

planted. In thirty or forty years trees now being set, if they grow anything like as fast as those are doing on the very poor land which comprises the Forest Station at St. Williams, cannot but be a very valuable asset to the country, and will surely yield large returns to the owner of the land upon which they grow. One well-known lumberman took 35,000 trees this year from the Station, and he now thinks so much of the work that we understand he is contemplating starting a forest nursery of his own

and planting out some half million trees annually. He has felled many a fine forest, and now is attempting to undo the havoc which he has wrought. This gives some idea of how the work is taking hold of the people who understand the need which the future will have of more forest trees.

As stated in the beginning, one who knew the barren waste of five years ago, and where these fine trees are now growing, can scarcely believe his eyes when he approaches the plantation. It

is indeed marvellous, and Prof. E. J. Zavitz, under whose control the work is, and his able assistants, Mr. Newman and Mr. Lane, are to be congratulated upon the success they have made and are making of the venture, and the faith they have had in the possibilities of the work is gradually spreading over the Province until great things must eventually come from the small beginning made on the sand hills north of St. Williams in Norfolk county.

A Big Farm Where System Saves Dollars.

Just east of the pretty town of Simcoe in Norfolk County, Ontario, with a high front elevation overlooking the Lynn River, lies the Lynndale Farms, in reality a big farm-development proposition which in a few years will be one of the largest fruit-producing farms in Canada.

It is a revelation to anyone who knew this property some years ago to see the changes which have taken place during the short space of four years. Four years ago the land lying next to the town of Simcoe was very poor indeed, a good deal of it being considered almost too light to attempt to grow any crop thereon, and several fields were thickly dotted with pine stumps, the only remains of the noble forest which once covered these then somewhat infertile tracts. The land was also cut up into rather small fields by more or less tumble-down fences in the corners of which grew luxuriantly many noxious weeds which seemed to do well on the land even though crops did not always develop into a paying proposition. A vast change has come over this land. It would seem that some magic hand had with one stroke swept the fences from off the slopes, and removed the stumps from almost the entire farm. With these have gone the weeds, and in the place of a more or less barren waste there grow peach and apple trees in one large orchard 450 acres in extent.

In this block of land there is all told about 700 acres. True, some of it was improved and planted before the present management took over the land. One hundred acres was purchased from Jas. E. Johnson, and most of this was already set to fruit. Just east of this farm another 100 acres, known as the Olds Farm, was purchased and several acres of this was already in fruit. The greater part of the remaining portion has been set since the land was purchased, and one can stand at one end of a row of trees over three-quarters of a mile long, and to use a common phrase, it is "as straight as a bee line." Farming is done on a large scale on this place, but many ideas are brought into use which, in a modified form, could be worked out on a smaller scale on the averaged-sized farms of the Province.

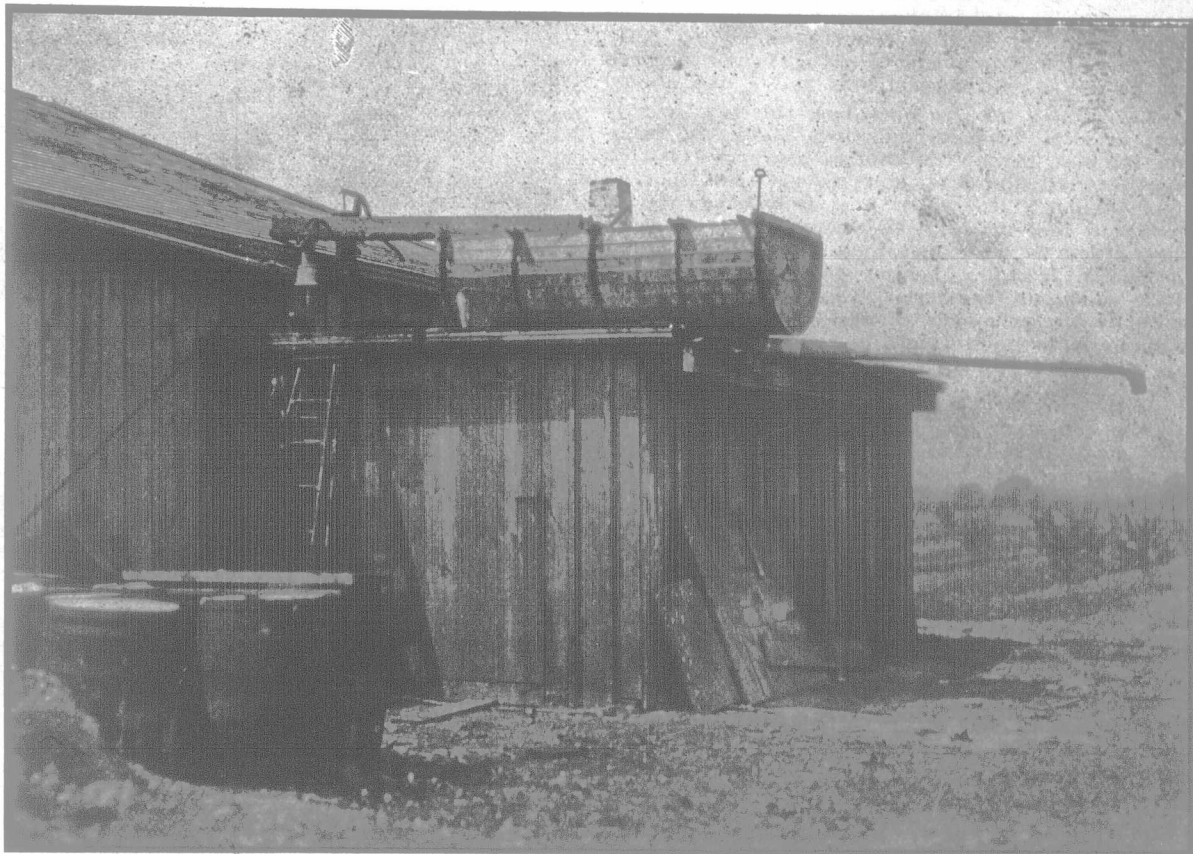
THE HORSE BARN.

