

Practical Suggestions for Stable Fitting.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In many stables that I have been into, my own included, the stairs leading to the barn take up so much room in the passage that nothing larger than a man can pass. Often there is no other passage, and stock that is to be taken from one section of the stable to another are obliged to go outside from one entrance to another.

I put up with this for two years, but one rainy day I decided to make a change. I took down the stairs, drilled two holes—one in each side—at a point near the top where it would hinge to advantage, and through these holes I passed a piece of one-inch water pipe. This I attached to the ceiling of the stable by suitable hangers. The stairs had to be trimmed at the top so as to clear when swung up. I then got two discarded rope pulleys, attaching them to the ceiling at points so that when the rope was secured to the base of the stairs and passed over them it led to an out-of-the-way place. Here I fastened a stone, weighing just sufficient to allow the stairs to remain wherever placed. There is never a week passes during the period the stock is in the stable but I have reason to use this arrangement, thereby saving time as well as inconvenience.

Another idea is to use a vice when removing worn or broken sections of either a mower or binder sickle. Place sickle in vice, sharpened portion down, allowing that part of the bar to which the section to be removed is riveted to rest on the gaw. The vice is then closed loosely on the section which is driven down. This will cut the rivets, disengaging the section from the bar.

To those who have trouble with water floats, I will give a hint. I have tried it out myself and find it gives perfect satisfaction, besides it is inexpensive. I got a wooden lard pail, passed a wire around it twice in such a way as to cross at the bottom. I then connected this with the arm of the valve by another short wire, and it was ready for use. A candy pail, if more convenient, should give equal satisfaction. The lid placed on the pail will prevent anything from getting into it that might interfere with its buoyancy.

Wellington Co., Ont.

ROBT. MILLAR.

New Ontario Live-Stock Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was thinking maybe it might be of interest to you and some of your readers to hear from Algoma. We have had a fine winter, escaping the severe storms that were east and west of us. While the temperature was cold, it was fine working weather. The lumbering industry has been very active, and some operators had difficulty to secure enough help. There is a strong agitation to have our water powers developed by the Hydro Electric people. If those powers were developed there is no doubt but that our north shore would become the centre of the manufacturing industry.

Stock is wintering very well so far, and, with an early spring, the bulk of the farmers will be able to feed their stock with present supply of feed. Hay is selling at from \$30 to \$35 a ton; oats, \$1.15 per bushel; potatoes, \$4 a bag.

I am delighted at efforts being made to rid the country of the "scrub bull." Why not go one better and get clear of the man who breeds and sells the scrub bull? Could steps not be taken along lines similar to the Stallion Enrolment Act, or the Clean Seed Act? It is to be regretted that some breeders of cattle, sheep and pigs send any old cull to farmers in New Ontario, when sold by correspondence. It is to be hoped that ere long a man who pays a good price for an animal will get value for his money.

New Ontario.

N. S.

THE FARM.

Forest Planting in Canada.

BY ROBSON BLACK, SEC. CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

One of the commonest questions asked of the forest conservationist is: "When will the lumbermen start to plant trees?" Many persons follow this up by reminding one that in some countries two trees must be planted for every one cut.

The question of tree planting is but one angle of the forest conservation problem and not the most important angle even then. Canada's forests of commercial importance cover about 250 million acres. Obviously this area is quite sufficient to give us a timber crop equal to all our necessities for all time to come, if managed on something approaching scientific principles. To apply "Forestry" to the forest means simply the application of an art, long practised and well proved, of producing repeated timber crops on land not fitted for agriculture. As a general rule, our present methods of exploitation aim at realizing wealth from the capital stock placed within our reach by a benevolent Providence. Take white pine in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, for example, the original forests have been cut down with little intelligent regard for the reproduction of values on the logged areas. The result is that these Provinces have sacrificed the superb capital stock of this monarch of all Eastern woods, so that to-day Ontario, naturally a great pine-producing land, is cutting less and less white pine every year. The reason is no more mysterious than in the case of a boy whose purse grows lighter as his cash reserve is

frittered away. Ontario's pine resource is in a progressive decline. The one thing that can arrest this tendency is the immediate adoption of forestry principles in commercial exploitation. This means some interference with an old-established industry, but no one has yet suggested an alternative scheme by which present tendencies may be arrested.

Doubtless many men who ask: "When will the lumbermen start planting trees?" never think of themselves as the real foes of conservation when, in quest of a summer holiday, they leave a camp fire burning or toss a lighted cigarette into a pile of dry leaves. It is not the man with the axe but the man with the campfire and the cigarette who is diligently robbing posterity of the great forest resource that properly belongs to it. "Why don't the lumbermen plant?" would better be superseded by: "Why don't the campers put out their fires?" and "Why don't the fishermen look on every spark of lighted tobacco as the seed of a great disaster?"



