

If the tree is much decayed, the comb is often fearfully broken up and much of the honey wasted by felling it, which course, however, has no alternative. The bees that have escaped the deluge of honey, come pouring out into the air, ready to make war upon anything. They are sometimes effectually disposed of with a match and a little rye-straw; but the safest and wisest plan is immediately to stop up all openings but one, leaving in this room enough to enter a pipe-stem; then give them a few puffs of tobacco smoke. This deadens them instantly, and renders them quite harmless.

Bee-trees are sometimes found by persons walking in the woods on a bright day of early spring, while the ground is yet covered with snow. The bees induced to come forth by the warmth and the sunshine, are blinded by the snow, and fall to the ground near their retreat.—*Putnam's Magazine*.

HEAVES.

Heaves, broken wind, and asthma or pursiness, are not distinct diseases, but a mere complexity of symptoms; they are collective names, embracing all those chronic and feverless diseases and defects of the respiratory organs, which produce difficulty of breathing, frequently attended with a short and dry hacking-cough, without showing any other prominent symptom. Consequently we have to distinguish different forms of heaves in regard to cause, pathologic, anatomical changes, and the manner in which the difficulty of breathing is exhibited.

One of the most frequent causes of heaves, or broken wind, is to be found in musty food, especially in musty timothy-hay; and as, east of the Mississippi river, wild land (and consequently prairie hay, too) is getting scarce, timothy hay is becoming almost (at least during Winter) the only rough provender fed to our horses; further, as in many cases the necessary care is not bestowed upon the harvesting and curing of the same, cases of heaves have become alarmingly frequent among the horses in the more thickly settled parts of the United States.

There are many more other causes producing so-called heaves, or broken wind, but we may safely say that, in this country, at least 90 per cent., of all cases have been effected by the feeding of musty and dusty hay; therefore we will for the present pay our attention solely to that form.

The symptoms, i. e., the difficulty of breathing and the attending cough, are so well known, that I think a description of the same is perfectly superfluous. Only one sign may be mentioned, which, though being also peculiar to many other forms of heaves, distinguishes the same from those difficulties of breathing, which are caused in the larynx by paralysis of the recurrent nerve. It is, that the difficulty always is caused by and observed at the act of expiration, and never by the inspiration, as it is in roaring; therefore, the *heaving of the flanks at each expiration*, which probably has given the name to the whole.

After the heaves have once been fully developed, a perfect cure (that means restoration of perfect health) is impossible; all we can do, is giving the suffering animal relief, and this we can do to some extent. In the beginning, i. e., in the early stages, a

rational treatment combined with a proper diet frequently will relieve the horse so much as to effect an almost perfect disappearance of the difficulty of breathing.

This palliative treatment, at least in severe cases, ought to be a twofold one, consisting of dietetical measures, and of medicines. The former are the most important. When the horse is kept in the stable, we have to give him a stall, which is not too warm, and admits plenty of fresh air; we have to feed him no hay whatever, except, perhaps, a little good prairie hay; we have to take care that his stomach is never overfilled, and that his bowels never become costive. Oats, branmasch, carrots, etc., and a little clean straw, must constitute his principle food. In Spring and Summer-time, grass is the best food that we can give, and the pasture the best place where we can keep a horse which suffers with the heaves.

Concerning medicines, a beneficial result has been experienced by giving each morning, mixed with the food (bran-mash), the following powder:—Arsenic, from five to 10 grains; ginger-root powder and licorice-root powder, of each, from one to two drams. The arsenic is recommended to be given in this way: five grains the first morning, six grains the second, increasing the dose one grain every morning till it has reached 10 grains, then to pause one day and to commence the next one with five grains again, and so on. Moderate exercise does no harm; on the contrary, it is considered beneficial.

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POULTRY KEEPING AS A BUSINESS.

An old man of Michigan recently asked the American Institute Farmers' Club for information upon poultry raising. He said:—"Failing health and declining years make it necessary for me to give up the more laborious pursuits of life, but some light exercise for mind and body is absolutely indispensable. Would the raising of poultry near or within 100 miles of a city market afford a profitable remuneration for the time and proper management required for the business? Being quite unacquainted with the rationale of this matter, I prefer to submit it to the Club, thinking that the experience of some one of its members might furnish a solution to the question. How much land, and what kind of soil, sandy, gravelly, or clay mixed, would be required for 100 fowls (hens and cocks)? should it be adjacent to a stream of water, or would a living spring do as well? What portions of the ground should be in trees, shrubs, and grass? How many could two aged persons care for, and what return might reasonable be expected from 100 fowls in chickens and eggs?"

Warren Leland replies to these inquiries, as follows, as appears by the reported proceedings in the N. Y. Tribune:

If this old gentleman will come up to my place, 25 miles north of New York, at Rye Station, I will show him how I manage my poultry yards. I have found that for every hundred fowls you must give up at least an acre. But rough land is as good as any. Hens naturally love the bush, and I lop young trees, but leave a shred by which they live a year or more. These forms hiding places and retreats for them. In such places they prefer to lay. I have great suc-