

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 22, 1900.

THE BELGIAN HARE.

Claimed to be the Little Money Maker of Many Herds.

Among the general merits of the Belgian hare it is exceedingly domestic and will thrive in close confinement. It is therefore in preference to all others the animal to be raised in cities where space is a consideration. A box 3 by 4 is ample room for a doe and her little ones. Another important factor in the breeding and care of animals in cities is cleanliness. In this respect we have no domestic animal or fowl that will compare with the Belgian hare. The demands for feed that the Belgian hare makes are small. It may be kept on the trimmings of garden vegetables or hay. A little grain should be given the doe while the youngsters are kept with her, but the amount then is so small that it is hardly worth the mention. Grain must be fed when fattening for the table.

As a meat-producer the Belgian hare stands high, not only in its superb quality of meat, but in quantity as well. It will yield in the latter regard any animal that can be kept in equal space or at no greater expense. Upon this solid economic basis must rest the business of propagating them. The Belgian hare is the most prolific animal that has thus far been domesticated. In this respect it is a marvel. It will produce its young every 60 days and on an average of from 8 to 12 at a time. Fifty per year is a conservative estimate of what a single doe may produce. Thus it will more than make up in number for its small size. There is after all no little advantage in its being small. An ordinary family cannot readily care for the meat of a large animal, but the hare can be served fresh the first or six pounds meeting the demands of the average family.

Thus writes a California correspondent to American Agriculturist.

A Lesson in Beet Planting.

By means of the accompanying cut the Michigan Station gives a lesson in the planting of sugar beets—the distance apart and position in the ground.



POINTS IN GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

which to develop, as did also beets Nos. 2 and 3, while No. 4 is a normal beet, growing in properly spaced rows, with near neighbors on either side. The following are the weights of beet No. 1: Leaves, 36½ ounces; head or top of beet, 25 ounces; trimmed beet or the portion which would be recovered at the factory, 28½ ounces. It will be seen that over two-thirds of the growth of this particular plant is not merchantable beet.

Beets Nos. 2 and 3 indicate the amount of waste where beets are grown on hard soil and project a considerable distance out of the ground. The position of the lower knife in beet No. 2 and the knife on No. 3 indicates the line of demarcation which separates the portion growing above the ground from that below and, according to instructions from factory men, is the place at which the beet should be trimmed.

Beet No. 4 is a typical beet, having 8½ ounces of head and 32 ounces of merchantable beet.

Mosses and Kites.

The apple outlook as a whole remains good.

The corn acreage is the largest ever reported, with all indications for a heavy harvest.

The condition of the oat crop on July 1 was slightly below the average for ten years.

Recent experiments in Louisiana show that the irrigation of foreign crops is exceedingly profitable.

For the production of a salable tobacco much depends upon the character of the soil, and a great deal depends upon the skill in curing. Fully as much, however, depends upon the proper grading and sorting of the tobacco and the style of package in which it is sent to the manufacturer. Too much cannot be said about the necessity for very careful attention to these apparently small details, according to an authority on the handling of tobacco.

The average condition of potatoes on July 1 was 0.13, as compared with 0.33 on July 1, 1899, 0.55 at the corresponding date in 1898 and a ten year average of 0.32.

One-half of the agricultural produce imported into the United States during 1894-5 came from countries that lie wholly or in chief part within the tropics.

The introduction into the United States of the English or European house sparrow, the starling, the fruit bat or flying fox and the mongoose, known also as the ichneumon or Pharaoh's rat, is absolutely prohibited by law.

In spring Chinese peasants build dykes of mud, three to six feet high, to keep the rainwater in the rice fields. Most of their time in summer is spent in pumping or bringing water into these fields.

ALL WHO HAVE TRIED Hawker's Balsam

ENDORSE WHAT WE SAY
OF THIS POPULAR AND
NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

Thos. McAvity, Esq.,

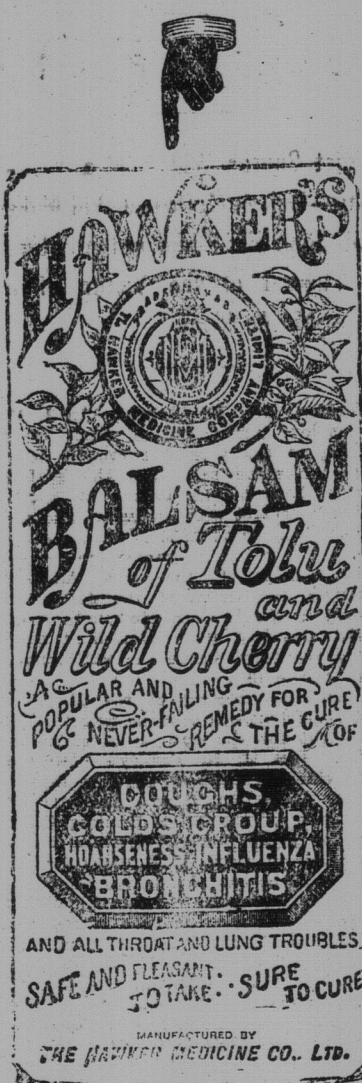
St. John, N. B., writes: "I take pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years, and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

Rev. Geo. M. Campbell,

Pastor of Methodist Church, Marysville, N. B., says: "Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam has been in use in my family for several years for colds and throat affections, with results so satisfactory that I have confidently recommended it to my friends."

George Philips,

I. C. R. Ticket Agent and Exchange Broker, St. John, N. B., says: "I was completely cured of influenza cold by a bottle of Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."



PRICES:
25c. and 50c.
PER BOTTLE.

SAFE AND PLEASANT TO TAKE. Sure to Cure.

"THE PROOF O' THE
PUDDIN'S THE PREEN O' IT."

