

necessary for him to go to town he was hauling out material for the buildings, and later wire and posts for fencing the place. The type of fence he decides to put up is composed of three strands of barbed wire with good cedar posts three rods apart, and a smaller willow post between each two cedar posts, with the corners well set and braced. This type of fence is much used in this locality and answers all requirements. The place will require about 700 rods of fencing, which costs \$150; this includes fencing a 60 acre pasture near the buildings. He erects the fence at once after the spring seeding is completed. During the fence building the horses

have a chance to rest some and to gain a little flesh before entering on the hard summer's work. The young farmer also takes a few days now to move into the new house and to do a few of the odd jobs which are always waiting to be done.

The grain is growing well and in order to be more sure of returns from it the farmer takes out hail insurance which is both safe and inexpensive. This young farmer realizes the value of getting returns from the land as quickly as possible and as he has a little spare money he contracts to have 100 acres broken, with horses, at \$3 per acre. The work to be done during May and June, which is the best time for breaking as the ground is moist and the young grass roots are still tender.

During the spring and summer his live stock has been increased by the birth of two colts, a calf and a litter of six pigs, all of which are from the very best pure bred sires in the locality. The farmer is very particular about the kind of stock he breeds his female animals to and so he often obtains young stock which are superior to their dams. By using a little forethought, he has one cow freshen in the spring and the other in the fall thus insuring plenty of milk to use all the year.

He keeps working on the contract breaking, during the summer, double discing and planking it in order to conserve the soil moisture and rot the sod down. As this would not keep him busy all the time, he starts breaking on another field and by the first of July, when the contract breaking is completed, he has broken 25 acres, besides partly working down all the breaking.

The first part of July is spent in discing and harrowing the



A Crop too heavy for the Binder. It had to be mowed

breaking and the latter part in making hay. He puts up 30 tons of hay which with the ample pasture and straw from the crop will be sufficient to feed what stock he has. The horses are turned out on the pasture at night all summer and this requires much less hay for feeding.

At this time a plan of the farm would be as follows:

	B'd's	Spring Wheat 20 Acres
Pasture 60 Acres		Oat's 30 Acres
		Barley 10 Acres
		Breaking 25 Acres
Prairie and Hay Land 75 Acres		Breaking 100 Acres

After haying he puts a little extra work on 75 acres of the breaking and sows it to fall wheat between August 8th and 15th; sowing one bushel per acre about 1½ to 2 inches deep as a recent rain had made the soil moist.

ner as to dry out thoroughly and quickly.

Soon the barley and oat harvest come and these are tended to much the same manner.

Then a good fire guard is plowed around the fields to prevent any prairie or stubble fires

doing damage to the small but very important crop.

Having a little room to spare in the barn he builds some bins, to hold the threshed grain, in there instead of going to the expense of putting up permanent granaries this year. He was very fortunate in getting his threshing done as soon as the grain was ready and was well pleased with the results which were as follows:

Wheat, 20 acres yielding 27 bus. ....	540 bus.
Oats, 30 acres yielding 55 bus. ....	1650 bus.
Barley, 10 acres yielding 34 bus. ....	340 bus.
Total .....	2530 bus.

The cost of threshing was 8 cents per bus. for wheat, and 6 cents per bus. for oats and barley, a total of \$62.60. All the farmer had to do was to haul the grain from the threshing machine to the granary.

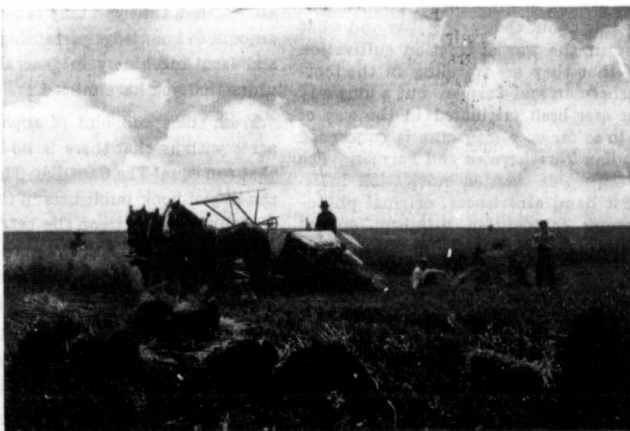
Having threshed early, the price of wheat was still high, and he sells what he wont need for feed and seed the following spring for 85 cents per bushel. In selling grain he always keeps out plenty for feeding purposes and also enough to use as seed for the next crop.

After the wheat is marketed he buys a 14-inch gang stubble plow and at once commences plowing the wheat stubble. On an average he plows two and a half acres per day and then before he stops work at night he always harrows down that day's plowing so as to retain the soil moisture. In plowing stubble, he always tries to turn up just a little new soil, thus preventing a hard "sole" forming in the bottom of the furrows.

Here the land usually freezes about the middle of November and by this time he has all the stubble land plowed and harrowed down fairly smooth. Very cold weather is seldom experienced here before the latter part of December so most of the arrangements for the winter can be completed after the plowing is finished. Here the farmers do

not stable their stock in the day time unless in very stormy weather. But instead they are allowed to run out on the pasture and feed on the stubble fields and straw piles, thus utilizing much scattered grain and course feed that would otherwise be wasted. The snow is seldom deep enough to prevent the animals grazing, and the outdoor exercise keeps them in the best of health.

When these arrangements have been completed, the farmer takes life a little more easy every day, and by spring he has carefully overhauled the machinery and harness, repairing them where needed; the manure from the barn has been hauled out and scattered



The time when the Farmer's worry begins to leave

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