

feet. When wood is piled on the river bank for delivery to the steamboats, it is usually put up in three-cord piles, each pile being 16 feet long by 6 feet high; with the wood being 4 feet long, this makes 384 cubic feet to each pile, or three cords.

The average ten acres will give from fifty to eighty cords from the old logs and second growth firs. A good deal of timbered land will give no cord-wood at all, and again there are other blocks that will give from 100 to 120 cords, or even more, to the ten acres.

If the land which is being cleared is outside of what might be called the cord-wood or shingle bolt belt, say more than three and one-half miles from the market or shipping point, it would be as well only to cut down the second growth fir over an area as large as would be wanted for hay on a twenty-acre farm, say five acres, and on a forty-acre farm say ten acres. If it is intended to dairy, speaking generally, about three times as much rough pasture is wanted as hay land. Five acres of good land, well cleared and in good order, will give from fifteen to twenty tons of timothy or clover hay, which is all that would be wanted for say eight head of cattle during the winter. If you are not milking, cattle will pasture out more or less nearly all winter.

Burning the Stumps.

On land too far from the river to sell cord-wood or shingle bolts it will be necessary to burn everything on the land you are going to use for hay. On the balance of the land it is better not to cut any standing coniferous timber over eighteen inches thick, but seed down for pasture, using a much larger proportion of small white clover and orchard grass, and leave out the medium red clover entirely. The system of clearing land which is going to be used for hay, and on which you will burn all the standing timber, is somewhat different from the system used on land where cord-wood is cut. The great mistake many settlers have made is in cutting the timber down and burning it, simply to get rid of it, forgetting that they are destroying a valuable aid in getting rid of the stumps. If cord-wood can be made profitably out of this timber, all the better, but if not, then use the timber for burning out the stumps. Probably the cheapest way to get these out is by powder; but where there is a certain amount of good wood to burn anyway, it is better by far to burn it to the best advantage, and the best possible way to do this is to burn out the first growth fir stumps with it. To do this it is necessary to dig round the stump a little so as to expose at least one of the roots and make a way for the air to circulate under it. Pile up the logs and start the fire. If this is kept going for two days there will be very little of the stump left by the end of that time. One man can attend to half a dozen such fires in a day. The great point in burning large stumps is to have an opening under some part of the stump so as to allow a thorough draft. The second growth timber which you are going to burn for this purpose should be cut in six-foot lengths and split in two, so as to dry out (but not too dry, as it would burn too fast). Get an opening under the stump or one of the main roots, and then pile round it your newly split second growth timber well filled in with rotten logs. First growth fir stumps can be burnt in the winter if you have some dry wood to start with. It takes a little more digging, but there is so much pitch or gum in the roots that when the fire is