

appears as  
left rope  
for splic-  
44). The  
Fig. 165.  
ce to the  
o farther,  
sired, the  
r or even  
y finished  
as di-



130

results

ly for  
making  
emergency.  
length as  
re from  
a in the  
e point.  
the re-

Bend  
on the  
d the  
186).  
pass  
n the  
y the  
rough  
in  
long  
from

Fig.  
188.  
ance  
ong  
pe,  
fol-  
the  
for  
ose  
the  
ugh  
ig.

189. Just back to this crossing, raise the outside strand of the long end and pass the short end through from below, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 189, and pull up tightly, as in Fig. 188.

"Pass the long end through the eye and knot the short end, as in Fig. 190, if the halter is to be of the loose guard type. If a standard guard loop halter is desired, whip the short end to the long one, as in Fig. 191.

"To make a spliced halter, untwist the strands of the short end down to the mark C. Form the halter over the knee, as described above, and as indicated in Fig. 192. Raise the outside strand of the long end at D and pass downward under it the middle outside strand of the short end; pulling it down until mark C is at the crossing, as shown in Fig. 192. The strands should now be arranged exactly as shown in Fig. 180. Complete the splice as directed for the side splice, and then pass the long end through the eye, as in Fig. 193. Finish the end by whipping or by crowning.

"Emergency Rope Bridle or Halter.—In the southwestern parts of the United States this is known as a hackamore. The halter shown in Fig. 200 is known to sailors as a running turk's head, and it may be used in carrying a jug or other vessel of similar shape. Procure enough rope to make both bridle and reins; about forty feet will be required. Form a bight at the middle of the rope, and fold the end of the bight back, laying it over the straight ropes, as in Fig. 196. This forms two loops. Pass the left loop

MEASUREMENTS IN INCHES.

To be used for.

	End to A—standard guard or spliced type.	End to A—loose guard type.	
Sheep and small calves.	26	32 1/2	A to B.
Small cows	46	56 3/4	B to C.
Average cows	48	58 3/4	B to D.
Horses, large cows and bul's	53	64 3/4	

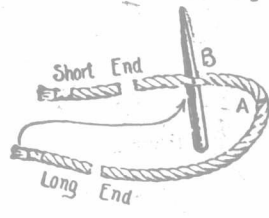


FIG. 186

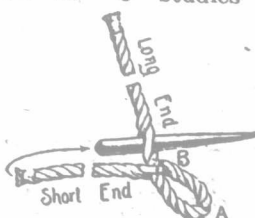


FIG. 187  
Rope Halter, Forming the Eye.

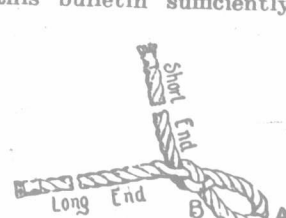


FIG. 188

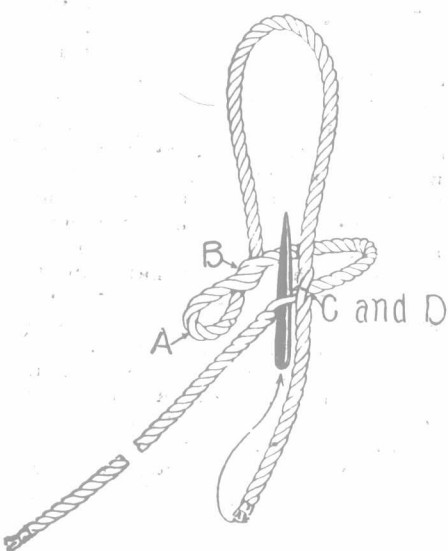


FIG. 189

Rope Halter, Loose Guard-loop Type.

