

aimed at. Try and do every part of the clearing, fencing, buildings, drainage, etc., right up to the "top notch," even if it does cost a dollar or two more or take a little longer; do it right once and it will never have to be done over again. The best is always the cheapest in the long run.

### Doing Things Thoroughly.

Many people say, "this will do temporarily; by and bye I will fix it," but "by and bye" never comes, and in nine cases out of ten that man goes on patching and repairing to the end of the chapter, and never has a decent farm or good fence. He will often lose in one year the cost of a new fence through his neighbour's cattle getting in or his own cattle getting out.

When the seeding is finished and the rotten logs are broken up and burnt, the next thing is to pick and brand up the small logs and charred ends left from the fire. Two or three months' chopping in the spring, if you have a good burn in August, should not mean more than three or four weeks' branding up in the fall, and this would include sawing all fir logs into twelve-foot lengths. Wherever possible, these small logs and loose ends should be piled against a stump or rotten log. Chop everything into lengths that can be easily handled; use the heaviest pieces as a foundation for the pile; pack them in close and lay all the sticks parallel; do not have any cross sticks, but pile them as closely as possible and top off with any old roots and rubbish that are loose and can be easily pulled up by hand. Don't waste time pulling and straining at anything which does not come easily. What is fast now will be loose next year and will probably plough out by the time you are ready to plough. Any small rotten fir logs which were too wet to burn in September can also be piled, as this is a very easy way to get rid of them. All big fir logs of whatever degree of rottenness or soundness, if not previously broken up with a mattock, should be sawed into twelve foot lengths; this is more conveniently done now than later on, and sawn into these lengths they can easily be handled by a team or cant-hooks when they are finally logged up, or if sound enough they are the right length to re-saw for cordwood. Some people also saw up the cedar logs at the same time, but in practice it is better to leave them until it is decided what they are to be used for—rails, posts, drain boards, buildings, shingle bolts, shakes, etc., etc.

### Utility of Cedar.

On a good deal of land in the Lower Fraser Valley the cedar logs and dead standing cedars are very plentiful and are a most valuable asset, as they can not only be used in all building operations, but if there is a surplus, as there often is, they can be made into shingle bolts and sold for from \$3.50 to \$4 per cord, a figure which will stand a good four-mile haul or even more.

### Destroying Bracken.

Within two weeks after the August fires are out the young bracken fern will begin to show up in the clearing. As soon as the fronds of this fern are fully open it is as well to spend two or three days in mowing them, or knocking them off with a stout switch, as although this is not essential, it greatly reduces the size and number of the next year's fern crop, and a day spent at this, the same fall that you have your first burn, will save three or