James Kennedy, Esq.,

The well-known merchant, St. John, N. B., after a personal test of Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry, says: "I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from a cough or cold, and would ask them to test it and be convinced."

Rev. J. J. Teasdale,

Pastor of the Fredericton Methodist Church, writes: "To the Hawker Medicine Company, Ltd., St. John, N. B., Sirs: Having bronchial troubles for years, I have great pleasure in stating that I found Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry to be the best remedy for the disease I have ever used. For irritation of the throat resulting from cold, it has been in my case a cure. I have urged upon persons suffering from the disease named the use of this most excellent remedy."

H. A. McKeown,

M. P. P., St. John, N. B., says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I have ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."

Hawker's Liver Pills The Best on the Market

Regulate Liver and Stomach. Purify the Blood. Do Not Gripe.

CURE—
Sick Headache
Sour Stomach
Constipation
Biliousness

HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE.

A Positive Cure for CATARRH, Catarrh in the Head,
Catarrhal Headache and Deafness.

Wm. Doherty, Esq., of the firm of Doherty & Foster, merchant tailors, St. John, N. B., says: "I have much pleasure in stating that two boxes of Hawker's Catarrh Cure completely cured me of a bad case of catarrh. I also consider Hawker's Liver Pills the best liver regulators I ever used."

Ex-Alderman John McKelvey, St. John, N. B., says: "I was cured of a bad attack of influenza and cough by use of Hawker Catarrh Cure and Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."

The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.,
AGENTS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

MANURE PEN.

The Wrong and the Right Way to Keep Manure—How to Do About Making the Pen.

When there is no barn cellar the most convenient place for piling manure that is removed from the stables daily is against the outside of the barn, under the eaves. The one operation of shoveling it out a window finishes the job. As ordinarily practiced the water from the roof drips and washes out the soluble parts of the manure (Fig. 1), while the edges and outside of the pile are dried by the sun and wind, so that most of the fertility is lost. But these conditions are very easily remedied. To do this run a gutter or trough under the eaves to carry the roof water to one end of the barn (as at a Fig. 2) where it falls beyond the manure. If the water soaks back and soaks into the manure dig a little trench to carry it away.

Build a silo or pen for the manure, as shown in the illustration. Make it 7 or 8 ft. wide and about 4 ft. longer at each end than the windows from which the manure is thrown. It should occupy the full length of the barn the pen will be as long as the barn. The earth should be dug out about 2 ft. deep inside the pen. The deeper the pile the better it is, but the bottom cannot be much more than 2 ft. below ground because of the difficulty of loading manure on the wagon. Make the sides of the pen of boards or small poles and strengthen by using plenty of upright posts. The better plan is to put the side boards inside the posts, as the manure settles more compactly.

After the pen is built cover the surface with 1 or 2 ft. of manure, loam or sods and turn in one or two



hogs to tramp it down. The important thing is to keep the manure spread evenly over the surface. The pigs may do this, but if not it will be necessary once or twice a week to spread the manure that piles under the windows.

The pen should be filled as full as possible before carting it out, but it cannot be filled above the window sill without a good deal of work. When full there is a solid block of manure about 5 or 6 ft. deep, 7 or 8 ft. wide and as long as the pen. The little rain that has fallen upon it has hardly more than wet it down in good shape, but when very heavy rains fall add enough litter or straw to absorb the water. Never let the water run off the top of the pile, but add sufficient absorbents to keep the pile reasonably dry. In fact, absorbents must be added from time to time to take up the natural moisture if it is largely of cow manure. When this treated manure is practically no loss from rains and the sun and wind have not appreciably hurt it, because of the small amount exposed. The entire pile becomes good, solid manure and the loam that was originally placed at the bottom is just as good as the best.

When carting out manure take out the pigs and take down the side boards so as to avoid throwing the manure over the high fence with the above arrangement the manure is in excellent shape—so good in fact that I very much doubt if a roof would be any material benefit. The larger the quantity of manure made daily and the smaller the size of the pen in length and width the better will be the manure. I have used this arrangement a number of years and am much pleased with it.

Death in the Wire Fence.

A single strand of fence wire is easily capable of transmitting such a voltage of electric current that contact with it when charged is fatal to man or beast. A farmer driving in an alley to empty a load of coal displaced a wire clothesline so that it touched a live arc light wire, the clothesline flying back and touching his horse's head. They both dropped dead in an instant. Thus cattle lying on the moist earth contiguous to a barbed wire fence are in as great danger from a bolt of electricity which falls half a mile away and charges the fence wire as though they were in the immediate path of the current as it fell from the clouds. This fact is not generally known. A simple remedy is to ground the wires of the fence at intervals, by which the extremely high voltage of the distant lightning stroke may be safely conducted to the earth.

How to Describe a Horse.

In describing a horse, extreme pains ought to be taken to indicate accurately the most important characteristics, as the loin, the neck, the pasterns, the shoulder, the setting on of the neck, and the character and points of the head, even mentioning such definite points as the face lines, the eye, the nostril, under and upper lip, the lower jaw and throat, and the space between the ears. The experience of students indicates the fact that people as a rule do not rest the eye upon these details. In other words, they do not see them. They see the horse as a whole, and unless there is some glaring disproportion it passes unnoticed, even with one who has spent all his life with horses.

Starting Fancies in the House.

Fancies may be started in the house at any time, even as to have them ready for transplanting in spring. If they grow too rapidly and fill the spaces occupied transplant them to larger boxes. If kept very warm they will grow too fast. After they start they should not be forced until about a month before transplanting them outside.

The Normal Color.

Mrs. Brown—What color are your little boy's eyes?
Mrs. Robinson—Black generally. He's a terrible fighter.