

earlier, as far as breeding operations are concerned.

The following itemized account approximately covers the equipment of a 20 acre farm. In this is also included the feed required to carry him over till fall, and the necessary seed grain:—

4 teams of mares at an average of \$600.00 a team	\$ 2,400.00
3 milk cows, one milking, the other two to calf in 4 and 8 months respectively	150.00
3 young pigs to be fattened during the summer	15.00
40 hens at 75 cents	30.00
4 sets of harness	150.00
2 sets of sleighs	\$ 62.00
1 wagon	90.00
1 single Disc Drill	123.00
2 fourteen inch breaking plows	43.00
1 six sec. set of drag harrows	20.00
2 disc-harrows	80.00
1 mower and rake	94.00
1 eight ft. binder	175.00

\$696.00

Taking the machinery in this way from one firm he gets a discount of 5 per cent on the above prices, which brings the total down to \$661.20.

Wheelbarrow, forks, shovels, and garden tools	\$ 20.00
50 bushels of seed oats at 50 cents	25.00
20 bushels of seed wheat at \$1.00	20.00
100 bushels of feed oats at 30 cents	180.00
3 tons of bran at \$20.00 per ton	60.00
10 tons of hay at \$5.00	50.00

The feed for the mares is mixed in the proportion of three parts of oats to one of bran, and is fed at the rate of 8 lbs. per meal per head when working. The value of the bran in this mixture lies in the fact of its increasing the palatability of the feed, its laxative properties and its cooling effect on the blood, three things that are of the utmost importance in the feeding of broodmares.

To get the lumber for the buildings out quickly, he hires a man on March 1st for nine months for \$260, and begins to haul material with two teams. While doing this he is living in town, but the first day the contractor is out he puts up a small shack 12 x 16 on skids for a temporary dwelling, at a cost of \$75. This is used as a granary after the house is built and no loss is occasioned thereby. As a plentiful supply of good water can be got in this locality within 18 feet of the surface, he sets to work, and digs a well, putting in a 3in. cylinder stock pump, which lets an enormous amount of water, and is not expensive. The cost of cribbing the well with 2in. plank, and putting in the pump amounting to \$30.

By the beginning of April he has finished hauling lumber and material, and this being an early spring he breaks 15 acres more, and instead of putting all the land into oats he sows 10 acres to wheat, which will give him the seed for the following year. As it is not advisable to sow oats before the beginning of May on account of late night frosts, which would severely injure the oats after it is up, he fences the 20 acre run for the mares shown in the accompanying sketch of the farm. A small outrun for brood-mares is indispensable, and any day that

some of the mares are not working, they are turned in here, where they have pasture and exercise, and are also close to the yard in case they are needed unexpectedly. The farm yard proper is also fenced. This comprises about 5 acres, and a little over an acre in

this enclosure is broken up and worked down fine, it being intended for garden purposes in the years to come, while for this year a small patch about 1 acre

of last year's breaking is used for potatoes and a vegetable garden. In fencing the yard, cedar posts are put in at intervals of one rod and 5 strands of smooth wire put on, while for the run posts are used every 2 rods apart, with 2 willow posts in between, and only 4 strands of wire are used. The run approximately requires 120 posts and 960 rods of wire, making a total of 240 posts at 15c—\$36—and about 1,600 lbs. of wire, which at \$3.60 per 100 lbs. amounts to \$57.60. Having finished sowing and also the fencing of the yard and run in the beginning of May, he fences the pasture of 65 acres in the same way as the run, using about 240 posts and 2,000 lbs. of wire at a cost of \$108. All the willow posts used are cut on the farm, and consequently only the time taken in cutting them can be charged for them.

Breaking is started about the middle of May, and is done with walking plows, as better and more accurate work can be done with them, and the work is also easier on the mares, four of which are suckling foals. The remaining 115 acres on the south farm are broken up about 4 inches deep, and put into shape for next year's crop. The soil is a black loam of a sandy texture, and does not require back setting. The work is only interrupted in the summer for about two weeks to put up 30 tons of hay, which is cut on the upland of the farm and in the sloughs of the surrounding unoccupied land, and then again in the fall for harvesting and threshing. He uses about 100 lbs. of twine for his crop, and threshes 260 bushels of wheat and 1,400 bushels of oats, the 10 acres of wheat averaging 26 bushels to the acre,

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