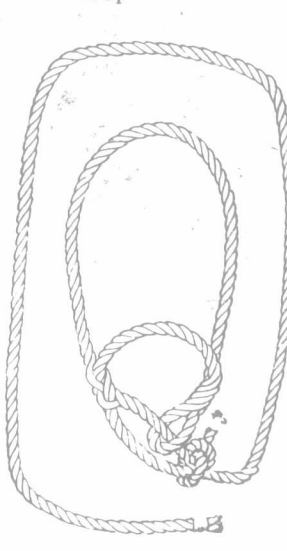


FIG. 190

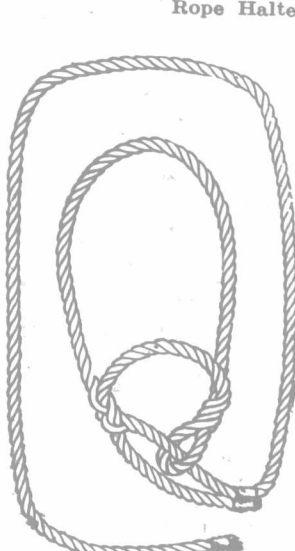


FIG. 191

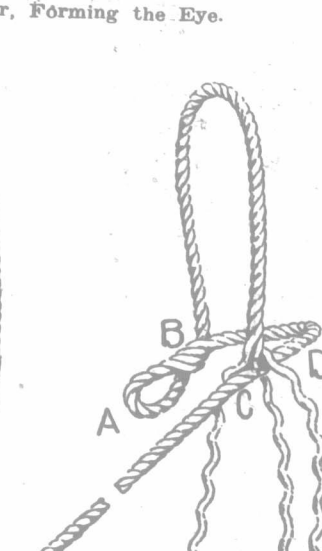


FIG. 192

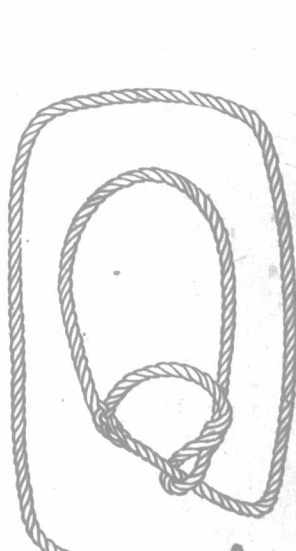


FIG. 193

(191) Standard Guard-loop Type. (192 and 193) Spliced Halter.

A upward through the right one, B, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 196 and as shown in Fig. 197. Fold loop A back, bringing it farther than the original bight was carried, and lay it on the top of the straight ropes, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 197, and as shown in Fig. 198. The left side of loop B we may call rope C; the left-hand straight rope we may call D, and the right side of loop B at the bottom we may call E (see Figs. 198 and 199).

"Move C to the right, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 198 and as shown in Fig. 199. Starting at the left of C and beyond D, reach under D and grasp E at a point between the straight ropes. Draw E down under D and then up through the opening, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 199. The result will be a running turk's head, as shown in Fig. 200, E being at the top of the loop. Draw together the two center ropes, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 200. This produces a bridle complete with bit, nose-piece, head-piece and reins (Fig. 201). Such a bridle is not suitable for continuous service, to be sure, but it will be found useful in emergency."

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS FOR ROPE HALTERS—ROPE TO BE USED.

To be used for.	Diameter, inches.	Kind.	Total length for standard guard or spliced type, feet.	Total length for loose guard type, feet.
Sheep and small calves.	1/2	Cotton	7 1-4	7 5-6
Small cows	3/4	Manila	11 1-6	12
Average cows	1	Manila	11 1-2	12 1-3
Horses, large cows and bul's	1 1/2	Manila	12	13



FIG. 194

Emergency Rope Halter.



FIG. 195

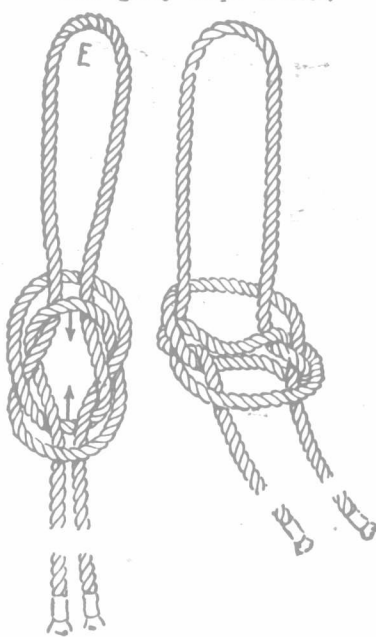


FIG. 200

FIG. 201

Emergency Rope Bridle Completed.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Farmers' Bulletin 511 of the United States Department of Agriculture contains some interesting facts and recommendations in connection with bookkeeping on the farm. "That there are over six million farms in that country which utilize land, labor, and capital as means of income making," gives the author the opportunity to discuss the subject of the value of the farmer keeping an accurate and systematic account of his farm management the same as the business man or the railroad magnate. This bulletin is not an attempt to outline a system of bookkeeping for the farmer. It is rather a discussion of the principles which are applicable to accounts on the farm. It is believed that any farmer who studies this bulletin sufficiently to grasp these

principles will be able to devise a system suited to his particular needs. Two important points must be considered in an attempt at farm bookkeeping. What does it cost to produce farm products? By selling at market prices, what profit is made on them? "The problem of the farmer is to meet conditions on his own farm in a way which will give him the greatest net returns for his labor and the use of his capital. He should receive interest on his capital as well as wages for his labor, but owing to the lack of proper records few farmers know what wages they actually receive. There is reason to believe that the majority of farmers are really living on the interest of their investments rather than on the profits of their farms."

These suggestions are offered: (1) Consider as one unit all that may be termed real estate, as land, farm buildings, fences, ditches, etc., whether the farm is rented or owned by the operator. (2) Do not consider that the farmer or his family receive anything for their labor unless they are paid in cash the same as hired labor. If there is a surplus at the end of the year, it is their compensation. In this way the accounts will not be confused with items not strictly cash. (3) Farm products used by the household should not be credited to the farm in the cash account along with the produce sold, but should be taken care of separately.

Old pastures, particularly on light soil, are the best breeding ground for white grubs and wire worms, two pests well known to many farmers who have broken up their old sod and sowed it with a grain crop. The only effective prevention of the ravages of these insects is the following of a short rotation of crops, leaving the land seeded down one year only.

After the roots are harvested and the fall plowing completed is a good time to remove old fences and clean up unsightly fence-bottoms. Scrubby growth around the fields detracts greatly from the appearance of the farm.