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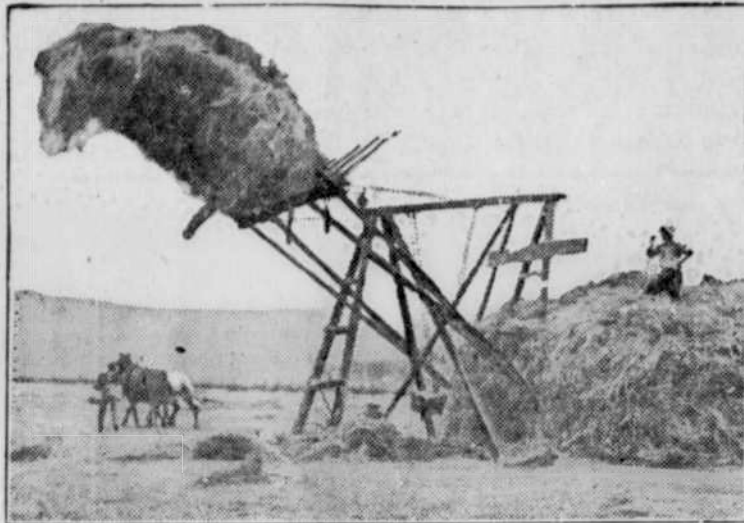
The Brain and the Stomach.
"Wouldn't that woman give you your dinner for sawin' up a pile of wood?" asked Meandering Mike.
"Yes," answered Plodding Pete.
"But I called the deal off. As soon as I looked at the woodpile I lost my appetite."

Misunderstanding.
"Poor old Smyth got into trouble with his wife by a memorandum she found in his pocket from the mechanic who repaired his machine at the office."

"How could she resent that?"
"The memorandum was for supplying his typewriter with a new dog."

Something Lacking.
"I've pencils, pens and paper white, Frasers and a quart of ink. What a great poem I now might write. Could I but contrive to think."

USE LABOR TO BEST ADVANTAGE



The Stacker is a Modern Implement Utilizing Horse Labor for Putting the Hay on the Stack.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The hay crop, even when the labor supply is normal, causes more worry, anxiety, and disappointment than any other crop. The time for harvesting is comparatively short. Other crops require attention at the same time. And the weather is to be reckoned with.

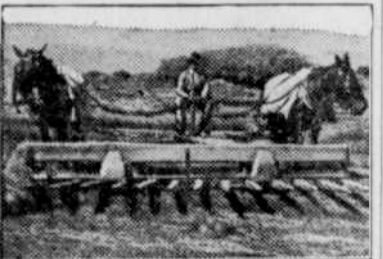
A great deal of labor is wasted every year during hay harvest, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, not because of actual idleness on the part of the workers, but because labor is expended unnecessarily on operations that do not utilize it to the best advantage. If an old method can be superseded by a new one that will enable the same number of men to accomplish more work in the same length of time, or fewer men to accomplish the same work in the same length of time, it will mean more hay saved, more profit to the farmer, and a better condition for the country.

Shift Burden from Man to Horse.

Although there is a scarcity of man labor, there are still plenty of horses on most farms, and herein largely lies the solution of the problem. On farms where considerable hay is grown methods must be adopted by which the greater part of the heavy labor is done by horses. This will necessitate the general use of certain types of labor-saving machinery, some of them not so common in the East, which have been thoroughly tested and proved satisfactory in the western part of the United States. The small hay grower, however, need not make a very heavy investment in new haying apparatus, for by rearranging the working of his crew and using a little more horse labor for the hard work he can add considerably to the efficiency of his crew.

Here are some suggestions made by the specialists for avoiding of labor in haying.

Do not run two or more mowers close together. If the front mower has any trouble that causes it to stop, all of the mowers usually wait while repairs are made on one. There is a tendency, also, for drivers to waste



A Four-Wheeled Push Rake.

too much time talking when they stop occasionally to let the teams rest. A good practice when two or more machines are used is for each driver to lay off a "land" for himself and work independently, so there will be no interference from other machines.

