

The  
**Farmer's Advocate**  
and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED."

ESTABLISHED 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 15, 1901.

No. 538

EDITORIAL.

**The Pan-American Over.**

The beautiful Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo closed at midnight on Thursday, October 31st. As a display of art, industry and agriculture, it was a success, the attractiveness of the grounds and buildings and the magnificence of the electrical illuminations being unique. So far as the "Farmer's Advocate" staff could judge—and for the purpose of reviewing the various livestock departments, etc., the Exhibition was visited half a dozen times—it was splendidly managed, nothing being left undone to ensure satisfactory results. The management, from Hon. Mr. Buchanan down, and the special representatives of Canadian interests are to be congratulated. The attendance does not appear to have been commensurate with the outlay involved, a couple of millions at least of shortage being reported. Almost without exception, Canadians speak in the highest terms of the courtesy and fairness with which they were received and entertained by the Buffalo people. Up to the very last Canadians patronized the Exhibition loyally; in fact, many expressed the belief that, numbers considered, our people attended the show better than the Americans; and Canada, in live stock, dairy products, etc., certainly captured the lion's share of the honors, and as an agricultural country won fresh distinction before the world. A most instructive and interesting feature of the show was the "Model Dairy" in which ten breeds of cows were under trial for six months. From first to last the "Advocate" had a representative in that department, who has kept our readers posted as to progress and results of the tests. Probably the one blot on the entire Exhibition was the dastardly assassination, in the Palace of Music, of President McKinley, on Sept. 6th, an event which horrified and shocked the entire civilized world and cast a most depressing shadow over the remainder of the Exhibition, and to which its non-success financially may doubtless be in large measure ascribed.

**A Model Life.**

Walter Massey was a young man of useful life. He was boyish in appearance and way; simple in attitude; inspired with a high sense of duty owed to those about him. He was working at something all the time, and with a good end always in view. Only thirty-seven years of age, he had spent at least twelve of them in a strenuous effort to discharge the many duties he conceived went with the privileges which his wealth, his position, his business, gave him. He was of the rare and useful lot who find the wages that make the wheels go round. But besides this he was an earnest Christian, a philanthropist, a worker for the public good, a grower of two blades where only one was wont to spring. He desired to see our farmers better farmers; he strove to improve the public health; he lent a ready hand in many business propositions. If he had a large income he spent it all in a public way rather than in any personal direction. He wished to have all the concerns with which he was identified model concerns, and to have his life a model life. This latter was his supreme motive, and this he achieved. He lived a model life, and all his fellow citizens will accord him that chiefest honor.—(Toronto World.)

**The Forest Wealth of Canada.**

We have received the Report of the second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, lately held at Ottawa. This Association seems to be organized for the purpose of gathering information on the subject of "forestry" and disseminating it among the people generally, in order that an interest in the question may be awakened sufficient to influence the Governments to take the necessary steps for the renewal or preservation of our forests before it is too late. A laudable object certainly. The membership is not large, but is select, every Province and Territory being represented. The honored Sir Henri Joly, now Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who has for many years been a persistent advocate of the preservation of our forests, and who has always been more of a patriot than a politician, is the president. The secretary is Mr. E. Stewart, Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa. The Report itself is finely gotten up and well illustrated.

One speaker deplors the disappearance of the magnificent Ontario forests, and attributes to that cause change of climate, high winds, drying up of what were supposed to be spring creeks, and floods on rivers. But as Canadians we ought to be interested in what may continue to be a source of great wealth to our country and of revenue to our Government for many generations. We will be interested if we bear in mind, for example, that the revenues of the Province of Ontario are derived not from taxes, but mainly from the great forests in the north, and that there are possibilities of the Dominion Government in time imitating the Provincial one in that respect. That is, if in the meantime the vast timber limits under the control of the Dominion, the heritage of the people, are not destroyed by fire or squandered upon political pets.

The timber resources of British Columbia were well brought out at the meeting. From one acre 508,000 feet of lumber was cut, and no trees under two feet or over seven feet in diameter were taken. There are trees that run up to twelve feet in diameter. One speaker said that British Columbia is timbered beyond the estimate of any individual. Another: "No other word than magnificent seems to me to convey a proper idea of a virgin forest in the West. Picture to yourselves thousands of trees (Douglas fir predominating), of prodigious size, so close together that it is difficult and often impossible for an animal to go between, limbless except the tops (through which the rays of the sun scarcely penetrate), the ground carpeted with mosses and ferns, and the hush of nature all around you, and you can perhaps form some idea of a forest in British Columbia."

South of the Arctic ocean there is a great width of country which is treeless, but between this treeless waste and the northern boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the N.-W. Territories, there is a vast timbered country, reaching from Alaska to the coast of Labrador, under the control of the Dominion. The timber on this land is mostly spruce, the most sought-after for pulp wood. Each of the older Provinces also has great timber areas.

Forests have, often been recklessly cut down by lumbermen, but the greatest destruction has always been by fire. It is estimated that fully one half of the interior forests of Quebec have been burnt in the last twenty-five years. These

fires were mostly started by Indians, though lumbermen, campers and others are also responsible. The problem before the country is how to prevent forest fires, how to renew denuded districts, and how to have lumbering conducted so as to leave young timber to take the place of what is cut.

Ontario has the most stringent fire laws. Lumbermen have to bear part of the cost of fire rangers, and results have been excellent. The Dominion is initiating a fire-ranger system also. The Dominion also specially encourages tree-planting on the prairies. Any farmer applying to the Government at Ottawa will be supplied with young trees for planting free of cost. The Government exercises some supervision over the place and manner of planting, and reserves the right to take from the plantation any seedling trees the settler does not need for further planting.

Most encouraging instances were given of what can be done by a rational system of forest protection. The forests of Maine, once considered practically exhausted, still yield largely and continuously. Public sentiment has made possible their protection. In the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, there are several large holders who take the greatest possible care of their property. To-day it is many times more valuable than it was ten or twelve years ago. One property which sold some time ago for \$20,000, a few years later, after having been continuously operated, sold for \$40,000, and the present owner holds it at \$80,000. Fears have been expressed that the new industry of making paper pulp would soon clear off the forests of North America. One speaker went into figures in detail to show that these fears are groundless. A spruce forest, when operations are carried on wisely, renews itself in fifteen to twenty years at most, and the area of such forests in Canada is so great that, allowing for all probable increase of the trade, the supply is practically inexhaustible.

Dr. Shenck, a scientific forester in the employ of the U. S. Government (trained in Germany), in the course of his address said: "The development of Canada's gigantic forest reserve must be necessarily slow. When it is accomplished, after the lapse of another century, Canada may supply the entire world with timber. In Germany, in the year 1750, square miles of forest could be bought at the price now fetched from the sale of a single oak tree standing on it. Such prices may prevail here in this century. If such are the prospects, Canada will be the richest country on earth before the dawn of the next century, provided she continues to conservatively manage her forest resources. Again, if such are the possibilities, we should proceed at once to reforest every acre of ground unfit for the plow but fit for timber production."

The people of St. Louis are now busily planning to astonish the world with the completeness and beauty of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1903. They have decided the total outlay on the buildings and the Midway shall be \$30,000,000, whereas the construction cost of the Chicago World's Fair was only \$18,322,622, and that of the Pan-American Exposition only \$9,000,000. As to the extent of the ground which the Exposition will cover, 1,100 acres of park have been set aside. The Paris Exposition occupied only 173 acres; the Pan-American, 350. It is natural to suspect that at the bottom of this large plan lies the determination to "go Chicago one better."