



A Cart for Gathering Leaves.

We show a vehicle designed by Prof. Roberts primarily for the purpose of gathering leaves for bedding, but it often comes in play in moving pigs

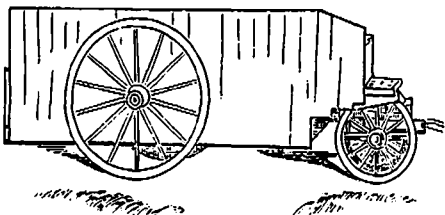


FIG. 1.

and calves and other small loads that are difficult to get into a high wagon. With it all the fallen leaves are saved and used as bedding for the stock. It was made from the frame-work of an old road machine. There are many old wagons and trucks

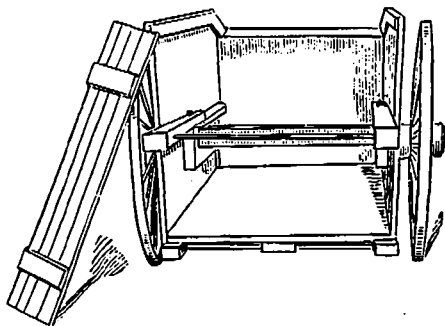
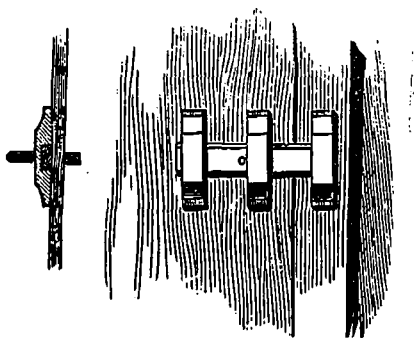


FIG. 2.

to worn out thrashing machines, that might easily be converted into such vehicles as this and thus afford means of securing bedding for stock, that would otherwise go to waste. Fig. 2 shows so clearly how the frame-work is constructed that no explanation is necessary.

A Cheap Barn-Door Fastening.

A MOST convenient fastening is shown below. It is a wooden slide with the pin projecting through equally on either side, a slot being cut in the door



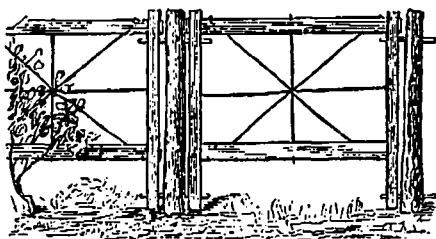
to allow it to move back and forth. Such a device will be appreciated by those who use one-sided fastenings, and have experienced the chagrin of finding the door impassable, because they have come to the door on the opposite side from the fastening.

As soon as the weather becomes cold enough to make the flies and other winged insects keep their wings closed, it will be a good time to buy a lot of paint, and paint the house and other farm buildings. Paint not only makes a building look a great deal better, and preserves it from decay, but it renders it actually warmer, by stopping the hundreds of little openings between the clapboards or other covering material. In extremely cold weather, paint the cold sides of the buildings in the middle of mild days and the sunny sides can be painted at any time. The farm wagons and carts ought also to have one or two good coats of paint spread over them during the winter. In still weather, carriages may be

painted in the open air, though a good, clean, airy room that can be kept free from dust is to be preferred. It is good economy to use paint freely and often, and there is no better time to use it than during the cold half of the year. The tools and implements of the farm that are now out of use till spring should also be inspected, the worn and faded woodwork repainted, and the iron work, which is expected to remain bright, should be well oiled.

Movable Grape Trellis.

The grape trellis shown in our illustration, is especially convenient in a climate where it is desired to lay the vines down and cover them for winter



protection. It consists of a gate-like frame set between two posts and swings down flat onto the ground, carrying the vine with it. It is made of boards and wire, poles and wire, boards and poles, or all three. The hinges are simple bolts or pins through the posts and uprights of gate.

THE best time to draw out manure is in the winter time, every day as it is made.

HAVE you learned anything from your visit to any of the Fall Fairs? If so, let us hear from you.

THE farmer who neglects the year's supply of good, dry wood makes a great mistake. Be sure to have a year's supply always on hand, and under cover. It saves in more ways than one. The woodpile should be attended to as soon as the fall work is done.