Thirty horses are required to do the work on the farm, and for convenience these are all stabled in the same barn, the old stables having been pulled out and the barn basement turned into a horse stable. There are features in this barn which could be used in any horse stable, and which for cheapness and utility recommend themselves to those having a horse stable to refit or a new one to build. Most of the stalls are nine feet deep and five feet wide. There are a few a little narrower than this, but for good-sized horses they are considered too narrow. Mangers are made of plank and are very simple in construction, with the oat-box in one end as is the usual custom. In this barn a feeder is kept, and he has everything ready for the horses when they come in from the field. To facilitate matters, in the alley-ways in front of the animals an oat-box is arranged in front of each horse, and opposite and connected with the oat-box in the manger. This is fitted with a slide bottom and the grain fed is placed therein by the barn man, and the teamster, when his horses come from the field, provided they are not too warm to be fed, simply pulls the slide and the feeding is done. This is simple and practicable, and is working out entirely satisfactorily.

Another thing which we noticed, and which is important in a horse stable, is that the plank partitions do not extend to the ceiling of the stable, but the top is fitted half way back from the front of the stalls with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron rods. The system quite often used of sloping the plank stall partitions from the front about half way back and leaving them low at the back was tried, but unless the horses were tied too short for their own good and comfort they did considerable fighting over these partitions, and it was deemed wise to change the plans. The iron rods are set into holes bored in a piece of scantling which extends the length of the stall at the top, and the other ends rest in holes in the top plank of the partition at the bottom. These preclude all danger of injury to the horses caused by their irritating each other over the tops of the partitions, and allow a free dissemination of light to

the front of the stall where it is so much needed and so often neglected.

This barn has a ventilating system somewhat different from the general run. It is not always easy in remodelling old buildings to get things just as required. These ventilators seem to be working well, and are simple in construction and inexpensive. Three galvanized-iron pipes run from the basement through the roof.



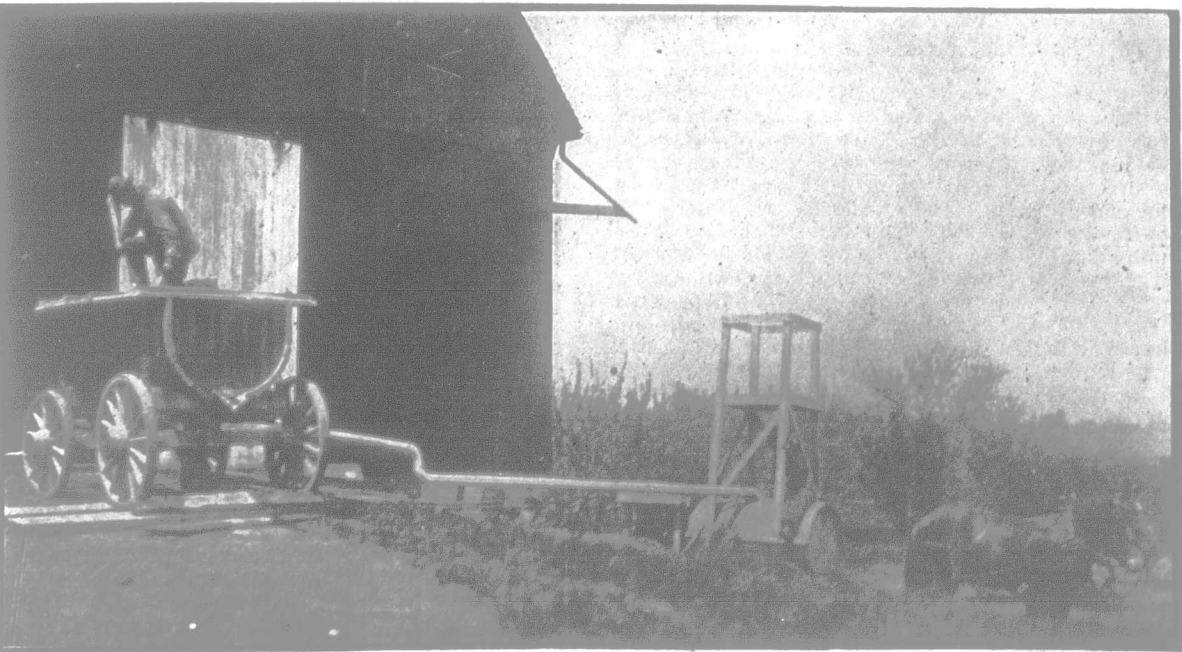
A Handy Mixing Tank.

Showing tank for mixing spraying materials elevated on blacksmith shop. Water is pumped from cistern under implement shed.

They are eighteen inches in diameter and extend down to within a few inches of the floor, having also an opening near the ceiling of the stable, which is operated on the same plan as a check draft in an ordinary cook stove. These are the outlets for foul air. Fresh air is brought in through the doors and windows only. The outlets were constructed by a local tinsmith, and so far have done the work quite satisfactorily.

The morning and none at all is given at noon, but all the horses will eat up clean is placed in the manger at night. This is the system followed in many livery barns, but has not been adopted by many farmers. The horses after a heavy spring's work, and in the harness every day, are in first-class condition, and are fit and ready to work at any time.

One of the most important factors in keeping



Filling the Spray Tank.

Another method of quick filling. (see article.)