HAYING TOOLS.

Sleds In the Hayfield—Hay Rakes—Tracks and Track Ropes.

Mr. S. of Paulding county, O., says that when hay is to be stacked in the field he uses sleds 8 feet wide by 12 feet long, with runners made of 2 by 6 inch plank. This sled has a light sliding platform, and one horse is hitched to each sled. He can generally find a boy who will ride the horse for the fun there is in it. One man in the field pitches the hay on to the sled, and one man at the stack pitches it off. In this way quick and easy work is made of stacking. The three inch tire wagon or truck makes the best hay wagon. It runs easier than the narrow tires and can be used with less injury on soil and grass. Mr. S. believes in feeding the hay on the farm and considers it a mistake to sell the hay, although it is often a great temptation to do so.

A reader in Toledo says that the revolving hay rake is better for the meadow than the spring tooth, as it does not tear up the roots of grass. For a new meadow he would use a revolving rake, although it does not glean as cleanly as does the sulky. This man says that timothy is very sensitive to odors and foul atmosphere and should not be stored in a mow close to a hog-pen or other strong smelling places. Strange to say, he does not value clover hay highly, except for cows, and even for cows he would dampen and sprinkle with bran before feeding. He wants a boy or two up in the haymow to tramp the hay as it is put in.

A reader in Michigan says that steel hay tracks do not take well in his locality, as they get out of shape. Wooden tracks are largely used. There is some bother with track ropes when first put up, as they stretch a good deal. One man doctored his rope by hitching one end of it to a large tree and the other end to a good span of horses. He let them pull on it all they could about ten times, and that took the stretch out of it, so that they had no further trouble.

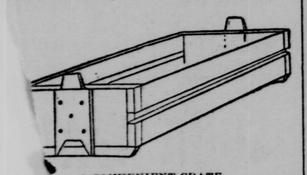
In addition to the foregoing summaries of opinions from its correspondents The Rural New Yorker tells that on parts of Long Island hay farmers make a barn of peculiar construction. The sides are composed of doors. Beginning at one end, loads are driven through and dumped into the barn. When one space is filled, loads are driven through the next door, and so on until the whole barn is full of hay. These barns are built long and wide enough for an entire load to be driven in.

Hay Prospects.

With another record breaking hay crop in prospect and consequent low prices on all low grades and inferior qualities farmers must begin early to realize the fact that in order to reap the best results and highest market prices hay, especially timothy, must be cut early and a greater amount of attention given to curing and gathering it in. The past season's experience must have been disastrous one to producers, so far as the hay crop was concerned, as the majority no doubt found that their poor hay, which constituted a large proportion of their holdings, realized very little if any profit on the time, labor and money invested. Low and inferior qualities of hay of last year were a drug on the market, and as no inconsiderable bulk of this class of hay is still in the hands of farmers, mainly because there was no demand for it and because of low prices ruling, and considering that the coming crop is likely to be of enormous proportions, poor hay will no doubt rule as low as and in all probability lower than last season's prices, says The Hay Trade Journal.

Marketing Tomatoes.

A correspondent of The Country Gentleman recommends a package which exposes the most fruit to view. Providing it is not larger than a half bushel it gives better satisfaction and obtains better prices. He says: I am using a crate of my own devising, which exposes one-third of the contents and holds a half bushel. In packing we put the firmest fruit at the bottom and the ripest on top, packed in layers very much as California fruit comes to our markets. Some of my readers will say they cannot afford to take the trouble to pack tomatoes in this way. Neither could I if I had to market them in bushel baskets in the open market in competition with some careless, slovenly market gardeners who have no repu-



A CONVENIENT CRATE.

tation at stake and seem to care more for the number of bushels they bring to market than for the quality of the same. I sell all our tomatoes direct to the consumers, and I find that they appreciate the care we take and are willing to pay us for the same.

The crate with is a sketch of the crate I use is 16 inches long, 12 inches wide, 6 inches deep, inside measurement; sides and bottom, three-eighths spruce; ends, five-eighths spruce; upright cleat one-half inch thick, 3 inches wide. These crates can be piled one on top of the other without injury to the fruit, as there is a space of one inch between the cover of the bottom crate and the bottom of the one above. Our crates are neatly painted and stenciled with name and address and name of farm and are returned when empty. We find them very convenient for carrying other produce in the peddling wagon.

The lawn should be kept close cropped except during the dry summer months when the roots should not be exposed to the burning rays of the sun.

HOG CHOLERA.

Points on the Character and Treatment of the Disease.

Symptoms of hog cholera are not to be mistaken. It begins with a chill, and any time an animal is found hidden away in his bedding, shivering, averse to moving, or in the later stage with a rising temperature, take the case in hand at once, or you will certainly run a good chance of being out one hog. Get the rest of the animals away at once and watch closely for new cases. A cholera case will cough, the eyes will run, and the skin will be reddened in blotches. Soon after the beginning of the attack diarrhea will set in, the discharge being watery and offensive in the extreme.

