

will be some order or plan that can be followed. The preparation the first year of this plan would include the cultivation of the soil for trees and garden for the second year. A fence around the grounds and such buildings as has been previously been outlined could be a few of the preparations the first year. The wind break would be the first planting to be done in the forestry line. The second and third years other trees could be planted such as: fruit trees, orchard, raspberries, borders, etc. The second year a poultry building with runs, tool house, and milk house would be built. The implement shed could be built either in the third or fourth year, whichever year was most suitable.

The winter months are used in doing the hauling of hay, ice, fuel and the general chores to be done in the winter to lessen the work as much as possible for the forthcoming summer.

The plan to be followed in the field the second year is outlined as far as possible in Cut II. (2 year outline). The space marked 'sown to pasture 20 A' is left until after spring work and then cultivated thoroughly and sown down with a mixture of grasses. These grasses consist of Blue grass (Kentucky and Canadian), Western Rye, Red top and White Clover. This pasture is fenced in the latter part of the summer and used to a slight extent that fall. Twenty acres of timothy is sown with twenty acres of oats on the old land after being well cultivated. This will partially serve for hay the third and fourth years. It is then broken up and again used for wheat. Hay for this year is obtained by renting eighty acres of hayland two miles distant at 25 cents an acre. The fall plowing is done with five horses on a twelve-inch gang plow and three horses on a fourteen inch sulky plow. The oat field of forty acres in area is not plowed till the spring when it is then plowed as deep as possible and worked up thoroughly and sown to oats. This gives the oats a start over any weeds that might be in the soil and it gives the oats sufficient moisture to at once start when planted. Discing after

the binder or early shallow fall plowing to start the weeds is a plan to be followed as far as possible and then deep plowing later in the fall or in the spring.

The winter months of the second winter are spent in the same manner as the first winter, viz.: Preparing in every way possible for the coming summer by hauling feed, wood, ice, etc., besides doing the general farm work of looking after the stock.

In outlining the plan for the third summer, it will be found as per 'Cut III.' that the farm is all utilized. The five acres of clover sown is 'Common Red' and sown as a test plot for horse and cattle feed. If it proves successful more will be sown the fifth and sixth years. The pasture that is broken will be sown to wheat the following year and well cultivated the next year and sown to pas-

ture. The oat field will be summer-fallowed the following year and the year after sown to wheat with a mixture of timothy. Part of the wheat land will be summer-fallowed and sown to oats, thus decreasing the amount of acreage the fourth and fifth years, but it is far better to have a large acreage in the first years to thus rid oneself of the large interest that is piling up on the money that is owed on the farm. It will be noticed that the household necessities are far less the third year than the first. It is figured that by this time the cows and chickens on the farm should very nearly pay for all things required by the house. More time can be spent this year in fixing up the 'farmstead' and this is done by putting in a concrete foundation under the house and a cellar. Trees will be planted according

to specifications as far as possible to follow. The garden and soiling crops will have to be sown according to the needs which can better be figured out when the actual conditions are present.

In concluding this essay, a few remarks might be mentioned to clear certain things already stated. Weeds are always a source of evil to be guarded against by very careful tillage and using clean seed. This is accomplished by first breaking shallow and backsetting deep, thus producing a suitable seed bed for the crop. The weeds do not have a chance to start in the spring due to the good start the crop has over weeds, if there should happen to be any present. Using clean seed and treating for smut every year prevents the deterioration of the seed and also helps in keeping the soil free from weeds. The weeds to be feared are the perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle and wild oats. The latter can be guarded against by using clean seed, crushed oats and good cultivation. The first two can be guarded against by these factors also, but, besides these factors, it seems necessary to summer-fallow ever so often. Deep and early fall plowing will have the same effect as summer-fallowing but on a smaller scale, hence it is found necessary to use extra power in order to plow deep in the fall. Sowing to permanent pasture, clover or timothy has been found to be a good remedy to check and kill out the weeds and where this is done summer-fallowing is not essential. Mixed farming is carried on only to a limited extent at the start of the farm, but a herd is built up of dairy cattle and the raising of colts as the years go on that will require mixed farming to a larger extent every year.



3RD YEAR OUTLINE CUT II 1912

	CR	DR.
MAR 20, '12 MONEY TO HAND	120	
HAYLAND 1911-12		40
TREE		10
GROceries		40
BY WHEAT (100 BU) + 200 (BU) @ 30¢	4000	
THRESHING WHEAT, OATS + BARLEY		1625
LUMBER FOR POULTRY 1911		500
UNEXPECTED EXPENSES		200
FUEL		45
HIRED HELP		250
BY OATS (100 BU) + BARLEY (300 BU)	4800	
TAXES		40
PAYMENT ON FARM (2000) WITH INT		2500
BALANCE		190
TOTAL	4450	4150

INVENTORY.

	Cr. \$	Dr. \$
March 20th, 1912		
Money to hand	120	
Debt on farm		3000
Value of farm	12000	
Seed grain and feed		700
Live stock (plus increase)		2400
Machinery (less depreciation)		500
Household effects		700
To net worth		13420
Total	16420	16420

The Time To Work.

The old theory that one hour of sleep before midnight is worth two hours after may be at the bottom of the newest theory of effective work. At any rate, Professor Victor Hallopeau, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, says that the best intellectual work can be accomplished between midnight and dawn. His explanation follows:

The true secret of long-continued, valuable brain work is to cut the night in two. The scholar, the inventor, the financier, the literary creator, should be asleep every night by 10, to wake again at, say, 2 in the morning. Three hours' work,

from 2 to 5, in the absolute tranquility of the silent hours, should mean the revealing of new powers, new possibilities, a wealth of ideas undreamed of under the prevailing system.

From 5 to 8 or 8.30 sleep again. Take up again the day's work; the brain will still be saturated with the mental fruits of the night-vigil, there will be no effort in putting into practice or carrying further what was planned or begun those few hours before.

The habit may be hard to acquire, but mechanical means of waking at first will induce the predisposition.

Loti has long had the habit of

so working and declares his best thoughts, his clearest intellectual vision, his choicest phrases, come to him when he works fresh from sleep, with the world still in dreamland about him.

With such authority to rest upon, there is no reason to doubt that ambitious students will quickly increase the demand for midnight oil.

Many a man who boasts of being conservative simply lacks in courage.

With practical ability combine foresight and imagination.

When you fail it is usually safe to blame yourself alone; besides, such a conclusion will tend to spur you on to greater efforts.

The secret of getting what is wanted is found in moving forward continuously. For all things desired lie on ahead.

The man who has faith and confidence in himself always applies his talents more fully and more effectively.

Aim at greater results with less work. Most people work too much. We all need more time for play.