

February 9, 1882 Examination by hair sent by Examination and prescription FOR SALE



Barristers, &c.

Fredericton, March 19.-2m

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver com-14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

Agriculture.

S rawberry Culture.

N. Y., give the following directions for the garden culture of strawberries. For family use it is recommended to plant in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of upper part of the hoof, being kept in beets, increases the appetite gives plants, which may stand fifteen

inches apart each way, and the outat the toe. From the encircling strap cheap succulent food is required .side row nine inches from the alley. and fastened to it will be thin rubber, American Agriculturist. These beds can be kept clean, and the such as is used for bandages, cut to fit fruit can be gathered from them withand extending above the ankle and out setting the feet upon them.

Culture in hills is the best mode secured by another strap around the leg. This will also in a measure that can be adopted for the garden, exclude the air and prevent rapid

To obtain fine, large, high flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as the summer. Every rupper thus removed produces a new crown at the centre of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes or stools, on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime the ground among the plants should fear.

be kept clear of weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork. When the winters are severe, with

little snow for protection, & slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants till after the ground is frozen, usually about the middle of November the time varying in different localities. Fatal errors are often made by putting on too much and too early. Care must

mulch the ground among the plants

his forte being from fifty to one hun- render it less compact and allow a dred and fifty yards, he had to work more ready penetration of the gastric hard and regularly. A break in the juices. How can healthy action be 12. Keep thy tongue from being furred, fast work now is not so bad as it will maintained, if the intestines of the the blood pure, and thy stomach from indi- be a month in the future, and then animal contain only a mass of fershould there be mud in the tracks menting, putrefying stuff. I never 13. All my pains and aches and disease go the gallops will have to be given. It had autumn-dropped pigs grow so like chaff before the wind when I use Hop is true that there is danger in slop fast, or show so healthy a condition as well as sand to crack the heels, but as two lots of different breeds fed this we shall try an experiment which we winter on buckwheat bran. They hope will obviate that difficulty, and are in a warm pig house, where it 15 Oease from worrying about nervous- if there is a prospect of success will seldom freezes; the coarser part of themselves of the benefit.

that may have been received. Eggs for hatching must be handled with ness, general debili y, and urinary trouble, describe is so that others can avail the flour left on the hulls supplies care, and should be slightly moistened when hatching, if set in a dry food for the stomach, and the hulls Although it is seldom we recom- keep the intestines in a healthy conplace. In moist earth it is unnecesmend anything that has not been put dition. Few farmers think of this sary. Fresh eggs may be separated to an actual test, in this case it may latter point, and confine their pigs to be as well to precede the experiment it clear corn meal, the most heating bladder is small-no larger than a strike others favorably there will be a Corn is the great staple food for hogs pea; if stale, it will be of the size of a chance to give the more satisfacfory and will continue to he, but it should nickel, or if very old an old-fashioned Eilwanger & Barry of Rochester, trials of several experimenters. It is be utilized to the best advantage by copper will barely cover the air space. simply to exclude the wet, mud, or judicious combination with coarser The general gritty feeling of the sand from the pasterns without inter- food, for swine as well as for men and shell is sometimes a guide but not fering with the motion of the joints. for breeding as well as growing and always correct. In selecting eggs In the first place a strap with an fattening animals. A feed once a for incubation, choose rather those of elastic attachment will encircle the day to fattening hogs of carrots or medium size and pointed, or tapering to the small end; an unusually large,

place by a short piece of leather or tone to the stomach, and has a cooling or an exact eval egg seldom hatches, thin metal fastened with a small screw effect upon it. More roots or other If the fowls are in a healthy, vigorous condition, there is little doubt .--Cor. Country Gentleman-

Milking Cows at a Loss.

The examination of eggs against a

strong light is the safe guide as to

their condition. When the whole

shell is full and dark, the egg is within a day or so of hatching, and if the

chick is alive it may be heard if

placed to the ear. If all is still and

dark the chick is dead. Often the

little thing dies owing to the tough-

ness of the shell, or to a sudden blow

The statement made at the recent

In reply to a correspondent's en- meeting of the North-Western Dairyevaporation, which is one of the quiry, the Rural Times has to remark men's Association, that one-third of causes of cracked beels. As in a large that farm horses are most liable to the cows are milking at loss, another as often as may be necessary during majority of cases the cracks are con- have sore shoulders in early spring, third with neither profit nor loss, and fined to the fore feet, a pair will be all when unaccustomed to work. If the other third make up the losses of that is necessary for each horse. We humanity does not care to lead in the first and provide the profits of the feel so much confidence in the efficacy prevention and cure, interest will business, doubtless does not accurately of this plan that, notwithstanding one prompt it, for certainly a horse with represent the real proportions, but is of our colts is slightly troubled in sound shoulders will do more work nevertheless in the main correct. A that way, we shall gallop him through than if these be swollen and lacerated. very considerable proportion of the the mud, if necessary, without much Prevention is better than cure. The profits made by the farmer from good first point is to secure good, well-fit- cows is consumed in supporting the