EVERY piece of land ploughed at this season will be a great gain for spring work, especially if the soil is stiff, and the beneficent effects of freezing can be secured. Fall grain should have a top-dressing of suitable manure, or a commercial fertilizer applied soon.

It should be the duty and pleasure of every farmer owning cattle, of whatever kind, to see that they are kept warm and comfortable, to nail tightly the loose cracks in the pig-pen, to keep the hens warm, and he will find the really little extra care he has used in this way will be well repaid.

AN enthusiastic admirer of the silo says: The silo is the greatest discovery of this age of progress. Do not suppose you can do without it, and thrive and be happy. I would no sooner go back to that old method of wintering my stock, than I would think of discarding the steam engine, the telegraph, the railroad, or the steamship. They all belong on the same plane. We must have them all.

THE droppings of most animals, if saved entire—solid and liquid—are nearly equal in value for the farm to the cost of feed. The more the food has cost as a general rule, the more valuable are the droppings, rich feed making the very best fertilizer. This has been particularly demonstrated in feeding bran to cattle; but it holds good in every case—from the food of the horse to that of the chicken.

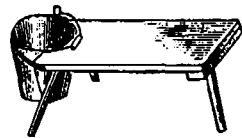
It should be the ambition of every farmer to accumulate sufficient money in early life to enable him to spend his declining years in ease, but a home and its comforts should not be neglected for a bank

account. It is not much credit to any man to have a bank account when his home is little more than four bare walls, possessed of no attractions to the eye, and no comforts save of the rudest kind. The home is something we can enjoy, but the hoarded treasure, as such, is comfortless. Money is valuable only as we make a proper use of it.

The Stock.

Milking Stool and Pail Holder.

"J.B.," Woodstock, Ont., sends the accompanying sketch of a combination milking stool and pail holder, which he says he uses with more satisfaction than any contrivance he has ever tried. He says: "A



board one or two inches thick, twelve inches wide, and from eighteen to twenty inches long, is hollowed out at one end, a milk pail is placed in the circle within two or three inches of the top;

then a holder, made of hoop-iron, is bent around the pail and nailed to each side of the seat, with a hoop-iron brace riveted to each side of the holder, about six inches from the seat, and of sufficient length to be nailed to each front leg about three inches from the bottom. The one leg at the rear of the seat should be from two to four inches longer than the front legs."

Winter Feed for Cattle.

A CORRESPONDENT says: There is nothing more unwise than for the average farmer, and especially the dairyman, to allow his herd of cows, or even young cattle, to begin the winter in anything but a thriving condition. The more flesh they can approach the winter with the greater is their power of endurance and the better prospects of their braving the severities of storm and cold. The cow that goes into winter quarters in even half flesh will require double the feed and care to bring her through to grass, and the result will never be so satisfactory. According to the character of the season the time will vary in regard to commencing extra feed. If the season is dry and grass is short, extra feeding becomes a necessity, and wind-fall apples, pumpkins, pomace from the cider mills, small potatoes, sowed corn-fodder, have each their beneficial effects in increasing flesh as well as milk. A small grain ration in conjunction with either of the above very soon makes apparent a change for the better. This extra feed should always be commenced as soon as drought makes its appearance, or when pastures become overstocked. Should a farmer be unfortunate in securing his hay in prime condition, I have from experience learned that it is better to feed it for the first rations, and with some roots or meal or both he can keep up the condition of his stock. Corn-fodder should always be used in early winter. Few better feed rations can be had than cut corn-fodder (well cured) with a small ration of meal. A dairy of cows with this feed and proper care will fall off very little in the quality of their milk and not at all in its quantity when passing from grass to dry feed. As winter advances going from poorer and coarser to better and finer fodder usually produces very pleasing results both in flesh and milk. Be sure your cattle go from hay to grass in the best possible condition and the result will be most gratifying in healthy offspring and will pay good profits from the first in milk and butter. Cows turned to grass in low flesh require some time to recuperate sufficiently to get up to the condition at which they should have started at the first. I have never found a better rule to follow than to begin with the coarse fodder with a ration of roots, meal and bran, and as the season advances and cold increases, to increase the feed in accordance with the demands of nature and the wastes of the system.