

## Wayside Cleanings

By W. G. O'Vis, Field Representative, Farm and Dairy.

### A Long Tramp

ONE of Prince Edward county's good farmers was feeding his cows when I called a short time ago. He carried ensilage from the silo in a bushel basket, and then carried a dish full of grain to each cow. "I would like to know how many miles a year I walk to feed my cows," he remarked. We got busy and figured it out.

In feeding 12 cows he would walk an average of 30 feet per cow, or 240 feet for ensilage and 240 feet for grain, making a total of 480 feet. His cows were fed most of the year on ensilage and grain; he was sure, he said, that he fed them 300 days in the stable. This would make a grand total for the year of 144,000 feet, or 26.8 miles. As the cows were fed twice a day, it would mean 53.6 miles a year that the person feeding the cows would have to travel.

It is needless to say that we were startled by these figures, and immediately the question was asked, "How could this be avoided?" A plan was discussed that would likely, if put into operation, at least cut the number of miles travelled in two. A litter carrier or barrow, large enough to hold the entire supply of ensilage, and a grain box on wheels, were all that was needed. As the winter season approaches, a study of the stable and its fixtures is in order. It might reveal that many miles of tramping could be saved in doing the chores for a year.

A Convertible Litter Carrier. Ingenuity will do wonders on most farms. A place where it has been used

to good advantage is found on the farm of Mr. J. W. Richardson, Haldimand Co., Ont. Running from his cow stable to the calf barn, some 50 to 70 feet away, is an overhead track for a litter carrier. The carrier used for cleaning the stables can be disconnected from the car and another one attached in its place. This new carrier is simply made, being only a platform with iron rods extending upwards from each corner to a strong 2x4 inch scantling. Iron hooks extend from this scantling and are the means of connecting it to the car. This carrier is used in transferring the milk from the separator room to the calf barn. The cans of milk are set on the platform and the whole apparatus shoved smoothly along to the different pens where the supply needed for each is taken out. It saves much hard work carrying milk to the calves, and can be used for other things as well.

### A "Safety First" Device.

SOME years ago a veterinarian in Ontario county told me of a case where a yearling colt of his had been injured by running through a gateway where the gate was almost closed. The owner had led his mother and another horse through the gate, leaving it open and expecting it to remain so. The gate, however, as many of them do, swung shut slowly. The colt, seeing this, made a dash to get through before it closed and ran against the fastener, getting three broken ribs in consequence. This circumstance was brought clearly to my mind at Mr. Morris Huff's farm in Prince Edward county a short time ago. His man opened the yard gate to let the cows through, and when it was wide open, he kicked an hon rod near the bottom, which came out in position with one end in the ground and the other fastened to the gate. This held the gate open until all the animals were safely through. The rod or "dog" as they called it was then lifted

and swung parallel with the gate, dropping into the socket provided for it. It is an inexpensive "safety first" device.

### Getting in the Mangels.

I visited Mr. E. B. Mallory at his farm near Belleville lately. He was getting in his mangels, and it was a raw, cold day. Instead of topping them in the mid they were pulled and thrown into the wagon, tops along with the roots. When the wagon was filled it was driven to the barn and the tops taken off the mangels in comparative comfort. The tops were to be fed to the cows next morning, thus insuring the most benefit from them as a feed. This was a small matter, but it meant much in comfort and was about as speedy a method of handling the mangel crop as any other.

## HORTICULTURE

### Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

TREES and shrubs are best transplanted in the fall. By the time that the frost is out of the ground in the spring, the farmer is usually too busy with his seedling to pay any attention to them. By the time seedling is over, they are usually out in leaf and though they can be transplanted even then, it puts a severe strain on the roots. It is in the fall that they can be transplanted with the minimum of injury.

Rainy or cloudy days are the best ones on which to de-transplanting. It may be done any time after the leaves drop. In transplanting, care should be taken to remove all the injured roots and broken branches and to cut back the tops, so as to balance the unavoidable loss of roots which is always occasioned by transplanting. It is al-

ways essential to save as many of the small rootlets as possible. Big roots are for anchorage. The feeding is done through the small root hairs, which are easily destroyed or broken off, unless the greatest care is exercised in taking up the tree or shrub.

If possible, transplant to the new spot immediately to prevent the roots from drying out. If this is not possible, they should be covered with wet straw. The new hole should be dug much larger than is necessary to merely accommodate the roots. They should be given ample room to spread themselves. The soil should be firmly tramped around them and left with a mulch on top to prevent evaporation. If necessary, stays may be provided to prevent blowing over or the loosening of the roots by the winter winds.

### A Successful Adventure in Agriculture

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there being only three months, July, August and September, when the entire herd was milking. These figures go to show that the herd developed by Mr. Hillman from the one cow, Victoria DeCol, is in no way to be despised.

The story of Mr. Hillman's success would be far from complete without mention of the untiring assistance of his wife and children. In the nine years' residence upon their present farm much has been added to the family treasury by these helpers. Besides the housework of the farm the mother and two daughters find time to assist with canning factory and fruit crops and in the general work of the dairy. Two sons are a great assistance in the farm work and much credit is due the elder of them in that the records of the herd have been so carefully kept and tabulated.

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