# THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 27



**SEEDS** OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1885, OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything new and rare in Seeds and Plants, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent free without application. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. **PLANTS**


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THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of March, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein Jane Dibblee is Plaintiff, and George Rideout is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the Leasehold Mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as "All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the point where the Bridge Road (so called) meets the Little River Road, (so called,) thence in an easterly direction along the said Little River Road thirteen and one-half rods, thence in a northerly direction five and one-half rods to a stake, thence westerly thirteen and one-half rods, or until it strikes the Bridge Road above mentioned, thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a gore lot," also the Indenture of Lease and the several assignments thereof, mentioned in said bill, and the term of years therein yet to come and unexpired, and all the right, title and interest at Law or in Equity, of the said parties in and to the same, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

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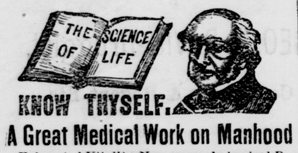


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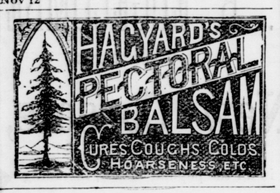
Nov 12

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# Agriculture

## THE FARMERS OF CARLETON,

### Discuss the Stock Farm Question,

### And decides in favor of York!

(From the Woodstock Press)

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors and Members of the Carleton County Agricultural Society was held in the office of Wm. Dibblee, Esq., on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 31st. The attendance was satisfactory, and comprised some of the best farmers of the county. The meeting opened at 3 o'clock, President S P. Peabody, presiding. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The president stated that the meeting was open to all the farmers of the County and invited those present who were not contributing members of the Society to participate in the discussion.

The following resolution laid on the table at the last meeting, was then taken up:—

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Society, the Govovernment Stock Farm, under the management of the Board of Agriculture, has thus far failed to accomplish the object to for which it was established, and should be immediately placed under more capable management, or be abolished.

An animated and interesting discussion followed, of which the following is a summary:—

J. T. Fletcher, the mover of the resolution, said that his object introducing it had not been to provide an opportunity to grumble at the Stock Farm, the Board of Agriculture, or the Government, but rather to provide a subject for discussion, in which all the members, must to a large extent, be interested. He did not wish to be misunderstood, or credited with being opposed to the principal of a Stock Farm. He considered such an institution absolutely necessary and if properly conducted, the results thereof must be of immense benefit to the Province generally and to farmers particularly. Farming is divided into two great branches—the crops and the stock. One aim of the farmers should be to ascertain how he can grow the largest and most valuable crops from the land under his control; another, to find out how he can, with the most profit, *feed out on the farm* the various crops he has grown.

In the cultivation of our farms vast improvements have been made within the years of our memories; our best and most prosperous farmers have abandoned the old habit of selling off part of the hay and grain raised, and have clearly shown by their successful system of *feeding on the farm* all the crops raised that are suitable for feeding purposes, that the proper mode to conduct profitable farming is to sell the product of the farm in the form of butter, cheese, beef and pork. During the last 25 years or more, some of the best farmers of New Brunswick have been striving to make their brother farmers realize the immense advantage to be derived from the use of thoroughbred stock. For a long time the efforts of those men met with but partial success, but now the demand for theroughbred stock is becoming quite general. He, with many others had hoped that the Government Stock Farm would prove a means whereby not only would farmers have an opportunity to purchase pure thoroughbred stock at a price within the limit of their means, but also to furnish them with statements of the results of experiment of different modes of cultivating different soils, the various crops raised, the adaptability of certain soils to certian kinds of crops, the preservation of and the relative values of different manures and fertilizers, and the different systems of feeding. Similar institutions in other parts of Canada had imparted a large amount of information for the benefit of intelligent practical farmers. He had hoped for similar information from the Government Stock Farm for the benefit of the farmers of New Brunswick. The published statements of many private establishments are colored to advance private interests, and have to be received with caution, but with the Government Stock Farm, an institution controlled by gentlemen representing the various districts and agricultural interest of the Province, its expenses paid out of the provincial treasury, and have no private interest to advance, we had reason to expect such a report would be sent forth as would substantiate the truth of the statements of those who had devoted so much energy towards securing its establishment. But what have been the results? After three years experience, with a farm containing 300 acres, of which 250 acres are under cultivation, comprising 75 acres of tillage land and 100 acres of pasture; the land in a fair state of cultivation and well watered; with suitable buildings, good fences, and upwards of $9,000 worth of the most approved pure breeds of cattle, sheep and swine: under the joint control and management of the Government and Board of Agriculture, and at a cost of several thousands of dollars to the Province, it is currently reported that much of the stock is now quite inferior in quality and appearance to that to be found on the farms of several private individuals, and that the expenses are annually much larger than the income derived from it. No experiments have been tried that would afford any information to farmers generally, or would aid them in managing their farms. The results of the there years trial of the Stock Farm have not confirmed the hopes of those who had advocated its establishment. He thought such results were neither necessary nor justifiable. He knew several farmers in Carleton County, who, with far less than half the advantages to be expected to be found at the Stock Farm, hand made their farming a decided success. He thought it quite time the control of that farm should pass into the hands of more competent men than those forming the Board of Agriculture. He did not wish to be understood by any of his remarks as reflecting upon the intelligence or ability of the gentleman superintending that farm. He believed that gentleman was hampered by the orders of men who had little if any practical knowledge of the business committed to their control. He thought the sooner a change was made in that control, the better it would be for the interest at stake.

