

PROFIT IN TREE FARMING.

Government Advice Which Will Help Owners of Forest Lands.

Unused lands in any part of the United States can be made to produce from \$6 to \$20 an acre, according to a recent forestry report by the government.

In the report the interests of the country in general are considered, and in this light tree growers are advised to keep their trees uncut until they are of mature size. "Plantations of red cedar twenty-five years old," says one report, "have netted \$200.54 an acre. European larch, used for telephone or fence posts, will net from \$200 to \$225 an acre at the age of twenty-five years. White pine at the ripe age of forty years will produce \$300 an acre as uncut timber," while other woods more than twenty years of age bring prices that compare favorably with these.

But to the man who is expecting that in ten or fifteen years his tree crop will reach a salable value the figures of the national forest service are a bit out of reach. Yet to that individual hope is offered in the announcement that there are uses and even good prices paid for trees which range from the tender age of six years up and that the demand for these slender stripplings is growing greater each year.

An example of this lies in the match industry alone. This line of manufacture has nearly all been merged into a great trust which annually purchases at a good figure thousands of acres of white pine trees anywhere from Maine to California. It buys these as uncut timber in size from six inches up and after clearing the tract moves on to its next forest. In the manufacture of barrel staves and hoops trees of almost any tough, flexible wood are used from the ages of four to fifteen years, while any straight young trees of ten years will make salable flag or tent poles.

Young alders, poplars and willows of from ten to fifteen years serve mankind in the manufacture of gunpowder, while the prolific beech and maple, from six inches in diameter upward, can be used in the manufacture of wood alcohol, for which there is an enormously increasing demand all over the country. Furniture manufacturers, always on the outlook for wood with a fine grain, will take birch, cherry, walnut, etc., not large enough to be used in making parts of house furnishings for use as veneer. Never before in the history of the United States has so much wood been used in the manufacture of ornaments and toys as is now being used for that purpose, and thousands of feet of spruce are employed by manufacturers of sleighs and wagons.

In some parts of New York and Pennsylvania large quantities of small timber are used in wood distillation plants for the production of acid, while all over the country small timber is used for the manufacture of charcoal. Small sizes of timber, particularly the spruce of New England, is used in the pulp mills where paper and other wood pulp products are manufactured. Then, again, many small trees are bought for the manufacture of toothpicks, while in the mining country of Pennsylvania and other coal producing states thousands of "sprags" are purchased to serve their peculiar purpose. This is to check the speed of the mule carts as they go rapidly down the steep grade of the mines by being thrown beneath the wheels.

These are only a few of the hundreds of uses to which young timber may be put if it is near enough to a market to be sold.

Prairies of a New Country.

By way of contrast in a new country we give a picture showing the breaking up of virgin soil at Cordova, South America. A large part of the Argentine Republic, including practically the whole of the rich and fertile provinces of Cordova, San Luis and Santa Fe, is in its virgin state of little use for grazing, being sparsely covered with coarse, bitter grasses of but little nutriment. These lands, although having such a poor natural covering, require only the hand of man to turn



BREAKING UP VIRGIN SOIL IN SOUTH AMERICA.

them into the best pasturage in the world. Often as many as ten three-furrow disk plows may be seen following one another up and down, breaking up the land preparatory to sowing alfalfa (lucerne). The plows, as shown in the picture, are drawn by eight criollo (native) horses tied four abreast, the plowman riding the near wheel. With two changes of horses one plow will break up as much as five acres of virgin soil a day. Some ranchers sow with lucerne 5,000 acres a year. This in its virgin state would carry some 250 head of cattle, but once down in lucerne would support 4,000 head.

MULES FOR FARM WORK.

Why a Breeder Considers Them More Desirable Than Horses.

All mules are good mules if properly treated, says a Tennessee breeder. And there is no necessity that any limitations of climate or latitude be placed upon them. When owned and managed by unprejudiced people on northern farms they are as satisfactory in that section as in Tennessee, Missouri or Texas.

Of course where large implements are used and weight is an important factor in a team small mules will not serve. But on the sugar plantations of the south mules sixteen to eighteen hands are common, and, though they have less weight than the draft breeds of horses of the same height, they draw as big a plow and break as much land in a day as most of the heavy horse teams.

As to the cost of keeping, I am sure that they are at least 25 per cent less expensive. And in the matter of use on southern farms or any others, where careless management may be detrimental, mules are far more desirable than horses.

