stock, implements, grain on hand, etc. After the first year this is comparatively easy. During the year all expenditure in connection with the farm is added to this, such as wages, taxes, insurance, running expenses, feed, etc. At the end of the year stock is again taken and the receipts of the year are added to this and the difference between the two amounts is the returns we have received from our work and the interest on the money invested. By allowing a fair amount for wages for the different members of the family we may then tell whether the money invested is yielding any dividend or not.

That this system is incomplete I do not deny, but because it gives me much information that I desire, I would recommend it or something similar to others.

There may be many farmers who do not feel disposed to this work who have boys whom they wish to interest in farming. Get them a book and let them keep the accounts and if it does as much to create in them an interest in farm life as it did in me you will be amply repaid.

Two Meals a Day Enough

By John Suggitt

Having been in the business of feeding cattle for the British market for fifteen years, and having a love for the work, I have been endeavoring to get on the inside track of how to secure the most profit out of the feed, and have concluded that two meals in one day is all that a beast can profitably consume. In the first place, night and day are all the same to a beast that is tied up. Exercise is done away with, and they must have time to chew their feed over well. I find that in feeding three times a day the noon meal is given when the cattle are chewing over the first one. It is not a question with me how much feed I can put through a beast, nor how little I can get him to live upon, but to get him to take the good out of what he eats.

Since I adopted this plan six years ago I have not had a beast off his feed nor irregular in his digestive organs. When feeding three times a day I had trouble. We hear a great deal now about cattle forming habits, especially in the dairy line. We milk our cows twice a day, and we feed our calves twice a day. If we feed our young stock twice a day, while in the stable, they will not look for any more when we come to fatten them.

My plan of feeding is first to look in the crib to see that it is clean. Then we give 25 lbs. of turnips and let them pulp them themselves. When they eat them we give wheat straw harvested on the green side and well saved. Cut up 15 lbs., mix with 1½ lbs. pea meal and 2 lbs. of oats ground fine. This is for the morning meal, and the same in the evening. We try them with water, and sometimes they drink and sometimes they do not. With the right kind of cattle, and care, a beast should gain in six months on an average 325 lbs. This ration is for a beast weighing 1,100 lbs. when beginning to feed.

Productiveness Not Constant in Variety

The facts are, as shown by the Experimental Farms Report, 1898, that the variety of pease, Arthur (46 bushels per acre), which was highest at Ottawa, was the second lowest (28 bushels per acre) of all the varieties at Indian Head, N.W.T.; and the variety, White Wonder (20 bushels per acre), which was the lowest in yield of all the varieties compared at Ottawa, was second highest at Agassiz, B.C. (39 bushels per acre).

The variety, Harrison's Glory (59 bushels per acre), which headed the list for productiveness at Brandon, Man., gave the lowest yield of all the varieties tested at Agassiz, B.C. (22 bushels per acre); and the variety, Creeper (23 bushels per acre), which was at the very foot of the list of all the varieties tested at Brandon, Man., was included in the list of the twelve highest at Indian Head, N.W.T. (43 bushels per acre). These are only instances, and the evidence of the whole of the lists is in the same direction.

It is the most convincing evidence I find anywhere that the variety, in regard to productiveness, varies with the locality where it is grown, or varies in degree as it happens to hit the conditions of the locality, or as it adapts itself to them. Could anything be more convincing?

There is much more evidence on the subject, all showing that the productiveness of a variety depends on whether it happens to fit into the conditions of the locality where it is grown, or adapt itself to them. Take, for instance, the relative place as to productiveness of some varieties, grown on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and on the Experimental Farm at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

Of 52 varieties of pease compared on the Experimental Farm at Guelph, Ont., a variety named White Wonder stands at the head of the list for productiveness on the average of eight years' tests; it stands third on the list there for productiveness in 1898. The variety named White Wonder stands lowest on the list of the varieties compared at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1898.

The variety Early Britain stands third lowest (55th) on the list of varieties of pease compared as to productiveness on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1898; whereas it is the variety which gave the highest yield per acre of the varieties of pease tested by experimenters of the Experimental Union throughout Ontario in 1898; and it stands second highest on the average for eight years of all the varieties grown on the Experimental Farm at Guelph, Ont.

What is true of pease appears to be true also regarding other farm crops.—*Prof. Robertson.*

Autumn Work in the Garden

It seems hard and needs a good deal of resolution to start fall work in the garden, but it is necessary for the well-being of the plants, and for the neatness of the borders. Stems and tops of herbaceous plants must be cut off and well rotted manure dug into the soil. Hardy roses should be kept pruned into manageable shape, and before very hard frost they will be the better for having earth heaped around them, as well as tender varieties. When autumn leaves can be gathered over them, they make a good warm blanket, and can be kept in place with a few branches. Clematis should be cut back to within two feet of the ground, and protected in the same way. Cannas, dahlias, gladioli and other tuberous plants should be dug up and dried a little in the sun, then stored in a dry cellar, but away from furnace heat. Wherever bulbs are to be planted the ground should be prepared carefully, and all rubbish taken off. Plans must be made for next season and herbaceous plants set accordingly. Grape vines can be pruned, and a little later they may be put down from the trellis and covered with earth. All dead wood should be cut from shrubs, shade and fruit trees. It is a good time to take off the rings of the tent caterpillar, so destructive last spring in orchards. Only the other day a thoughtful apple picker when bringing in the rosy fruit brought also a handful of rings that she had taken from the trees. As each contained several hundred caterpillars, it was easy to estimate the value of this act of forethought. Vegetables, too, should be taken out of the ground and dried before storing. While the land is always better for being dug or ploughed in autumn, at the same time planning for a rotation of crops, onions do well on the same ground year after year, but most of our vegetables improve by a change. Wood ashes should be applied, and any manure well dug in will show results in spring. If changes are to be made in the herbaceous border, it can be done as soon as the leaves fall, and the same rule applies to shrubs and trees. —*Selected.*