

should be finished up before the snow gets deep. In some cases a person may find it necessary to do more or less cutting during mid-winter, but every effort should be made to have it all done before this time. Hauling is made easier by having the timber well decked up on the skidways. This lessens the surface exposed to snow fall, and also makes less work in digging snow from off and around the skidways. The same thing applies when the timber is cut into short lengths, four feet or less, and piled in rows.

BURNING.

The proper time to burn a slashing depends on certain local conditions and also on the density of the material on the ground; that is, whether it be sparse or thick. It's an old saying that "fire makes a good servant but a poor master," and it is just as applicable to-day as it ever was. Hardwood can usually be burned without causing any serious outbreaks or large bush fires, but where there is a thick evergreen and resinous woods considerable care should be used in burning off an adjacent slashing. It is usually a good plan to back-fire around buildings and near woods one wishes to protect, however, this will not always insure protection, as high winds sometimes carry live cinders for long distances. After there is considerable new growth over the ground and on the trees, there does not seem to be so much danger of fire spreading. A few barrels of water placed near buildings may prove to be very useful in case of danger. Avoid burning when everything is extremely dry, as large and disastrous bush fires are often caused from a small fire started in a very dry time.

All timber that has been slashed so as to fall south-east by north-west usually dries and burns better. The reason is, that the prevailing winds are from the north-west, and consequently drives the fire directly through the log from end to end rather than up against the side of it, also the sun has an opportunity of shining on both sides of the log. The cells of the tree being lengthwise rather than cross-wise accounts for this. This is a minor point, of course, but nevertheless is worthy of consideration.

LOGGING OR PICKING UP.

Probably the most profitable time to do this work is immediately after the big fire has somewhat subsided and before it dies completely out. However, the extent of the area to go over and the labor available are two important factors governing this part of the work. Then again, if the ground surface is very wet a second burn may be necessary before any picking up is done. But too many ground burns are injurious, as they burn off all the top soil or humus and leave only the clay or sub-soil. It is advisable to conserve at least six inches or more of the black muck or top-soil to mix with the clay. It requires the two combined together to make an ideal soil; one is incomplete without the other. The important point in logging off a burned-over slashing is, that there is a certain time immediately after the first or second burn when the roots, sticks, logs, etc., can be more easily picked up than after they become tramped into the ground and when "coppice" or second growth has started. All logged-over land and newly burned land whether logged over or not, should be seeded down with grass seed, preferably clover and timothy. A mixture of red clover, alsike and timothy in the proportion of four, two and one will give good results. If this seed is sown soon after the land is burned over, while it is in a loose mellow condition and before the surface becomes hard and compacted, it will require less seed and give better results. Four to six pounds per acre, if sown at the right time, will produce an