The germs of cholera are spread in many ways. It is possible that they float in the air. They are certainly carried by the feet of man, by loafing dogs, possibly by birds, especially the scavengers, crows and buzzards.

Prevention is vastly easier than cure. Keep the pigs' quarters clean. They are no fonder of filth than other animals. Let them have clean mud to wallow in. They do it only to keep insects away, flies, mosquitoes, etc. Finally, dear brethren, don't shut hogs up in a dirty pen, stuff them with corn and expect them to stay in good health.

Hogs will root over and over the mound where brush has been burned and devour every bit of charred wood left. This is a hint that careless farmers disregard quite continuously. Hogs need wood ashes and charcoal and should be furnished with them in plenty.

Put salt where the stock can get at it all the time. Then they will eat just what they need, and you will not have to go to bed worrying some night because it was your day to salt and you forgot it.—Land and a Living.

Educate Young Horses at Home.

An Illinois farmer and horse breeder who always has on hand a lot of likely young horses and does an unusual amount of driving around on the roads last year had in his pasture a pair of large, handsome geldings, full brothers, 3 and 4 years old. For his road driving he used his jaded farm horses, allowing the fine, big geldings to ruminate in idleness. Toward fall he concluded to sell the geldings, and after hitching them to the farm wagon a few times led them "to town" and sold them to the local buyer for $200 or less. The purchaser put a good set of harness on them, hitched them to his road wagon a few times, took them in hand and taught them a "thing or two," and in about ten days sold them for $400 or $500. A wealthy city gentleman was the purchaser, and, with their education still further advanced, these geldings are now the handsomest and highest class team in the central states and would doubtless sell for $2,000.

Such instances are plentiful, and if breeders and farmers would pay more attention to educating their young horses for the road and street and spend less time and money in trying to develop speed they would make a great deal more money and derive a great deal more satisfaction from the operation. In this day and age an uneducated horse is just as objectionable as an uneducated person.—Tennessee Farmer.

Clover For Pigs.

The value of clover for pigs is very little while it is in its green state. Despite all that is said about the happiness of "pigs in clover" it is a fact that well bred pigs will degenerate more rapidly when turned into clover to graze than they will on any other feed. The pig's stomach is small, and most of its food must contain nutrition in condensed form. In all its early growth clover is very innutritious. It is at its best when in full blossom, but to turn pigs into clover at this time would be to waste much more than they would eat. Hogs will go through the piece eating off the heads of the clover and so soiling the remainder of the plant that nothing else will touch it. The only way in which clover can be profitably fed to hogs is to make hay of good bright clover, chop this in small bits and give only each day in winter as much as will be eaten. This will be a small amount daily, but to fattening hogs this small ration of cut clover each day is of great importance to keep the digestive organs in good condition.

Better Prices For Beef.

Present indications point to higher prices for prime, well fattened beef cattle before fall, as there have not been as many stockers and feeders taken to the larger ranges as usual, and few of them will be fit to sell until late, as they will need corn to finish off, after being grass fed, to make them sell well. The stock in hand has been reduced to a considerable extent by the fattening of much young stock that heretofore has been kept a year longer before putting into market. If cattle now in pasture can be finished off in September or even October, prospects are good for the feeders to obtain a fair profit. With this in view, it will pay to feed liberally and to strive to force an extra growth to reach the earlier fall market, or such are the indications now.—American Cultivator.

Beef In the Southwest.

It appears to become gradually plain that nowhere in this Union can beef be grown better or cheaper than in the southwest. There food in the shape of cottonseed meal and rough forage is abundant and inexpensive. Shelter is little needed. If the young beeves get a good start there and are then shipped farther north to be finished off, it will be right profitable. In many parts of the south the starting and finishing can both be done cheaply.

Food For Ewes.

For ewes about to drop their lambs the best food is none too good. Give them good hay, with a few roots every day, if they are at hand, and some wheat bran if it seems to be needed to keep them in proper condition.

TO CURE WRINKLES.

How to Remove the Marks of Age and Care From the Countenance.

Wrinkles are creases in the skin, the result of a loss of natural elasticity of the skin and of the habitual retention of the part in a particular attitude, says The Voice. Wrinkles are to the physician a valuable means of diagnosis. For example, wrinkles across the center of the body in front indicate a habitual stooped position in sitting. Two or three very deep wrinkles are not infrequently found. Such wrinkles as these, however, are seldom the source of solicitude on the part of the patient.

The wrinkles that the physician is usually called upon to cure are those of the face. These wrinkles also are indicative of habitual attitudes, and the face being the organ of expression the facial attitude or expression applies to a corresponding attitude of mind. For example, one class of wrinkles indicates a habitual mental attitude of worry, another a habitual expression of scorn, another amiability, another hate, etc. From this it appears that wrinkles, at least wrinkles of the face (and in fact the same is true of all wrinkles), are more than skin deep and involve not only the body, but the character.

