

### What Lands need Drainage

ern or wheat the land will need more drainage than if intended for grass. Even grass lands need not be wet, for if too wet the growth of aquatic plants and grasses takes the place of the cultivated grasses. On the hay and pastures. Low, porous soils, underlain by sand or gravel, are drained by nature, but

to a depth as will give the roots of growing crops plenty of room to reach downward for that nourishment that is necessary to their growth. If the water is only one foot from the surface the roots of the plants have only that amount of soil from which to gather nourishment, with the advantage of having their feet wet.

capillary attraction. Only aquatic plants grow well with their feet in the water. The lowering of the water level below the surface prevents a large amount of evaporation and its effect in cooling the soil. The water being removed, air and warmth are admitted to the soil. Drained land are for a season ready for planting at least one-half earlier than undrained soil.

week earlier in the spring. The growth of crops are quickened through summer by the increased temperature of the soil, which amounts to several degrees, and the early frosts are prevented in the same manner. On the whole, therefore, given an increased period in which to make their growth of at least two weeks. This is certainly a very important gain.—Zach.

**The Breeding of Trotters.**

The Kentucky Live Stock Journal makes the following sensible remarks:

"Every year parties during winter months ventilate their theories

to breed the trotter; some  
standing for a strong infusion  
thoroughbred blood, while others  
meet the thoroughbred blood as on  
great injury. We have theory  
advance, but think it is not a  
plan of breeding to hit good a  
as often as you can, without getting  
predominance of one sort or  
quality; and to show one well

plan has succeeded you have only  
look into the pedigree of our fast  
and most noted trotters. Thirty-e  
crosses have trotted in 2:18 or be  
and of this number only three—H  
al, Ascendant, and Bonus—have  
known thoroughbred sires. Of t  
remaining thirty-five it can be tr  
fully said that they are miscellan

By bred, each and every one of them, leaving more or less thorough blood either on sire or dam's side, the grandams of Maud S., record 2:10, and Jay-Ewe-See, record 2:10 1/2, thoroughbred. These are facts, theories or fancies; and if this kind of breeding produces the fastest colts, and we were a breeder, we w

**Adopt it, and let all the dis-**  
**believers go the winds. What a**  
**greater want is success, and the**  
**quickest, and surest plan to reach**  
**is the one he should adopt."**

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**Feeding Bees in Winter**

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**A beekeeper in the Germantown**

graph gives his method of feeding in winter, as follows. In the place let me say that I would prepare the feed in the shape of a syrup. Take of pure, clean water two pints of sugar. Bring the water to a boil and then add the sugar; stir until it again boils, and skim off the impurities; then let it cool and

glass tumblers and tie cotton over each, and turn them upside over holes in the top of the hive. The old-fashioned box or gum log you will have the satisfaction of seeing the tumblers soon emptied and so in the brood combs. If you are a good moveable frame hive, you feed your syrup in the top of it, like the others.

Following way:—Take some pieces of combs and lay in the sun for a few days, and pour the syrup over them, and the bees will take it down. Feed as fast as they can, and the glasses or combs referred to should always feed all weak colonies. It is best to feed at the close of an evening, which will prevent robbing in a great degree. If you use the glass tumblers to feed with, be sure to wash them out before

**Medicinal use of Tar.**

Tar is highly useful in various details of sheep management, certain kinds of tropical diseases.

some kinds of topical anesthetic, and an application to cuts from electricity and to parts affected by the fire serves either alone or in combination with some fatty substance to protect the sore or diseased feet of cattle from being further injured by wet conditions, and when spread upon cloth it is a prime covering for the horns, and makes excellent animal

to various kinds of wounds and tumors in cattle. A mixture of parts of tar and tallow, by the heat, make a good stopping for sore feet, and a mixture of equal parts of tar and lard oil is an excellent dressing for hoofs. A liniment composed of two parts of tar, two of cod liver oil and one of yellow wax is an

lent dressing for mange and an  
 ant detergent in most kinds of  
 eruptive skin affections in the  
 but requires to be rubbed in a  
 piece of haircloth or with a  
 stiff brush. The rectified oil  
 popularly called the spirit of turp  
 ed with twice its bulk of fish oil  
 well rubbed with a brush every

on both crust and sole, is an ex-  
 ly good application for hard-  
 brittleness in the horse's legs.

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