

What About Work?
The farmer who has had his hands full of work all day long, and has had to leave his hands for anything else, so long as the weather remains fair. All the hands that can be got may now be employed, and it will pay to get only good men.

Working men need to be kept to regular hours of labor, eating, and rest. A little relaxation now and then is a good thing. Suppose all hands knock off work on Friday or two earlier than usual on a Saturday afternoon and go to the hay or to the new milk pond for a bottle and a glass depend upon it they will feel better and work better all the coming week. Good, satisfactory food is essential to having faithful work done.

Working animals should be very regularly fed and watered, and never overdriven if it can be avoided. Horses must be kept out of dust, and not watered or fed grass until cool. Oxen that are weary should have food and rest—be unyoked and allowed to lie down if they will. Many oxen will not willingly lie down in the yoke.

Home Markets.

Mr. Curtis, before the Farmer's Club, advanced the establishment of home markets, one or two days every week, in central places in the town, such as are now in vogue in many dairy districts. He says that the new system shall be established, the consumers could quite their wants and, sending an agent to the market place on market day, purchase for themselves and ship direct to their own doors, the articles required. The yearly stock of potatoes and apples, and many other household necessities, in this way could be obtained at a much less price over the present multiplied handling and multiplied profits. The management of the sales is very simple. The Farmer directs his land on the market grounds, and the different dealers come round and make examinations and make the price they will pay. The one making the highest offer gets the lot and the load is driven off to the freight house, weighed and paid for on the spot. This makes clean work.—*Chan. Farmer.*

Corn from Sullivan.—John H. Curtis, of Cherry Creek, sent a long communication to the Farmer's Club, with regard to sowing corn, and gave his experience as follows:—
"Two years since I sowed one acre. The pasture began to dry up, and we never had such a drought in this section, and about this time I began to feed the corn to my cows. I found it used very dry until winter, so much so that there was scarcely a green thing to be seen in the pastures. My neighbors' cows, that had no sowed corn to eat, were almost starved and died up, while mine gave a good mess of milk and improved in flesh. Then several men of good judgment who estimated that the quantity of sowed corn as being worth \$75, and I am confident it was worth all of that to me. I would therefore say, let every dairyman, if he prospects are unfruitful for a good season, sow a few acres of corn, and if the prospects are that we are going to get a very dry season, sow double the quantity—at least two acres to every ten acres; for it is certain the dairyman's antidote for short pastures, short crops of hay, and short pockets."

Caring Hay in the Cock.—We are not only in the habit of cutting our grass late, but we give it too much sun, in our haste to finish the job in one day. This course may save labor, but it loses nourishment. It is not very much more laborious to care hay in the cock. Cut the grass after the dew is off and let it lie until the middle of the afternoon, and then bunch it in the usual way. Let it remain in this condition until the third day.— Then blank up the cock a little with a fork, bring the bottom to the top, and let it remain until the next day. If it storms the hay will not hurt much to lie over. If it is good weather, give it a second or two of sun, and put in the hay. This course saves much of the labor of tedding and turning.— There is but one packing, and the quality of the hay is very much better than the sun-dried and hastily cured article. The sweetness and aroma of the hay is retained, and the cattle eat it with higher relish, and thrive better upon it. If one is furnished with hay caps there is very little risk in curing hay in this way. The capped cocks might stay in the field a week, without harm. A farmer may use his hay-tedder quite too much for the good of his flocks.—*Chan. Farmer.*

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker strongly favors cutting grass early—at the time of blossoming. He insists that a ton of hay cut when just getting into full bloom, or a little earlier, is worth twice the amount of ripe hay.

Few can know the true condition of a falling merchant, but bad farming is being exposed from afar—the roadside thicket that he works shows in the tumble-down fences, white on his shiffling neck, the scuffling pigs announce it; heavy coats, leaning barns, poor horses, an unimproved horse, and ragwaded everywhere are very swift witnesses against him.

Loss of Straw.—I have had several sheeps from my flock by a large end of hay or grass gathering between the face and the teeth, where it is impossible for them to get it out; it often attacks strong and healthy sheep, and unless almost daily removed, soon takes off their flesh, and in a few weeks they die—starve to death I think. What is the cause and cure?—*American Agriculturist.*

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