The cure of wrinkles, then, is a matter which first of all concerns the character. The habitual attitude of mind, which has left its mark upon the skin in the shape of wrinkles, must be changed. It must be replaced by a mental attitude of a marked character. For example, in the case of a face marred by wrinkles produced by a scowling expression the skin must be smoothed out by the cultivation of an opposite state of mind, by which means the muscles of expression will be made to pull the skin into such a shape that the undesirable character marks will disappear. In short, unpleasant wrinkles must be got rid of by the cultivation of wrinkles of an opposite character.

Much can be done by the aid of massage to restore the flexibility of the skin and to stretch and draw the facial covering into a more desirable form.

How to Broil Chicken a la Delmonico.

Procure two very fine tender spring chickens, singe, draw, wipe neatly and cut the heads off, then split them without separating and place them on a dish. Season with a pinch of salt, half a pinch of pepper and one tablespoonful of sweet oil. Turn them well in the seasoning. Put them to broil for nine minutes on each side. Prepare small toasts on a hot dish. Arrange the two broiled chickens over, spread half a gill of maitre d'hotel butter on the top and decorate with six thin slices of broiled bacon.

How to Prevent Paralysis.

Threatened paralysis is not a thing to be very greatly afraid of. Paralysis generally does not threaten, but makes its appearance without threatening and without warning. Paralysis is not hereditary, but there may be a hereditary tendency to certain forms of paralysis. The only way to cure a tendency to disease is to build up and fortify the general health in every way possible. It is not best to live in constant fear of a paralytic stroke or something of that sort, as this will be a very efficient means of bringing to pass the very thing apprehended. Numb sensations, tingling sensations, etc., are seldom precursors of paralysis, although often thought to be such. They are usually the result simply of disordered digestion, giving rise to disturbance of the sympathetic nerve.

How to Bake Turnip.

Wash and peel one large turnip, slice and leave in cold water two hours. Then boil in salted water till tender. Drain, lay in the baking dish and dust with powdered cracker crumbs. Pour over this a white sauce made as follows: Put in a saucepan one heaping teaspoonful of butter and one of flour and stir until it boils. Add one-half pint of milk, taking care to stir till it is well blended. Brown the turnips in a very hot oven.

How to Make Violet Jelly.

Make a pint and a half of clear lemon jelly. Use any gelatin preferred. Have a bunch of deep colored violets—pick out the perfect ones. Rinse a mold in water and stand on cracked ice. Pour a half inch of jelly on the bottom and let stand until partly set, then carefully insert in the thickening jelly a number of the violets. Have them upright, but remember that when they are served their positions will be reversed. When the layer is quite firm, add a second, inserting the violets as before, and so continue until the jelly is used. This should be prepared the morning it is served, so as to guard against change in the color of violet petals.

How to Relieve Neuralgia.

Facial neuralgia yields quickly in most instances to the following treatment: Heat a soapstone or flatiron hot, roll it in a cloth, wet the hot side with hot water and turn on it a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint. Lay the face against this. Cover the head with flannel and go to sleep.

How to Cook Calf's Head.

Boil one-half of a calf's head, one small onion, in which stick three cloves, one carrot, sliced, and one bay leaf in three quarts of water. When tender, remove the head, strain the stock and set aside to cool. Brown one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour in the chafing dish, add one quart of stock, the skin and tongue of the calf's head cut in dice. When boiling hot, turn into a tureen over three slices of lemon, two hard boiled eggs sliced, the juice of one-half lemon, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce.

How to Prepare Onion Puree.

To 1½ cupfuls of onions boiled and rubbed through a sieve add one-third of a cup of cream, the yolks of two eggs. Salt and pepper to taste. Beat together thoroughly and reheat before serving.

SUMMER OUTINGS.

Personally-Conducted Tours va Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the summer and early autumn of 1898:—

To the North (including Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga and a daylight ride through the Highlands of the Hudson), July 26 and August 16. Rate, $100 for the round trip from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, covering all expenses of a two-weeks' trip. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Yellowstone Park and the Trans-Mississippi Exposition on a special train of Pullman sleeping, compartment, observation, and dining cars, allowing eight days in "Wonderland" and two days at Omaha, September 1. Rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; $230 from Pittsburg.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15, and 29, at rate of $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins on the return trip.

Two ten-day tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Virginia Hot Springs, Richmond, and Washington, September 28 and October 19. Rate, $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

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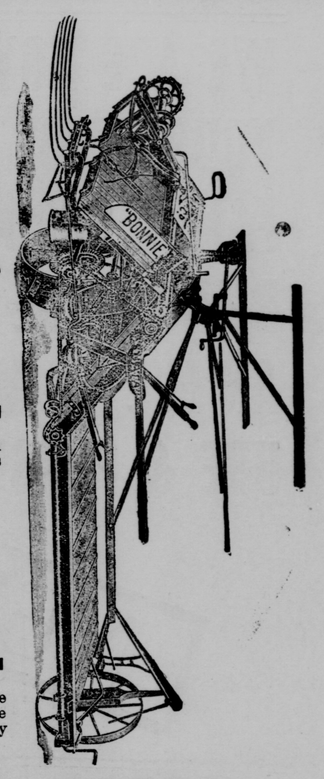
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