Of course the efficiency of a team of mules in accomplishing farm work de-



A JENNET AND FOAL.

pends on the same factors as in the horse teams—that is, quick movement. The average plow mule may be slower than an average plow horse, but there is no need that it should be so. The training is what determines that in most cases, and from my own experience I should say that it is as easy to have a quick stepping mule team as a horse team. If a cotton or sugar planter buys young mules and leaves their breaking to negro farm hands and along with slow, old horses or mules he will be sure to have a very slow walking team.

I once had a four mule team that hitched to a wagon or two plows did as much work as any team in the vicinity. I required that they were to be well treated, and they were as safe to use, accomplished as much work of any kind as the best horse team and cost a fourth less to feed. And another important point—when I parted with the mules at twelve or thirteen years old they seemed to be really in their prime. It is seldom that horses prove as durable.

Protecting Horses From Flies.

To keep flies from horses take two or three small handfuls of green walnut leaves. Over them pour two or three quarts of soft cold water. Let this stand one night and pour the whole next morning into a kettle. Allow it to boil about fifteen minutes. When cold it will be ready to use. Nothing more is necessary than to saturate a sponge before starting out with the team from the stable and with the liquid go over those parts which are most affected.—Farm Journal.

FENELON FALLS MARKETS

Fenelon Falls, Friday, Nov. 5, 1909

Wheat, Scotch or Fife, 95c. to 97c.
Wheat, fall, 98 to 99
Wheat, spring, 93 to 95
Barley, per bushel, 45 to 50
Oats, per bushel, 32 to 35
Pease, per bushel, 30 to 30
Potatoes, 25 to 30
Butter, per pound, 20 to 23
Eggs, per dozen, 23 to 24
Hay, per ton, \$14 to \$15
Hides, \$10 to \$11
Hogs, live, \$6.75 to \$7.50
Hogs, dressed, \$10 to \$11
Beef, \$5.50 to \$6
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 17 to 18
Flour, Brandon's Best, \$2.90 to \$3.10
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Victoria, \$2.65 to \$2.85
Flour, new process, \$2.00 to \$2.80
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.55 to \$2.75
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.20 to \$1.25
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.35 to \$1.50

LADIES' MANTLES.



GREAT SPECIALS

AT THE FOLLOWING POPULAR PRICES:

\$5, \$7, \$8, \$10.

Lot 1

Ladies' Light and Dark Tweed Coats, also plain navy, trimmed with self strapping, silk braid and buttons. regular price \$7 and \$8, now on sale at only

\$5.

Lot 2

Ladies Coats of dark tweed or plain brown, green and navy, nicely trimmed, and very warm and serviceable garments, regular price \$9.00 and \$10.00, now on sale at only

\$7.

Lot 3

Ladies Coats of fine broadcloth, in colors fawn, navy and black, semi-fitting, lined to waist, also Heavy Tweed Coats, trimmed with self strapping and buttons, regular price \$10 and \$12, now selling at only

\$8.

Lot 4

Ladies Coats, of broadcloth, beaver cloth or heavy kersey, some lined throughout, others to waist, made in loose, semi-fitting or tight fitting styles, beautifully trimmed, and the very best of workmanship throughout, regular price \$12 and \$15, now selling at only.

\$10.

TERRILL BROS.

Cheapest General Store in the County.

FENELON FALLS.



Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

TRENT CANAL.

Concrete Dam at Burleigh Falls.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dam," will be received at this office up to 16 o'clock on Tuesday, the 18th of November, 1909, for the works connected with the construction of a Concrete Dam at Burleigh Falls, Ontario, on the Trent Canal.

Plans, specifications, and the form of the contract to be entered into, can be seen on and after this date, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages Schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labour, which Schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$2,500.00 must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 26th, 1909.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

GEO. A. JORDAN

Office over Farmers' Bank,
Kent St., Lindsay.

Conveyancing.

Money Loaned on Farm
or Town Property.

Insurance.

Estates Manag'd.

Farms for Sale in Fenelon,
Verulam, Ops and
Mariposa.

FURNITURE

Always a
good
stock at

DEYMANS'

F. H. KIDD

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. H. SOOTHERAN.

FARMS, LOTS AND DWELLINGS

Bought, sold, exchanged or rented on commission. Rents collected.

Money loaned on town or farm property. Deeds, mortgages, agreements or wills drawn while you wait.

General Fire and Accident Insurance Agent. Only sound Companies represented.

Guaranty bonds for administration, costs of court and fidelity of officers and employees.

Accounts examined, audited and systematized.

The old saying is, "NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN."—Try me once.