Cracked heels are one of the most ting collars, those of soft leather, of poorer cows in the same herd, that do tormenting ailments that beset the equal hardness on both sides. Many not produce enough to pay for their trainers of runners and trotters, collars are stuffed more solidly on care and keep. But the scales are especially the former. Trivial though one side than the other, and should handy, cream tubes and test churns it my seem, when there is a bad case be rejected. The horse should be are inexpensive, and beyond his own the sufferer is incapable of showing fitted to a collar at the shop, as two attention to the details of his business, its true form. Slight disarrange very seldom have shoulders exactly there is no reason why anyone should ments of any of the functions are alike. We have often wondered that maintain an unprofitable dairy cow. sufficient to place "the flyer" on a farmers do not have collars made If anyone feels any great desire to level with those which are pounds specially for each horse. The cost know which ones are unproductive he below, and the separation of the skin would be amply repaid, as it is slight can very easily ascertain, and it is in that sensitive place is not so slight compared with the increased service not difficult to weed them out and as many imagine. There are a hun- that would thus be secured. We pre- supply their places with others which also be taken to remove the covering has a favorite remedy, and it is safe leather should be kept well oiled, promptness with which an exact dred "sure cures." Every trainer fer a collar stuffed with hair. The may prove better. The ease and in spring, just as soon as the plants has a favorite remedy, and it is sale fourner should be kept well block, knowledge of profit and loss can be to say that he has little faith in any. especially where meeting the shoulder. knowledge of profit and loss can be

Easily managed when there is slow Pure Neat's foot oil makes the leather arrived at whenever it is thought Before the fruit begins te ripen, work, he is well aware that when the soft and pliable, and is a good pre- worth while to examine the question, gallops are resumed it is long odds ventive and cure for sore shoulders.

How to Plant Raspberries.

them out, or fork and cultivate it

Potash for Fruit.

Sore Shoulders in Horses.

with short hay, or straw, or grass that there is a return of the trouble. Cloth collars are now made, and cloth mowings from the lawn, or anything Besides lessening the danger from pads to cover the entire collar face. of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the the further benefit of preventing mend them to the farmers. ground from drying and baking, and evaporation. This will be sufficient Early in the spring, at least two farm .- Breeder's Gazette. thus lengthon the fruiting season. in eases where there has been no weeks before ploughing commences, Tan bark can also be used as a mulch.

the heeling of the fissures.

until theory is sustained by practice

there is uncertainty.-Breeder and

Enemies of Bees.

eracking; in the latter will be neces- begin bathing the shoulders of each The strawberry may be successsary to apply a linen bandage, put on work-horse with strong salt brine. felly grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or ploughing at least eighteen to twenty inches deep, and be properly enriched as for any garden crop. Of course, if the

land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained. In the Northern States the season for planting in the spring is usually daring the month of May. It may then be done with safety from the time the plants begin to grow Eargains in Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Lace, until they are in blossom. This time is preferred by successful cultivators for setting out large plantations of

There is a speedy diminishing of the the salt water, temperature through evaporation, laver plants whereas the heat is kept down in the For field culture on a large scale gallop by the envelopment of the the same directions with regard to cold material, and if left until dry soil, time of planting, protection and there is a partial protection from mulching an given above are appliplastic encasing. When the boot cable. The matter row system-the described above is used it must be mode of growing usually pursued-left on gatil the circulation is normal has its advantages for field culture, - Fredericton, but cannot be recommanded for the and afterwards the moisture from the confined sweat must be carefully garden. In the field, experts usually absorbed by a soft rubber. With plant in rows three to four feet apart and the plants a foot to a foot and a proper care in fitting we cannot imagine any drawback that will prehalf apart in the row. In the case clude the use Still, however, until much of the labor is performed with tried, it is in the specalative field, and the horse and cultivator. The num-

ber of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre, 43,560, by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiply-

ing the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus keeping quite hazardous at the present placed near the roots of plants or trees. strawberries planted three feet by one time, a little insect resembling both Set two or three plants in a hill acfoot give each plant three square feet, the small hen louse and the red spider cording to their size. Cut them down or 14,520 plants to the acre. - N. Y. of the green-house. The insect lives to six or eight inches. Independent.