Side Delivery Rake is Best.

Do not turn hay by hand. It is too costly. The cheapest and most efficient way of stirring hay in the windrow is with a two-horse tedder. One man with a tedder will do more work than 12 men stirring with hand forks. It is not even necessary to have a man to run the tedder. A boy big enough to drive a team will do just as much work.

A one-horse rake operated by a man makes raking very costly. A two-horse sulky rake is better, but the side-delivery rake is best. When curing is done in the swath and a hay loader is used, the crew can start taking the hay from the windrow as soon as the side delivery has made one double windrow across the field. If the sulky rake is used, the crew will have to wait until the rake has gone several times across the field. In this matter the extent of the haying operations has to be considered, of course. On very small farms the use of the side-delivery rake might not be economy.

If the weather is clear and the hay is in proper condition, there will be no necessity for hay caps or for further labor till the hay is hauled. But hay caps will pay for themselves in one year when the weather is bad. They are more especially needed with clover, alfalfa, and pea vines, all of which cure slowly.

If hay is to be bunched, the hand method is too expensive. A two-horse sulky rake can bunch 30 acres or more a day and a boy can drive it just as well as a man. Even more labor can be saved, however, by using the push rake to bunch hay after it has been raked into the windrow. It is a good

plan to have two men working together to round up the bunches, since more can be accomplished than when each works alone.

It is a waste of time to pitch hay onto a small hayrack on a high-wheeled wagon. Use a large hayrack on a low-wheeled wagon.

Loading hay with pitchforks is the hardest, slowest, and most expensive way. The men are working constantly, but the horses are doing nothing most of the time. If a loader is used, the hardest part of the work is done by the horses and the men can handle about 30 per cent more hay.

Save Labor on the Stack.

The push rake furnishes the most economical method of hauling hay to the stack, barn, or hay press if the distance is not much more than one-fourth of a mile. One man, or a boy with a good push rake and a team used to the work will handle three times as much hay as two men with a small rack on a high-wheeled wagon.

Stacking hay with a push rake and an overshot stacker mounted on wheels eliminates nearly all of the back breaking work of the old pitchfork method. With a yield of 1000 to 1500 and a half tons to the acre, two men on the stack can easily handle all the hay brought in by three push rakes accomplishing a vast saving in labor and hay over the pitchfork method. Another method not so good but still vastly better than the pitchfork method is a stacker equipped with a double harpoon fork. The outfit can be made at home and will cost very little compared with the labor it saves, but harder work is necessary to get the hay on the stack than with the overshot stacker.

When hay is to be baled from the field, one man by working in the afternoon, can round up enough hay which has been bunched by push rakes to keep the press going next morning until the dew is gone from the hay in the windrow. When the hay is not thus rounded up the crew will lose two hours or more on mornings when there is a heavy dew.

Carelessness in setting the press may result in loss of labor. When the press is properly set two men can get plenty of hay to it from the stack.

REDUCE LOSSES IN SHIPPING

More Careful Handling in Harvesting and Packing Spinach is Urged by Specialists.

Losses in long-distance shipments of spinach can be greatly reduced by careful handling in harvesting and packing together with effective refrigeration in transit, according to specialists of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Decay and deterioration in transit caused by the development of slimy soft rot cause serious losses to shippers in some sections.

"This decay develops rapidly in transit when temperature conditions are favorable," say investigators of the bureau. "It starts at places where the leaves have been bruised or wounded, and it very frequently follows attacks of blight or other field diseases. Other causes of deterioration in transit are yellowing and wilting of the leaves. Prompt handling and shipment at a low temperature largely reduce losses from these causes."

When barrels are used, it is advisable to scatter crushed ice in several layers through the container, a large layer being placed on top of the spinach next to the barrel head. Holes bored in the bottom of the barrel provide drainage. Shipments in baskets or crates carry best with a layer of crushed ice in the center of the container and another layer on top of the spinach just under the cover.

