

a large sum goes in that direction, much of which could be saved. The use of more oil on tools, and keeping them sharp and in the best condition for use, will save labor, which is an item that must be paid for. Too many unprofitable animals, however, cause more loss that anything else, and the farm er should begin the new year with suffi-cient courage to thin out the flocks and herds so as to retain only the best and most profitable -Now is the time of year when the farmer and stockman, in order to avoid seri-ous losses among his stock, should see that his stables are warm and comfortable against the cold blizzards of the approach-ing winter, says an Indiana correspondent of *Prairie Farmer*. Every year the knell of warning is sounded through the agricultural journals. Yet in spite of this there are still many farmers who are careless and negligent in this respect. In traveling over the country one will see stables with the doors off of the hinges, boards knocked off the siding behind the horses, allowing the rain and snow to blow in on them. Hogs are often seen lying on the frozen ground for want of protecting shelter squealing day and night from cold. The feed is another example of the farmer's negligence. The fodder is left scattered all over the field and in a bleached and washed out condition is thrown about the barnyard for the stock to pick up. Long before spring these farmers, who were sure of an abundance of feed, are asking themselves their feeding their stock is poor and rough. -Commission merchants publish directions for shipping eggs every year. Where farmers combine to ship eggs they should cut straw or wheat chaff (never use oats chaff or buck wheat chaff) to a depth of two or three inches, then a layer of eggs laid upon the sides, evenly embedded in the packing, with the ends toward the barrel, but fully one inch from the staves. Cover this layer of eggs with packing to the depth of one inch, and rub well in between the eggs with the hand. Place about three inches of the packing material over the last layer, and then about the same quantity of long straw or hay, as at the bottom. Fill so that the head must be pressed down with a lever or by other mechanical power. This method of packing will hold the con-tents so firmly that they cannot shift in the barrel. In winter guard against frost by using more packing material, leaving the eggs further removed from the ends. eggs further removed from the ends. Never pack in new oats, straw or chaff; these will sweat and rot the eggs in a very short time. Dry oats make good packing material, but are too expensive. Do not crowd too many eggs in one packing. For an ordinary flour barrel from 65 to 70 dozen are quite sufficient. Put about four and one-half dozen to the layer up to six and quantity of eggs is sent, and at short distances, they may be packed in mill board partitions, au egg in each square cell 36 in a layer, the whole contained in a handy-sized packing case, or with careful packing in straw or chaff. Baskets may be used when there is a sufficient quantity to fill them, but a barrel makes the best package.-Farm and Fireside.

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