upon the bodies of bees to the number of twenty or more on a single

Stockman.

bee, and suck their life away, They Onions are planted one, two or three are carried from one house to The lack of potash is in many old inches apart, the close planted yield is especially sure when they are put another by contact of bees with each orchards the cause of their unfruitfulthe most, develop better, with fewer other while gathering honey from ness. A dressing of wood ashes will in boxes in the house. Without a scallions, where they are so close as flowers. Not much is yet known as often give old trees a new lease of life. perature and an even amount of moisto crowd each other. Two plats were to the best methods of fighting the The trees are constantly taking up ture cannot easily be secured. A planted, one in soil pulverized and parasites. Foul brood is the name potash and putting it out of reach in the other soil packed as hard as pos-given to the other beg pest. In their wood, which, as it remains year damp peices of flannel, and keep them sible, by pounding it with a maul. affected hives the young die before by year, never goes to the soil again as nearly uniform in temperature as The surface of both was then covered hatching, and the old bees have no until the trees is burned. Every possible. The seeds can be examined with pulverized soil to the depth of means or disposition to clean the housewife knows that apple wood is any number of times, and the process half an inch, and planted with seed of comb. It is an old disease that was very rich in potash. It is fair to pre- is cleanly and convenient. If seed > the large red Westersfield onion. The known a century ago, and is spread sume that an apple tree which for were tested, much vexation an idoubt

soil

is one of the advantages of the dairy business, but with a little more figuring and careful observation it is posmud adhering to the pastern there is We know they are good, and recom. sible to ascertain the profits and losses in all the other departments of the

Selling Eggs by Weight.

loosely, with some kind of a cerate to The writer keeps in the stalls an old There is from twenty to thirty per cent difference in the weight of eggs, induce healing. Twenty years ago fruit can and a rag tied to the end of glycerine was our favorite remedy. a cob; and it takes but a moment to the Eastern markets, of selling them yet the custom is almost universal in low we are partial to the preparations throw in a handful of salt with some by the dozen at a uniform price. Even from curde petroleum. Vaseline, water, stir it up and apply the brine. cosmoline, euticura, any emolinet in It toughens and hardens the skin and ducks' eggs, which are much larger, fact that will soften the rigidly of the cools it, allaying inflammation. We and by some regarded as richer, bring skin, which is always an accompani- do this each evening; after work no more than the smallest hen's eggs of not half the weight. In California, mant of eracked heels, and tend to begins we first wash off the shoulders eggs, fruits, and many other articles with clean water. Our horses have that are here sold by the dozen, the The pernicious practice of washing never been troubled with sore should-

the legs is still worse than galloping ers since we have taken to carefully bunch, or by measure, are sold by in mud when that is done before the selecting collars, keeping them soft weight. The practice is a good one, animals are throughly "cooled out." with oil, and bathing frequently with and works beneficially for all parties. especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation

of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables, and farm stock. The farmer, who is pains-taking with For the best results, hills of rasp- his poultry and gets the largest weight

berries should stand four feet apart of eggs, has a fair reward for his skill each way. The Raspberry does best and industry. The present custom is in a deep rich, moist but well-drained a premium to light weights, and good It will not thrive in hard, dry layers. We need to change in the ground. Partial shade is often bene- interest of fair dealing in trade, and, ficial. Make all the land rich and if necessary, it should be enforced by mellow if you can. If one or two legislation. If the legislature is comshovelsful of old, rotten manure can petent to fix the weight of a bushel be dropped and forked in deeply, just of corn or potatoes, it can easily where the hills are to be made, it will regulate the weight of a dozen eggs, give young plants a vigorous start, and thus promote justice between If only fresh, unfermented manure is buyer and teller.-American Agricul to be had, scatter it on the surface, turist. just around the plants after setting

Testing Seeds.

slightly under the surface, and the Before garden or field seeds are rains will carry the richness down. sown in quantities it is a good plan to Two difficulties are rendering bee- Hot, green manure should never be test them. They will often be found to be worthless or only partially good, and much time and vexation may be saved by testing befere the planting

is done. To test seeds, do not plant them. Not infrequently the conditions of the soil and its temperature prevent good seeds from germinating, and this

