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We offer you, delivered to Wharf or Depot in Baltimore:

1 inch Yellow Pine Boards, Edge, $12.50 per M.
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6x20 Sawed Cypress Shingles, 6.00 per M.

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FLOUR.—We keep the WM. LEA & SONS FLOUR for sale by the barrel or sack, we think as cheap as you you can get it from the city, and we think their flour has no superior. Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are good and cheap.

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I have fitted up commodious Warerooms in the lower end of Masseys, and opened a general stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, to which the attention of those in need is respectfully invited.

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We have accepted the agency for the celebrated PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE, a sample of which may be seen at our factory.

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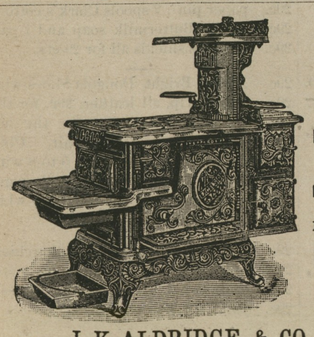
I am yours, respectfully,

W. A. HYLAND.

GALENA, MARYLAND.



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FERTILIZERS, FOR

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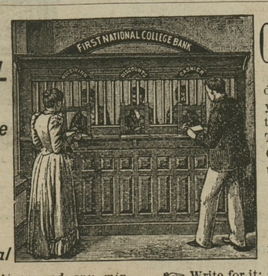

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THE COMING SEED TIME.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON VARIOUS THEMES.

Raising Tomatoes—Spraying Trees—How to Deal With Cut Worms—Poultry Notes, Etc.

When the trees bloom and the fruit is first formed, the grower can easily form an opinion in regard to picking off a portion, should the tree show indications of being well laden. It is better to pick off the fruit not desired while it is very small, so as to tax the vitality of the tree as little as possible. It will enable the tree to grow larger and better fruit by thinning out should there be appearances of heavy bearing, and thus avoid propping the limbs later on. Spraying should begin as early as the season permits, and it should be done as often as the opportunity presents for so doing.

To destroy bugs in seed peas put the peas in water, and the bugs and injured peas will rise to the surface. Skim them off and destroy them. Pour off the water from the peas and spread them to dry. Peas that have been attacked by weevil should not be used for seed, not only because such seed may not germinate, but also because more weevil will be produced to attack the crop.

Give more air to the hotbed. Plants that have made rapid growth may be transplanted to cold frames to allow them more room and make them hardy and stocky. Water hotbed plants carefully, so as not to allow too much.

Half a century ago a peach orchard was permanent on the farm, and was expected to last for many years. At the present day there is a liability of the trees dying off at any time, some orchards not remaining over three years. Whether the climate is unfavorable or the budded varieties will not endure the same treatment as those that come from the seed is a question to be considered, but it is only from the budded varieties that the best peaches are obtained.

Nearly all who seek pure breeds of poultry inquire, "Which breed produces the best layers?" The fact is there is not a difference of a dozen eggs in a year between the best and the least, but there is a great difference in the hardiness of breeds. The best layers are not the hardiest.

When planting peas and using the dwarf varieties for an early supply, the later crop may be planted at the same time but of standard varieties. The latter may require sticks or supports, but they produce more pickings. The dwarf kinds seldom give more than one or two pickings, hence they may be planted at intervals to provide a supply until the varieties come into bearing.

Radish is a hardy plant. The seeds germinate quickly, and the young plants start off quickly, and the young plants start off at once, providing a supply on rich soil in a few weeks. Kale is another hardy plant, and the seed may be planted very early.

Such materials as straw and corn-stalks should not be hauled out on the garden with the manure. They serve better on the corn land. For the garden use only well-rotted manure, free from litter, and work it well into the soil, so to more evenly distribute it and give the plants an early start.

Watch the crimson clover and compare it with the ordinary red variety. The crimson makes very rapid growth, and by May 15 it will be high enough to produce a fair crop of hay. What should be done with it is to plow it under as green manure.

Cut worms can stand any degree of cold, but cold and moisture destroy them. A cold winter does not destroy worms, but protects them. It is when the ground freezes and thaws, and the moisture reaches them, that a sudden cold snap is fatal. If turned up to the surface they are exposed to dampness and cold. As long as the surface of the ground is sealed by the frost they will be snug, dry and warm below it.

The decrease in the number of sheep means that the flocks are being weeded out. There are now nearly 37,000,000 sheep in the United States, and they are much better in quality than before. If a value could be put upon them it is possible they would fully equal the value of sheep two years ago, as the flocks have been greatly improved in quality and size of the individuals.

