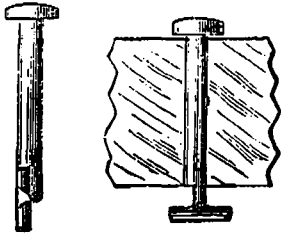




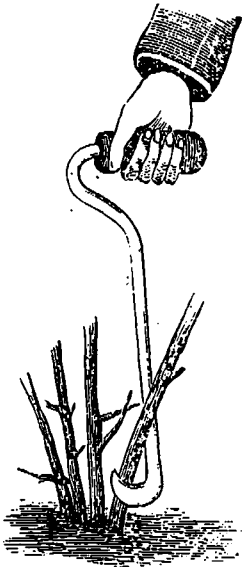
### Wagon Coupling Bolt.

MR. C. R. Notman, Wiarton, Ont., writes us:— I have a wagon coupling bolt which has given me great satisfaction for the past two years and has saved me the price of a good many of some other design. Before I had this one made I lost three of the other kind most generally used by wagon makers and farmers. I have never seen a bolt like it before and it may be worth illustrating in your farm notes. It is made thus:—



### Pruner for Thorny Bushes.

EVERY spring and fall the question arises how to cut out and remove with least labor the tough, prickly canes of the blackberry and other thorny bushes. The pruner depicted in the cut is suggested. This is an old file transformed by a blacksmith into a hook. An iron rod is welded to it and a handle fixed on the other end as shown in the



sketch. Of course the edge of the hook is kept sharp. With such a firm and comfortable hold on the tool one can work for days without the least fatigue and, if the hand is gloved, with perfect comfort. The old wood after being cut out of the hills may be left to decay or taken out and burned, which is the plan when spring pruning is practised. There will be little of it left next season.

### Reeling Barbed Wire.

THE following sketches of a contrivance for reeling up barbed wire when a fence is to be taken

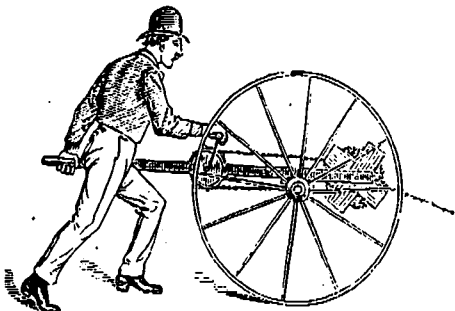


FIG. 1.

down were supplied to the *Rural New Yorker* by a correspondent. It was made of pine lumber in a

very short time. He used horse-rake wheels; the chain and sprocket-wheels were borrowed from an old binder. It is a very handy rig and can be run

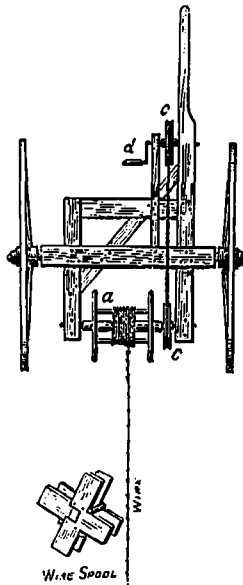


FIG. 2.

by one man. Figure 1 represents a side view while Figure 2 shows a view from above: a, spool; b, chain-belt; c c, sprocket-wheels; d, crank.

It is well always to bear in mind that the early killed is the easily killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop least.

PURCHASE only the very best seed. It is a fact that every extra cent spent for improved seed, will often bring a dollar in the harvest.

A COMMUNICATION now and then from some of our readers giving the results of their experience on any subject of interest to their brother farmers would be greatly appreciated.

The greatest care should be taken to select those varieties of corn intended for silage, that will fully mature before frost, in the localities where it is proposed to grow them; a less number of tons of mature corn being in all cases more valuable than a much larger number of tons of immature corn.