Sheriff Dibblee thought the selection of the farm that is used for the Stock Farm was a very bad one. Sufficient food cannot be raised on that farm to feed the stock. The pasturage amounts to nothing; sheep would starve to death on it, and cattle would have to be stall fed all the year. The hay grown in that section of country is very inferior in quality to the hay of Carleton County. There is a difference of at least $2,00 per ton in favor of the hay grown in Carleton County. He had read that from 50 bushels of oats sown on the Stock Farm there had been a yield of but 250 bushels. It is a rare thing to see a field of oats in that section with straw more than 18 inches long. Plenty of potatoes could be raised there, but for the general purposes of a Stock Farm it is altogether unsuitable. He was emphatically opposed to abolishing the Stock Farm. It might be of immense benefit to the farmers of the country if a more suitable farm were obtained on which to locate it. He though the Murray Farm in York County far preferable. He was well acquainted with both localities, and thought the arrangements of the Government to remove the stock from its present location to the Murray Farm were wise. He did not know of any farm in King's County that had been suggested as suitable for the Stock Farm, where sheep would thrive. He thought the superintendant of the farm had done as well as could be expected under the circumstances. If the Stock Farm were abolished it would seriously effect the credit of New Brunswick as a suitable place for farmers to emigrate to.

Mr. John Harper thought the Stock Farm was not altogether a failure. Financially it might not be a success, but even if that were so he could see where the Stock Farm would be of very great benefit to farmers generally. Farming is the most important business of this Province, and the interest connected with that branch of industry affect a much larger portion of the population of the country than that of any other business, and while in the time of the expenses of the farm there may be an apparent loss to the country, yet, when we take into consideration the great amount of benefit that must accrue to the large body of farmers throughout the country, that apparent loss would be much more than counter-balanced by the general benefit it will confer, and, instead of a loss, the enterprise will be a decided gain. He thought with proper management the farm would soon be self sustaining. The deficit of last year was much smaller than those of the two previous years. He could easily understand how the expenses at the first would be so much heavier than would be necessary when many of the difficulties connected with its establishment were removed and the farm got in proper working order. He had not visited the farm, but judged from reports he considered reliable that the location was, to say the least, very unfortunate. With proper location and good management he thought the Stock Farm would be a great success

Hon. Wm. Lindsay thought it questionable whether a Stock Farm could satisfactorily answer the purposes it was intended for. He had lately read that the great Stock Farm of Ontario, containing upwards of 800 acres of land, had been sold to a private individual. The farm had been a failure, and had not benefitted the farmers as much as had been expected. He read from the *Sun* portions of the debate on the Stock Farm before the Farmers' League at its recent meeting. He said the desire of King's County was to keep the Stock Farm in that County. He thought other Counties might offer as eligible farms for the purpose as could be found in King's County. No better land could be found than in Carleton County, but the question would arise—is it central enough? He thought there were not many places where there is a railway that could be considered much out of the way. He thought people generally should feel an interest in agriculture, as the lumber of the country is failing. Farmers should consider well as to which is the most profitable branch to follow. Some were in favor of raising beef; some thought there was more profit in the dairy; he thought there might be much profit in sheep raising.

