall be made to the Council of Agriculture in Council. Factories not licensed as above, upon report of an inspector, may be closed, or, upon report of an inspector, may be closed, or, upon report of an inspector, may be closed.