It is surprising to see what a great change a little paint will make in the appearance of farm buildings. Many of the ready mixed paints are valuable and cheap, and the painting can be done by one of the boys or hired men at odd times. A good coat of paint will preserve the buildings, add to the beauty and attractiveness of the premises and transform old run-down farm houses into neat and tasty homes.

Those who wish to increase the value of their farms at little cost, with no increase of taxation, should make the public road which passes their farms, smooth and handsome. Throw no stones or rubbish into them; leave no broken and decayed implements to occupy them; clear out the unsightly weeds which otherwise would spread to the adjacent fields; make them a continuous landscape garden—the cheapest ornamental planting you can have, for the ground thus brushed, planted and improved costs you nothing.

ON how many farms do the sons take an active part in buying and selling and planning the work, so long as the father is able to do so? Because his son was once small and helpless the stupid, blind parent seems to hold him always so and often only awakens to the truth when it is too late, and with a strong sense of wrong done him rankling in his heart the young man leaves the old farm forever, so far as interest is concerned. There is many a

farmer's son that has the natural ability at eighteen to take the home place and run it better than his father, who has never yet been allowed to sell a wagon-load of produce, a fat steer, or a horse, no matter how many are raised, and who is forced to ask "pa" for a dollar if he is "permitted" to go to the fair. A boy with any intellect must have a heart as big as an ox's not to run away from a farm when treated in that way.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

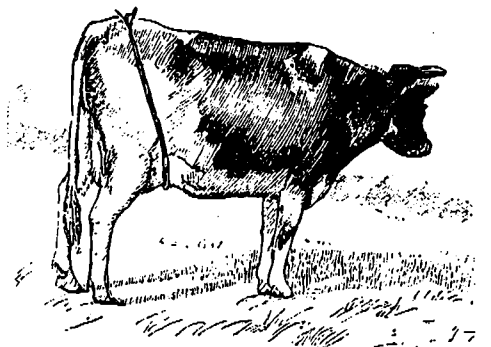
It is not always that the planter can have his choice of soil, and he can meet with fair success by adapting it as far as possible to the different kinds of trees he has to plant. Peach trees do best on sandy soil. He can lighten heavy land for them by free use of coal ashes. Cherry trees do best on the dryest, gravelly land. An excess of water makes the trees non-productive. On dry land they will need good manuring with plenty of ashes containing potash. The pear thrives best and is freest from disease on clay soils, perhaps because these preserve a more equable temperature.

A VEGETABLE garden should contain a full supply of all that can be grown in the vegetable line. Nor is it sufficient that it only have such as may be supposed to be necessary from one planting. The very thought of a vegetable garden should carry with it the idea of a constant and liberal supply of every line that may be produced successfully. Vegetables of some kinds arrive at their best condition and then commence to decline rapidly in their desirable qualities. In such cases the planting should be made at such intervals of time as will be likely to secure a succession of the product. However desirable earliness may be, nothing is gained by planting before the soil gets sufficiently warm to cause a speedy germination and a rapid development of the plant. A slow unnatural growth is very likely to produce undesirable vegetables. Success in a garden requires labor and attention, but it must be remembered that it is labor that pays for itself many times over.

### The Stock.

#### To Restrain a Cow from Kicking.

OUR illustration shows a method of restraining a kicking cow. It is so simple and easy, and so quietly applied, that the cows do not seem to resent it as they do if tied head and foot, as some seem to think necessary. A small rope or large cord is passed around the body of the cow just in front of



the udder and over the top of the hips. It need not be drawn tight, just snug will do, and no cow to which it is applied will even kick. Sometimes a cow thus tethered will lift a foot as if to kick, but somehow she seems to change her mind and puts it down again.—*American Agriculturist*.

NEVER keep more than a dozen pigs in one pen, and better not that many. Let them have pure water, wholesome food in variety, dry, clean, well-ventilated pens and styes and plenty of them. Let them have exercise in the open air and plenty of grass in season, and at farrowing time give each sow a pen to herself. These are the necessary conditions to health, and consequently to financial success in handling the improved hog.