E. M. Shaw was glad to meet the farmers. He thought this was a move in the right direction, and would be a benefit to farmers generally. Farmers are a pretty hard class to get hold of; every man has his own way and feels independent of anybody else. It is hard to change his ideas. Many farmers have the habit of selling their hay and oats—selling their farms by piecemeal—"killing the goose that lays the golden egg." He thought there was considerable wire pulling in connection with the Stock Farm, and was at a loss to know what would be the final result. He thought the attempt to establish a Stock Farm was a good one, and must be of much benefit to farmers like himself, who who in trying to improve their stock were sometimes at a loss to know just how to figure. Stock required good feeding in summer as well as in winter. Pampering is not necessary; there is a medium in all things. He had visited the Stock Farm, and was shown around the buildings. There was snow on the ground when he was there, but he could see by the growth of tamarack and shrubs that the soil was thin The animals looked well—in fact they were too fat, as they would be very apt to grow poor with such care as they generally got after leaving the farm. He had thought it might be better if the Government would import stock and have a sale in different Counties. We want an Agricultural School. We are at a loss to know what to grow, and what and how to feed. If farming pays at all, it will pay to do it well. What we do we must learn to do quick, for we have to complete with the big growers of the West. It was often thought that if a boy was good for nothing else he would do to be a farmer. There is much need for an Agricultural School, where a thorough knowledge of farming can be gained. These things concern us all. It was not for him to say where the Stock Farm should be. He did not think the present location a good one for sheep. Cattle might do well there if kept up and fed all the year.

Andrew Stevenson said he was glad when he learned this resolution was to be discussed at this meeting. He thought the Government desired to learn the wishes of the people. He had visited the Stock Farm. He was at the first and second annual sales When he first visited the farm he thought he would be able to tell it at once, from its superior appearance, but was surprised at what was pointed to him as the Stock Farm. He saw there some sheep that had been imported the year before; they were then only a wreck of what they were when imported. He heard many expressions of wonder at the appearance of those sheep. Their cattle were housed all the year and looked well, but that farm is not a fit place for sheep. The land is poor. He has read the account of them raising only 250 bushels of oats from 50 bushels sowing, and did not doubt it. A good deal was said about the Stock Farm. It should not be abolished. It was the farm, and not the management of it, that caused the trouble. Stock Farms were successfully maintained by the governments of Prince Edward Island and Ontario. If proof were needed of the benefits to be derived from the introduction of thoroughbreds among the native herds, we might mention as an example the successful results of the importations of the late Hon. Chas. Perley, who had a taste for such work and the means to indulge in it, and whose imported stock was a great benefit to the County, as a farmer was always able to get from Mr. Perley an animal of pure breed at a fair price. He regretted that the Perley Farm had been allowed to run down. The farmers of this County must depend upon something else than raising hay and oats. They are impoverishing their soils thereby. There is a great want of pure stock in this province at present. Farmers should raise more good cattle, and feed their hay and oats at home They would find no difficulty to dispose of them; there would always be plenty ready to buy.

