# Farm Implements and Conveniences

#### Rack for Sorting Apples

The method in general use here is to have a good packing table, say 12 fe's long by 3 feet wide, built of light ma-terial, as it has to be moved about tia apples may be well settled down and the orchard as picking proceeds. It should be on wheels. First cover this with a Ine on wheels. First cover this with a limbe straw, then a quilt made from any cheep material, and you have a soft table for the pickers to deposit the apples on; should also have a water-proof cover to use in case of rain or heavy dews at mights; this will protext laskers and all that is required in the work from rain. Next is needed a good plank to set the barrels proceed. The packing of the barrels proceed. The packer requires baskets with hinged



handles to empty his apples without handles to empty his apples without lorusing A paper cover is first use, it then two contrass faced in the harrel. After that the barrel is slightly slikes after each lasket is empiried. When first, if for immediate shypment, a false head well covered with scribe them down so that the proper head will go in without much preseng, and your apples will by: much proper nead will go in without much pressing, and your apples will be tight without bruising; if not for im-mediate shipment it is better not to press them at all, as they will have to press them at all, as they will have to have a few more put in to make up for skrinkage. It is impossible to ship ap ples in proper order at any time withow seeing that they are tight.—"Rural Ne e

## A Young Pig Protector

A great many pigs are lost at farrow-ing time; more, by far, than there would be if proper precautions were taken in the farrowing pens. Much of this loss is due to smothering, and by the mother



fording means for the young pigs to s or any network of the source of the source protection against the source. The end pieces, "e," are from six to eight inches high, and as wide as the protect-ing board, "a," which may be either six or eight inches wide. It will be found best to have this board extend all found best to have this board extend all the way around the farrowing pen, or on three sides at least. Where boards on three sides at least. Where board are not conventently at hand light pol are not conveniently at hand ogin por s may be used, or any other material that will serve the purpose of providing a suitable place, "b," where the pig may be protected.—Farmers' Review. .12

Tank for Dipping Sheep There are several plans for making a tank in which to dip sheep and if our has a flock of considerable size it is wise to obtain some of the plans that are of fered by manufacturers. If, however the flock is not large, a home-made af-fair is easily built and at comparatively small cost. A tank of this kind is made: as follows:

as follows: A convenient size is ten fert long, four feet wide and two and one-half fees deep. It should be made so that this tank containing the dip is reached by a slatted walk way leading down to at and another slatted walk feading up to the landing from which they go down, into the tank. There should be suffi-cient of the dip mixture placed in tice tank to cover the back of the animal who should be immersed for about one minute, then allowed to come up o the landing where the dip is squeezed.



out of the wool and the animal allowed

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## Measuring Hay in the Stack

Measuring Hay in the Stack The following rule and method of memory loss hay in the stack, and meeting how hay in the stack, and meeting how hay have here found effective: Measure the stack for length, width and the "over," To get the "over," throw a tape line over the stack at an average place, from the ground by ground, drawing it tightly. Multiply the width by the over and divide this result by four; multiply result of du-sion by the length for approximate cub-cal contents of stack. To reduce to toos, for hay that has stood in stack less than 30 days, divide cubical contents by 312; 2860 Example: Stack fields unes 17 feet wide as feet long, and 36 feet over. Stack has stood fifteen days. Multiply 17 by 6. equals 612, Divide 612 by 4. equals 153. Multiply 153 by length 5% equals 153. Multiply 153 by length 5% equals 153 tors in stack.

#### Cross-cut Saw Fitting

Cross-cut saw Fitting. The "Rurit New Yorker" illustrat-s a plan for stiffening an ordinary two-man cross-cut saw, so that is may be easily worked be one man. It consists of a strong stiff how, and the following directions are given: "Saw a slit in each end five or six inches long; take one saw handle off, and insert a plug



in one of the holes in the saw; slip one in one of the holes in the saw; slip one end of the how over the saw in front of plug, tie underneath with wire. Now bend the how in front of the handle, and tie as before, and you have an enlarged bucksaw that works well. If the how is strong it keeps the saw rigid, and it does not workble. Of course it cannot be worked in timber, as the how will ride on the log. Another thing to look to is to take a saw straight on the teeth, and not have the teeth too long. Have the teeth filed very bevelling so Have the teeth hied very bevening so as to bring as thin a cutting edge against the wood as possible. Do not file the rake teeth as short as you would if two men were to work it. men were to work 12

## Floor for Swine House

To do away with the old fashioned floor made of boards, which lasts only a short time, and which, when it b-comes worn, is more or less dangerous, the floor of cement can be constructed at small expense if built after the fo:

two and one-that teet, then fill in wid-stones of various sizes to the depth of two feet being careful to fill in all of the spaces between the larger stones with small stones; add einders to the depth of about four inches, then take a pice-of scantling and ram down hard the





hard stone and the cinders. Now make hard stone and the cinders. Now make the cement by taking one-third of best quality of cement and two-thirds of sharp and, mix thoroughly, but in mix-ing le careful that it is not too w-t, spread it so that it will carry away any moisture; an inch to each four feet is about the proper slant. Sometimes the same plan may be carried out by making the first layer of stone as indicate l, the second layer of gravel instead of the cinders and in the top layer composed

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# The Japanese Wheelbarrow

has hany auxiliages for possessed or our barrows. The tray is round in form, having beveled, tongued and grooved staves, held firmly together by irror hoops, which are sunk into grooves cut in the stave diagonally to prevent the hoops from getting out of place. The hoops are also provided with compres-sion springs at their end, which make an elastic hoop and act automatically in providing for contraction and expansion



of the staves that may occur after the barrow is made. This barrow carries the load in more compact form near the wheel and less weight at the handles, and admits of the contents being dumped either at the front or sides.