

with water, and enriched with meal. The process aids the cow in her mastication and digestion, and also furnishes her with some material from which to make milk or flesh. We know it is a question with farmers whether it pays to cut hay for stock; but we think this depends upon the time when the hay was cut. Early-cut hay and rowen need no cutting. They are soft, full of succulence, and easily masticated without being cut.

Feed regularly. All animals are creatures of habit. We care not much whether stock is fed twice or three times a day, provided it is done at stated times. A cow fed irregularly is all the time on the *qui vive* for her food, and wastes much vital energy in unnecessary worrying. Feed by daylight, and never at night. Some farmers make a practice of going to the barn at nine o'clock in the evening, and again before the dawn of the morning, giving the cattle each time a bit of hay. They forget that "sleep is kind Nature's sweet restorer," and is just as essential to the thrift of the animal as food. Cows accustomed to be fed an nine o'clock in the evening get up as soon as the barn-door is open and the lantern gives its glittering light. It is much more economical to give them a through ticket for sleep, and never take a lantern into the barn.

By all means keep the stock in good, thrifty condition. It is miserable economy to let the cows run down during the winter, and come out "spring poor." The summer is half wasted before they can be restored to good milking condition.—*Independent*.

CURE FOR BEE STING.

On this topic, of such poignant interest to many, whether bee-keepers or not, Mr. S. Way, of Batavia, Ill., writes as follows; "To cure a bee-sting, let the patient drink half a tumbler of whiskey as soon as stung. This will keep the poison from going to the lungs. A wet sheet or pack is good after the whiskey. I have used this and the pack for years in my family with perfect success."

We fear that if this remedy be popularly accepted as a specific, some inveterate topers might find it agreeable to get into a habit of being stung.

We have the following remedy also from Mr. F. S. Dougall, of Stouffville, Canada:

"I find the best thing for the sting of a bee is alcohol. Bathe the part stung with it

immediately. It will kill the pain and stop the swelling. It has proven itself to be the best thing I ever tried. It was by accident I found it would give relief."

Another correspondent recommends the immediate application of pure spirits of turpentine.—*American Bee Journal*.

I find strong aqua ammoniæ (hartshorn) the best remedy. Apply immediately, but do not rub the spot stung.—J. H. THOMAS.

NOTE BY ED.—The above is a fair specimen of amateur medical prescriptions—a mixture of good practice with the broadest absurdity, and betraying utter ignorance of physiology. The idea of "whiskey keeping poison from going to the lungs," could never occur to one who knew anything of the circulation of the blood or the process of absorption. A person must be badly stung, or badly frightened, who would have recourse to a wet blanket or "pack sheet" for such a trifle. As most of these animal poison depresses the nervous system, any stimulant is useful, and in severe cases, especially those occurring from the attacks of a large number of bees, the readiest and most efficient restorative would be indispensable. This would account for the good effect of the whiskey. But we quite agree with the editor of the *Bee Journal* that to accept that remedy as a specific would be a convenient excuse for dram drinking, to which the humor of the thing would add a superfluous zest.

The external application of alcohol would be beneficial simply as a cooling lotion, the result of its evaporation.

Mr. Thomas's remedy is the most rational. The acid poison of the bee is neutralized by the alkaline ammonia, which also acts as a stimulant and cooling agent. We have often witnessed its good effects, and except in severe cases arising from special idiosyncrasy or the sting of a swarm, nothing else is required.

A TEST OF THE DZIERZON THEORY.

The Baron of Berlepach, in the late revised edition of his work on "*Bees and Bee Culture*," speaks of the evidence of the correctness of the Dzierzon Theory as to the production of drones, as follows:—

"If the male or drone egg does not require impregnation, all Italian queen bees, of pure race, must certainly produce pure Italian males or drones; and all queen bees of the common or black race, must as constantly produce black males or drones—