Robert Brown said he was not present at the last meeting. He did not believe in abolishing the Stock Farm. It had been brought forth at much expense, and was yet in its infancy. It was well known that the Stock Farm had been located in its present place for political purposes and not for the general benefit of farmers. The press and the pulpit are very powerful, and have a strong local influence. But if a farmer wishes to purchase a farm he will not be apt to apply to an editor to get him to select one for him. The *Sentinel* advises that the Stock Farm be abolished, as it is a "bone of contention." Let it remain. There will always be a bone of contention, and it might as well be the Stock Farm as anything else. When the Board of Agriculture were looking after a farm on which to put the Government stock, some farms in this County were recommended. Among them them were the McMullin farm (now owned by Fred Hale), and the Chase farm. But we had do party to represent us at the Board, and our interests were neglected. Kings County looked after their own interests. It was a great advantage to the farmers of Kings County to have the Stock Farm located there, as they can get their stock served at the farm, and save the extra expense of keeping male stock. He was surprised at the Exhibition in St. John to see the great change in the appearance of the sheep of the Stock Farm. The fault is not in Mr. Barker, but is in the farm, which is not self sustaining. At no sale has the stock ever been sent back for want of purchasers. At no sale have they ever had sufficient stock to satisfy the demand. Farmers from remote parts of the Province have had to go back without having been able to secure any of the Government Stock there not having been sufficient to supply the demand. Unfortunately this Society has not been able, from want of funds, to take advantage of the Stock Farm. No argument is required to prove the necessity for a Stock Farm; the people are driven to it to supply their own wants. He was not surprised at the farm not having paid its way. The farm is not what it was represented to be. It costs as much to run that farm as it would one of twice its capabilities. The Murray farm is admitted to be a much better farm, and the cost for superintendance and help on that farm would not be any more than at present. If the present farm is retained it will be a miserable failure. Our farmers are not yet in the way of selling cattle. He had recently read that 1,000 tons of beef are required daily to supply the English markets. A great question opens before us, as to what we shall do to secure a part of that trade.

Wm. Dibblee, Esq., could not see why the farm could not be made a success. The fact of there having been a yearly deficit would not operate against us except as an advertisement to our prejudice abroad. He thought that in the selection of a farm we should not be sectional in any way He thought it advisable not to be very local, but to act with others. It is utter nonsense to keep for a Stock Farm a farm where sheep cannot be successfully raised. The Stock Farm should be a means of education in farming—almost a College. It is not a matter of dollars and cents merely. He thought the Board of Agriculture should not be censured for their part in the selection of the farm. They had been appointed to their positions for political purposes and not on account of any special fitness for the position. They used the judgment they possessed, but were unacquainted with the duties for which they were appointed. The objection of the St. John papers to the removal of the stock to the Murray farm is not on account of the Murray farm not being a better farm than the one where the stock now is, but it is because the Murray farm is in York, and they would oppose the Stock Farm going to York even if the farm proposed were the best in the Dominion.

With consent of the meeting the original resolution was withdrawn and the following substituted, which was unaniously adopted:

*Resolved*, 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting the selection of the Otty farm in Kings County, for the location of the Government Stock Farm, was most unfortunate; that farm being totally unfit for such purposes.

2nd. That the Government Stock Farm is indispensable, and should be continued, notwithstanding the evident unsatisfactory results that have thus far attended the efforts of the Government and the Board of Agriculture with the present farm; that ill-success having been very largely due to the unquestionably unfittedness of the present location.

3rd. That the action of the Government in arranging to transfer the Stock Farm from its present location to the Murray farm in York County merits our hearty concurrence; believing, as we do, that in almost every particular, the latter farm is far superior to the Otty farm for the purposes and requirements of a Government Stock Farm.