How to Kill the Nation's Forest Possessions.

The result of one neglected camp fire.

Within the last few years, two graphic illustrations have come to light of the relative importance of protecting the grown-up forests from fire and the economy of putting two or three trees into the ground for every tree cut for timber. A fire ranger, appointed by the patronage system, left his post of duty and allowed a fire to run through 1,400 acres of healthy young growth. To replant that area would take at least 1,400,000 trees at a cost of over \$14,000. Another fire started by a careless citizen, destroyed 16,000 acres, to replant which would cost Canada \$160,000. The prevention of forest fires, therefore, is the transcendent consideration in any national forestry program. Until the forests are made reasonably fireproof—and this is attainable by liberal public expenditures—tree planting can only give us a false sense of security against the peril of timber exhaustion. Without doubt, there are in many parts of Eastern Canada, territories of non-agricultural soil that may be regarded as fairly free from fire hazard. Upon such lands, tree planting is feasible and should be proceeded with. But we must always hold in plain view that Canada has a tree farm of over 250,000,000 acres and that this is amply sufficient to provide us with our timber if closely guarded against fire and worked on the basis of permanent timber production.

Agriculture in New York State.

(Continued.)

Things Odd or Different.

GRANGE—ANNUAL DINNER.

Happening to be in a New York State village on the right day I was asked "Will you go to the Grange dinner to-day? It is an annual affair, the election of officers follows, and it is free." It was my hostess for the time being who had spoken, and she further emphas-



A Scotch Pine Plantation Showing the Result of Six Years Growth from the Seedling Stage.

ized the invitation by saying that the dinner would be good. She was herself head cook, had in good time bought three fresh hams of pork and had given them out to different ladies who had roasted them, and further, that she had that morning received a box containing 30 bottles of jam, strawberry, raspberry and cherry—from a newly organized factory as a gift to the dinner. Besides that, she said, there will be the chance to meet many of the farmers during the dinner hour and get information such as you are after.

It was a very fine gathering. Men, women and children were there, by families mostly. And the men were of the type that is beginning to be recognized as peculiarly of the country. Sturdy and healthy, no overplus of fat, intelligent, self-respecting and self-restrained. A Canadian could not detect the difference between them and ourselves.

The dinner was of the good and wholesome rather than of the fancy sort. A fine and very noticeable feature of the feed was the setting of a table for the men of the village who worked in the shipping and storage buildings, who came in their working clothes and were served first.

This Grange has a membership of 250 and meets every fortnight throughout the year. When asked what purpose it served, the answer was that it was for social purposes mostly. The Grange is very far from a dead or dying institution there. In the next village about four miles to the northwest, another flourishing Grange holds its meetings.

AUTOS ON THE FARM AND PUBLIC ROADS.

Being picked up and given a ride one day by a young farmer who had a load of baled hay on his auto-truck taking it to the car, he was asked some questions as to speed, capacity, etc. He seemed surprised that such trucks were not at all common on Canadian farms as yet. "Why," said he, "we run almost everything on the farm with auto power now."

Roads in Western Ontario run almost altogether along concession lines and sideroads. There are some that slant across farms but very few. In the section of New York State under consideration the opposite is the case. Roads there run usually in the most direct line from one village or town to another quite regardless as to boundaries of property. There are roads which follow the lines of division between farm properties, but comparatively few and these very slightly travelled. One feature which is a natural outcome of having the leading roads as mentioned is, that at junctions or cross-roads there are usually tall guide-posts erected on which boards are nailed in line with the roads leading to the various places and giving the distance also.

Thirty years ago the roads in this part of New York State were not nearly in as good condition nor so well kept up as in Western Ontario. With unlimited supply of gravel, public roads were ungravelled. Such is the case with many of the less travelled roads ways still. But the change in the character of the better roads is amazing. Of course it is the automobile that has brought about this change. The road from Geneva to Canadajua, about 18 miles, is a State road. At first, when the good roads movement began it was macadamized, then changed by repairs of section after section, here, into brick pavement, the next stretch maybe into concrete, so that, so far as my observation went, it was paved with one enduring material or another throughout its whole length. Another piece of State macadam road between quite unimportant places had been faced with heavy oil into which fine stone siftings had been spread as the oil dressing was repeated, until when finished was as smooth as asphalt pavement and

as slippery weather.

An auto of weather everywhere, pared to the bone, gently looking to our credit.

A practice seemed quite staying hand and cured neighbors to and building things about knives etc., and made a agreed upon privilege to done. He tools. When he had shot him and had pen, with pl keep all clear carcass was of the gambrel. Skinning finished being cut clear entrails were farmer would the rest going of all this av pay for the deal of fat on He did not skin and fat roots of the where. "Ho "A dollar a I haven't so will be high that they w "The first pi can do 15 no seven, as I places." We start skinning work. The l and scrape th

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