

time this was accomplished the haying season would again be calling us to the swamp. We would, as before, camp close to the scene of action, and, having prepared another winter's supply of hay, hasten home. Owing to the increased acreage in, it might not be possible to backset all of the hundred acres, but as much as possible would be replowed; any that might be left, would be given two more strokes of the disk harrows. I would purchase an eight foot binder and endeavor to keep it working as many hours each day as possible, during the harvest season, for which purpose the teams would be changed once every day. Another man would need to be hired to help with the stooking, for it is poor management to try and save money at this season of the year through not employing sufficient labor.

There being several farmers in the district who possess threshing outfits, it would not be difficult to have the grain threshed from the stook as soon as it was ready. Two more portable granaries would need to be built, each capable of holding 1,200 to 1,300 bushels. If possible I would load two cars with wheat at Youill siding and store the rest. With average weather conditions, a crop of about thirty bushels of wheat per acre could be expected off the new land. Having a larger harvest season, the possibilities of doing very much fall plowing would not be very great and yet with two gang plows a hundred acres might readily be turned over.

My second winter would be spent similarly to my first with the exception that I would have some wheat, the great paying crop, to haul to town, and with the first returns for the money and labor expended, my spirits would rise and I would look forward with delight to the next season.

Second Year's Account.

	Dr. \$	Cr. \$
By cash on hand		360
To one team and harness ..	440	
" One gang plow	80	
" Second repayment on plow	40	
" Second repayment on disk ..	65	
" Second repayment on wagon ..	40	
" Second repayment on mower	40	
" One binder	175	
" One disk harrow	60	
" One wagon	90	
" Lumber for two portable granaries ..	200	
" Twine	65	
" Threshing 4800 bus. wheat, 2250 bus. oats ..	400	
" One man's wages for 7 months ..	220	
" One man's wages for 1 month ..	50	
" One set sleighs	25	
" Groceries and dry goods ..	250	
" Interest on value of land, \$8000	480	
" Interest on capital, \$5000	300	
By 4400 bus. wheat sold at 80 cents		3520
To repayment of loan	500	
" Cash on hand	360	
	\$3880	\$3880

Third Year.

With the return of spring, all nature revives and is glad. As soon as the warm rays of the sun commence to thaw the snow so long held in winter's cold embrace, a feeling of restlessness seizes hold of all who live and work close to nature. On the farm everything is got in readiness for that rush which commences whenever the veil permits.

For my third summer's work I would again engage a man for the season. It would be necessary to particularly hasten our work this spring as we would have the whole farm to sow down—220 acres of wheat and 100 acres of oats, and probably some spring plowing to do as well. I believe that the whole half section would be sown before the first of June for having no heavy work for the horses during the summer they could endure a little extra urging in the spring. On a strip, fifteen to 20 acres in extent, lying directly north of the barn yard I would sow (with wheat as a nurse crop) a good grass mixture. This would serve me as a pasture in future years.

Having all my land under cultivation, I would each year follow a systematic plan for the improvement of the homestead and would commence by fencing that part of the farm which I intended to summer-fallow the following season. This I would continue until I had divided the land into three fields of a hundred acres each, leaving twenty acres in the centre for pasture and farm yard.

With this plan in view, I would during my third summer fence the south-west hundred acres, along with the twenty-acre strip which was sown to grass in the spring. As will be seen from the diagram, the pasture would connect with each of the three hundred-acre fields, and thus in the three year rotation, which I would follow, the stock would always be allowed to roam over the summer-fallow, packing it down and keeping down many weeds which might spring up. My rotation for several years at any rate would be: Summer-fallow, followed by wheat, followed by oats and barley, after which I would summer-fallow again. My reason for adopting this system, is because there is little doubt, that the limiting factor in crop production is moisture, and by repeated fallowing this can be preserved, while the essential plant nutrients may be restored by manuring.