### Value of a Barn Cellar.

I built a barn cellar four years ago, and have practised ploughing late in the fall all my ground that had been in corn, and applying manure at the rate of twenty-five two-horse loads to the acre, on the snow, and in the spring as soon as the ground will pulverize nicely, I put on the wheel harrow, lapping it half both ways. Then sow oats from 2½ to 3 bushels per acre then use a fine tooth harrow both ways; then sow grass seed and work it in with a smoothing boat or drag, which I made at a small cost, which is as good on land free from stones as a roller that would cost ten times as much. I find I get better oats and a better catch of seed this way than when I draw the manure in the spring to say nothing about the diminished expense of drawing on a sleigh in winter, as compared to on a wagon in spring, when the mud is half way to the hub and cutting the meadow up so badly. I do not think there is any appreciable waste, as when there is a thaw the ground will receive the strength of the manure so it will be ready to be taken up by the growing plants. All farmers ought to have a celler so as to save all the manure, and by cementing the bottom, and by using absorbents, such as loam, muck, leaves, or sand, they can enlarge the manure pile and grow more crop on the farm. The farmers' motto should be "Make all the manure possible and save all that is made."—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Test trials of speed against time, to make a record, can never be considered as the correct determination of what constitutes the true value in horse flesh. The true test of a horse is a contest of strength, speed of endurance, surround by the conditions met in the contest of everyday life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are most favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardly contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for more than perliminary discipline in the contest of battle. Neither does what a horse may do in a race where the speed is merely against time; and nothing could be more injurious to the true interests of breeding than the craze that is made over the performance of some animal owned by an individual to advertise his wealth, or draw money to his coffers by these hipprodrome exhibitions against time. If the law of the turf compelled these phenomenons to enter into contests of actual trial with horses who can trot in a race dangerously near to their time, or disqualify them from holding the championship, some of the fivers might have to be relegated to second place.—*Veterinary Journal.*

The high prices charged for choice eggs, from the best strains of fowls for breeding purposes, often given farmers an idea that the business is extremely profitable or that such charges are extortionate. The truth is that where breeding fowls are carefully selected, kept in highest condition and isolated from the general flock, their eggs cost more and are worth more. The fanciers, after expense of packing the eggs is deducted, do not make more than they are entitled to. The farmer who improves his flock by a strain of improved blood makes more than any one else.

Professor H. Munk, a worker of some eminence in agricultural chemistry, says that moderate muscular exercise on the part of cows increases the yield of milk, but that violent motion hinders the process of milk secretion. Dairy farmers may turn his remarks to profit.

Discussing the manufacture of bone-dust, Professor J. Konig shows that when bones, previous to grinding, are freed from fats by treatment with benzol, they are purified from ingredients which have no agricultural value.

How many kinds of peas has a "reliable seedsman" a moral right to sell out of the same bag?

The hens that lay best in winter, and which are less liable to cold and roup, should have heavy fluff feathers under the wings.


## SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc, If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

*Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine.* It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

### Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

### Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world,

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

PREPARED BY

*Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.*

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

## Elegant New Lamps.

I HAVE just received a fine assortment of **New Library Lamps**, some of them ornamented with Decorated Shades and Cut Glass Prisms. Fourteen different styles, suitable for Parlor, Hall or Dining Room. Prices moderate.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

ON HAND:

## 15 ORGANS!

Special Rates. One Month for Cash.

## McMURRAY & CO.

Fredericton, Dec. 10

## Carriage Builder's Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED and to arrive, a full and complete stock of Carriage Builder's Hardware, including Iron and Steel.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Jan. 28

## MINARD'S LINIMENT

Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

## $500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

**Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.**

## KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

## SCROFULA

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# Miscellaneous.


### Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters, as woman.

### A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

### $3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done "me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; "they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

SO, BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

Miss S. S. BOONE.

### Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.


For some purposes oats have as great feeding value per pound as any grain, but it is not for laying on fat or furnishing cream and butter from milk.

Several apartments should be provided in the barn basement so that breeding ewes may be kept by themselves until their lambs are a few days old.

The best time to destroy crows is in winter. Food is then scarce and they can be baited into traps and when feeding may be shot more readily than in summer.

The window in a stable should be in the rear, never in front. They should be so arranged as to throw a light on the eye of the horse or cow obliquely.

Much of the delay in getting butter to come in winter is caused by its being too cold. The right temperature in winter should be slightly above 60 degrees, a little higher than for summer churning.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers.* Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

It is worthy of note that stallions seldom live long and the cause attributed by the best authorities for this peculiarity is that they are usually over-fed and under-exercised by comparsion with geldings and mares, which are found to live longer.

Sheep will do well in partly cleared wood lots, though they should not be turned in if a new growth of wood is desired, at least until after it has attained considerabl size. The burrs get into the wool and greatly impair its value.

The best way to rid a horse's ears of warts is to rub them well with a coarse cloth and then touch them well with a little nitric acid every alternate day until you have administered three applications. A single drop of the acid will be quite sufficient for the smaller ones.

EVERY GRANDMO