

we know that upon farms of from 200 to 500 acres, it might be well executed at from twenty to thirty pounds.

Another obstacle to the proper manufacture of manure, is the great extent of the yards. Wherever this is the case they should be reduced, by the erection of fences to a proper size, and be so divided as to be available for each kind of stock. Where placed upon a regularly-inclined plane surface, fences with brick foundations should be put up, and the soil raised at one part and lowered at another, so as to bring them upon a level, or as near thereto as can possibly be effected. Of all descriptions of farm-yards, those having an abrupt inclination in one direction are the worst to deal with, and are more subject to losses from the effects of heavy rains than those of any other description. Although not easily remedied, by carefully disposing the walls and placing tanks in proper positions, little loss need be sustained; and, indeed, in almost every case that has come under our notice, we have found that from £50 to £100 judiciously laid out will effect a great deal, and in most instances all that is required.

Why this is not carried out may be readily answered. Each party, as landlord and tenant, imagines that it is the place of the other to put it into execution; and thus, partly from obstinacy and partly to save themselves the expense, it is never performed. It would be, however, very reasonable for a landlord to say to his tenant, "I perceive that your manure is annually wasted, to the great injury of yourself and my farm, and to prevent which I am willing to meet you in the expense of the improvements." Or, if in a position to take all the outlay upon himself, he might make the improvement, and charge six per cent. by way of increased rent, and this he might invariably venture to do whenever the farm changed tenants.

The question is too important to be lost sight of; and we hope that these remarks may keep the question prominently before our readers. As we have already stated, the amount of good would be immense, whilst under the most disadvantageous circumstances the outlay necessary to obtain it, would be trifling in proportion with the benefit to be derived.

BRIMSTONE FOR CROWS.

The *Maine Farmer*, thus discourseth on the subject of scare-crows:—

The scare crow season is at hand. In the course of the coming thirty days what lots of images will start up in our corn fields. The human figure will be portrayed in all sorts of postures, costumes and colors,—some will be headless and some will be hatless, some with coats a world too large, and some with no coats at all, and yet they will all be armed with something with which to kill the crow. They may die "*a larfing*" as Sam Slick says, for we can see no other way by which they can affect them in the least. In addition to the old clothes statuary which will throng the corn fields, we shall see the results of a great deal of Yankee ingenuity. Some fields will be surrounded with yarn enough to make stockings for half a dozen barefooted beggars. Some will have strips of cedar or bass-wood bark strung like telegraph wires from pole to pole. Poles will also be placed around on which will hang by a string, ever turning and ever twisting old bottles, old coffee pots, strips of tin and such like "*paraphernalia*," all of which will please the sight as well as tickle the fancy of all the crows in the neighborhood. All of them as they fly down to regale themselves with the sweet kernels at the bottom of the springing corn will no doubt look upon them as very curious but exceedingly harmless.

In addition to all these, some recommend one thing and some another. One method is, soak corn in New England rum, and lay it in the field, and thus the crows who eat it become drunk, and easily become a prey like all other drunkards to those who furnish the liquor. We think this is demoralizing the crows too bad.

We like the method recommended by Mr. S. Mitchell, of Cameron, N. Y., who gives notice in the last number of the *Genesee Farmer*, that after trying all the Yankee tricks and dosing the crows with ratsbane without any effect, he has found that a pound of sulphur mixed with plaster and ashes, and a handful scattered on to the corn as it peeps out of the ground will be sufficient to protect an acre from their ravages. We presume the reason of this is that by the heat and action of the ashes, the sulphur becomes changed so as to throw out sulphurous fumes which give the crows a hint of the doom of all thieves, and they quit.