Having finished the fencing and having taken the annual trip to the hay swamp, we would again be ready to command harvest operations. Another binder would probably have to be purchased and a man engaged for the stooking. One of the teamsters would also assist with the stooking from

time to time. The grain would again be threshed from the stook and probably two cars loaded with wheat, directly from the separator, as well as one car of oats. The remainder of the grain would be stored in the portable granaries.

The hundred acres which would be sown to wheat the next spring would have to be plowed in the fall, besides as much of the oat land as possible. The winter would probably be spent like the two previous winters in hauling wheat to town and bringing home firewood and hay.

You might wonder why I have not mentioned cattle or pigs at all? It is because during my first two years I would not have any. The main object at the outset is to get quick returns for the money invested and nothing will accomplish this so well as wheat sown on virgin prairie. In the fall of my third season I would invest in two pure-bred shorthorn heifers of some milking strain and in the following spring some pigs would be purchased. These would form the nucleus for a live stock department which in later years would, I hope, assist in raising the profits of the farm.

The above is the three years program which I would endeavor to work out if I had the opportunity. It may appear to be too theoretical but I am convinced that with the three essentials to success which I mentioned at the outset and average conditions, the proposition could be solved in practice as well as it appears to be solved on paper.

Third Year's Accounts.

	Dr. \$	Cr. \$
By cash on hand		360
To one binder	175	
" Twine	100	
" Threshing 6300 bus. wheat and 4500 bus. oats ..	530	
" Grass seed	50	
" Lumber for one granary	100	
" Two heifers	100	
" Wire and post for fencing	140	
" One man's wages for 7 months ..	250	
" One man's wages for 2 months ..	90	
" Groceries and dry goods ..	300	
" Interest on value of land	480	
" Interest on capital invested, \$4500 ..	270	
By sale of 5100 bus. of wheat		4080
" Sale of 2500 bus. oats, at 30 cents		750
To repayment of loan with interest	1830	
" Cash on hand	775	
	\$8190	\$8190

Inventory.

At the commencement of my operations I had ..	
Land to the value of	\$8000
Cash	3000
Cash on loan to the value of ..	2000
Total	\$13000

At the end of the third year I possessed ..	
3200 acres land to the value of ..	\$9600
3 horses valued at	1500
2 cows valued at	100
Implement valued at \$1080, with 20 per cent. off for depreciation ..	864

Building valued at \$900, with 20 per cent. off for depreciation ..	720
Fence valued at	180
Seed wheat and oats valued at ..	130
Three years' interest on invested capital	1600
Harness, tools, etc., valued	150
Cash in hand	775
Total	\$15579

The Doctrine of Taking Things Easy.

By the Rev. A. K. Boyd, of Scotland. Let me briefly sum up my philosophy of getting on in the world. It is this: A wise man will not set his heart on getting on and will not push very much to get on. It is not worth while to push. The whole machinery that tends to earthly success is so capricious and uncertain in its action that no man can count upon it, and no wise man will. A chance word, a look, the turning of a straw, may make your success or mar it.

A man meets you in the street and asks: "Who is the man for such a place?" great or small. You suddenly think of somebody and say: "He is the man," and the thing is settled. A hundred poor fellows are disappointed. You did not know about them or their names did not occur to you. You put your hand into a hat and drew out a name. You stuck a hook into your memory and this name came out. And that has made the man's fortune.

It is not worth while to push or scheme or dodge for worldly success. If we do not do so, we shall succeed exactly as well, and we shall save ourselves much that is wearisome and degrading.

What We May Fret About.

As school boys, we fret — because we are compelled to go to school—or because, perhaps, we cannot go.

As beginners in business, we worry—because we are not older — because we work too many hours.

As full-fledged business men, we worry—because we are not younger — because there are not more hours in which to work.

And so it goes. To worry is human — a part of every man's life.

But as we grow, we see that the worries of yesterday crowd out those of the day before—only to be crowded out, themselves, by those of to-day. And we realize that the worries of the past have not been real troubles at all, but supposed ones.

So since we must fret, let us make fretting helpful — productive of new ideas and plans. Since we must worry, let us not worry ourselves into idleness and hopelessness, but into initiative and accomplishment.