

abandoned. Many continue to produce from year to year at a loss in buying and selling. A stack of hay ceme to my notice recently. The seller esti-mated that it would weight a ton and a half. The buyer preferred to buy by weight. It weighed 1, 850 pounds, quiet a difference in favor of the buyer. than this. Loss enough is soon made in this way to put in and maintain a hay scale, even in a small neighborhood. The same thing is true in regard to live stock. Dealers can judge much more ac-curately than farmers, and are much less liable to feighborhood for the state of be cheated. Farmers are much less liable to fail in buying than in selling. If we pay too much in buying, it makes an uphill business all the way through. This is one great cause why many fail to make anything in feeding and handling stock. From considerable experience in weighing stock for others, I have found that the greater part fall short in weight from the estimate of the owners; come far short. Not more than 5 per cent. exceed the estimates. Horses estimated at 1,100 pounds generally weigh about 1 000. Loads of hay called a generally weigh about 1,000. Loads of hay called a ton quite often weigh only 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Those who estimate the number of tons by the number of loads are often very much deceived, and in selling think they have been cheated, because the scales failed to show as much as they expected. Weighing will remedy this. The pound avoirdu-pois is a known quantity; after ascertaining the ex-act number, we are in a condition to go forward without making mistakes in our calculations. Another unknown quantity is in failure to know the number acres under cultivation. A farm which had been taken up when the country was new, and occupied by five successive generations of the same family had a twenty acre lot. On the death of the first member of the twenty acre lot contained but fourteen acres by mutual measurement. Here were five generations of heroic workers deceived in the amount of work actually done, all the while supposing that they were cultivating six arces more than there really was. If the yield came up to what the increased acreage should produce, it did not matter so much. But the probability is that they were as far from the truth in the yield as in the acreage. I once bought a tract of salt marsh, said to contain six acres. The surveyor made less than four acres, much to the disgust of the seller, and to the detriment of the reputation of persons who had gained a local notoriety for big days' work done thereon. Traditional "big days' work," often owe their existence more to some errors in calculation than to the amount of work really done. There is uncertainty enough attending the business of