Several potato cutters have been invented for cutting seed potatoes, but as yet there is a difficulty in cutting the seeds with the pieces selected according to the eyes.

Compared with pork, poultry meat costs less and is more nourishing and healthful. If too far from market to make the business pay, the farmer should find no excuse for not raising enough for his own table, and that right liberally.

Remove the calf before it has sucked and proceed with the milking as if there were no calf in existence. Their maternal instincts will be satisfied if the mothers are treated gently and kindly, and the calves will be no trouble if thus made to drink from the first.

It is some trouble, but the bagging of grapes to preserve them from rot, fungous diseases and the attacks of bees and birds is a sure thing, and he who values his fruit will not be slow in doing it. This should be done soon after the bunches are formed.

When larkspur seeds are sown in the spring there is no bloom until the spring following; if sown as soon as ripe, in mid-summer, they will give plants which will bloom the following summer. There is a variety giving a fine dark blue flower called the Formosum.

A cow should never take any more exercise than is absolutely necessary for her health, because exercise costs money costs food, costs milk and costs butter. A cow that has to scurry over a large area to set food will not begin to give as much milk as one that can get it on a small area and lie down and chew her cud and rest.

Many reasons are given for the failure of apple crops in regions where they were once abundant. Besides the destruction of the forests and the introduction of the diseases, is there not another cause to be found in the neglect of the hardy, full-bearing seedlings of our fathers for the tendered varieties which bear more name than fruit?

The fact of feed influencing flavor and quality of meat applies especially to sheep. It is undoubtedly true that an extensive grower of celery fed his lambs during the winter the roots and clippings as he prepared his vegetable for the market, and gave their flesh a peculiar and delicious flavor.

It is better to prevent blights upon the foliage of fruit trees by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture where they are even anticipated, but even after the foliage is affected the sprayings stop the injury where it is, preventing any further spreading. We hardly yet appreciate the values of these mixtures.

The New England Farmer has been studying the question and devoting much space to the shipment of apples abroad. A valuable point brought out is that the best quality of fruit, each specimen of which is carefully wrapped in paper and shipped in boxes of certain dimensions, nets the shippers at the rate of $1 a barrel more than when shipped in barrels. This point is worthy of the attention of fruit growers.

Dairying calls for men as well as cows for farms rather than ranches; for homes and families in place of a nomadic and half-savage life; for society schools, culture, and all the relations of civilization. It can only be successfully conducted on limited holdings, and where the country has been cut up into farms.

Grow tomatoes in the field upon vine trellises; plant stout posts every 100 ft. and stretch a single No. 12 wire 46 inches from the ground. Every four feet set up a building lath and secure to the wire by a small wire staple. Plant a tomato plant by each lath and train to it by keeping off side shoots and tying with string. Tomatoes grown in this way are two or three weeks earlier, and in some experiments freer from rot than when grown in the common way.

The milking qualities of cows are always injured by allowing them to suckle their calves. It is not necessary to allow this, even when the calf is to be fattened. Skim milk, if fed at the warmth of new milk, and enriched by old-process linseed-oil meal, cooked and stirred in it, will take the place of new milk. It will be no more trouble than to milk the cow by hand and feed the milk, and it will be better for the cow than to let the calf suckle her. The gain the first week on the oil meal may not be so much as by suckling the cow, but as the calf grows older the oil-meal and skim-milk ration will have the advantage.

Crimson Clover.

Mr. Samuel Vannort, one of Kent's most foremost agriculturists, will sow considerable crimson clover this spring. In a conversation with one of the professors at the Maryland Agricultural College he was advised to sow about the middle of March.

Crimson Clover has been found to be of invaluable aid in restoring worn out lands, having the advantage that it may be sown between crops and no time lost and also that, if it be sown in the fall, it will thrive during the winter and be ready in the spring to be turned under as green manure. Robert H. Miller director of the Maryland Agricultural station, recently stated in an address the results of some experiments recently made at the station with the clover. He said that three plats of ground of equal size and same character of soil were marked out, upon one of which no kind of fertilizer was used; on the second, one dollar's worth of nitrate of soda was used and on the third, one dollar's worth of crimson clover was seeded. Afterwards corn was planted on the land with the result that the first plat gave 24 bushels, the second plat 30 bushels and the third 48 bushels. Like results were obtained in similar experiments with potatoes, the increase where crimson clover was used being large.

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