

women and children, had so entered.

Thus, reckoning on the moderate sum of thirty dollars spent there by each person, it was found that fully fifteen million dollars were left by these pleasure-seekers in that state in one season alone, spent by them throughout the state and that in localities where most needed and where it would do most in developing the country.

Now the output of silver in Cobalt and gold in the Yukon together for 1907 amounted to but \$14,600,000, and moreover a great part of this went out of the country to foreigners who own the mines. The other remains in the country.

When we consider that Ontario is about five times the size of Maine, and contains far greater attractions in its many thousands of beautiful lakes and rivers, with their invigor-

ating air, all originally teeming with fish, and its woods with game, and that it is more easy of access than Maine is to the wealthy millions to the south of us, and, moreover, with the exception of Maine and the Adirondacks, there is no field whatever east of the Mississippi River to attract tourists at all comparable to what Ontario furnishes, it can be readily seen that we have conditions in Ontario to secure yearly an immense influx of wealth eventually far exceeding what now goes into Maine and of greater value to us than all our gold and silver mines. Is it then not worth while?

It is not only the amount of money brought into the country by tourists but it is money spent largely in remote parts where it will do most good while the whole province profits thereby.

Planning a Farm Homestead.

By A. Mitchell, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask.

When the farmer is making his plans for the summer's work, the laying out of his permanent premises—shelter belts, garden, orchard and so on—must receive some attention and the following suggestions may be helpful.

In arranging for permanent works such as buildings and plantations, it is very important to allow for every contingency which may arise, for if a mistake is made at the beginning it usually is not very easy rectifying it.

Leave Plenty of Room.

An error often made in laying out the farm grounds is to have them too small—sufficient perhaps for present needs, but allowing no room for expansion.

This is a great mistake. Land is plentiful and an acre or two extra inside the main shelter belt will never be missed. It may, indeed, be

made to produce its crops of roots or seed grains, or be used as a run for young stock, so that it may be as profitable a piece of land as is on the whole farm. In fact, it can be utilized for anything that the needs of the owner and the expansion of his business may suggest.

The shelter belt should be wide and the trees close together, as this arrangement enables the trees to shelter one another and shade the ground better and more quickly, and so lessens the work of cultivation. Besides, a broad belt will provide more and better posts, poles, etc., when thinnings come to be made.

In arranging the plantations they should be kept far enough away from the buildings so that there will be no trouble from snowdrift in winter; a distance of about thirty yards is pretty safe.

The accompanying plan, while not