CHIEF CAUSE OF SWARMING

Lack of Ventilation and Space for Queen Bee to Lay Eggs Encourage Restlessness.

The main causes leading to swarming are lack of ventilation, lack of space for the queen bee to lay eggs, insufficient room for storing honey, and over-abundance of drones or a queen bee that has become too old. To prevent swarming, therefore, these conditions must be avoided, suggests the Extension Service beekeeping specialist. The queen alone is normally capable of laying eggs, and for this reason swarming is necessary to make new colonies and perpetuate the race. The old queen always comes out with the first swarm.

RIBBONS STRAY INTO BY-PATHS



RIBBONS continue to wander into various by-paths—most of them familiar, but always alluring. Having made a place for themselves in almost every article of women's and children's apparel, they proceeded to make themselves useful in all sorts of little furnishings for the home, and time adds to their popularity for making all these things.

There is a world of pretty things at the ribbon counter to tempt us to try our hands at making them, and few of them are difficult for the average needlewoman.

For the baby bonnet at the left of the group a wide, soft satin ribbon in cream color, blue or pink is chosen and shaped to fit the head by rows of shirrings. These form frills about the face and neck. The bonnet has a very soft interlining and a lining of very light, soft silk. Narrow satin ribbon makes the bridle which extends from side to side under the chin.

Wide and narrow ribbons are used for the child's hat shown at the right. The top crown and side crown are tucked in very narrow, hand-run tucks. Where they are joined straps

of narrow ribbon are placed and the same decoration is used for the edge of the brim—the straps overlapping. The same ribbon makes the hanging loops and ends at the back.

The sachet bags illustrated are made of satin ribbons in light colors. They are merely oblongs of ribbon, sewed together at the edges, stuffed with scented cotton and tied in a bundle with baby ribbon. Sometimes a tiny safety pin is fastened to the end of each sachet so that it can be quickly pinned in the dress or camisole.

Hemstitching and small tucks make the decoration for the camisole of wide ribbon, with shoulder straps of narrow ribbon and little clusters of chiffon roses adorn it. For the bags both plain and brocaded ribbons are used with celluloid mountings and ribbon handles. In the little coat or dress hanger, very narrow lace is used for embellishing the satin ribbon that is shirred to cover it. Plain satin ribbon is shirred to cover the pin-cushion that finishes the group, with narrow ribbon making the frill and bows, the flowers and cords that finish it.

To Swim or Not to Swim



THERE are bathing suits and bathing suits in materials and styles that differ considerably, designed to meet the needs of women who do more or less—considerably less—swimming. They may be conveniently classed as swimming suits, bathing suits and beach suits—and in buying them one has to bear in mind just what tests they will be put to.

The logical swimming suit is made of pure wool yarns firmly knitted, elastic and shaped to cling close to the figure. It should fit perfectly and hold its shape indefinitely. Such suits are to be had in new colorings and they consist of short close-fitting trunks reaching not quite to the knees and in an overgarment that is a little shorter than the trunks, sleeveless and having a round neck. They may slip on, or fasten on one shoulder. Half hose and stocking cap to match often accompany them and they are usually worn in two colors, as orange and black, blue and red, green and white, black and red and so on. Such suits

are for the real business of swimming and are concerned chiefly with being simple and substantial.

For the average woman a bathing suit spends considerably more of its time on the beach than in the water and is designed to be attractive as well as useful. Such a suit is pictured, made of a light-weight, woven wool and ornamented with braid. It has trunks somewhat longer than the overgarment and is pictured in black and white, worn with black silk stockings and white canvas shoes. There is a sash of the fabric that slips through slides and ties at the front and a pretty cap of rubberized cloth brightens up this very smart looking affair. It is not so close fitting as the regulation swimming suit—which fact often is advantageous to its wearer—and it is becoming.

Julia Bottomley
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