

more, according to the instructions we have given from time to time. Where driven or condemned, bees can be bought for anything under eightpence a pound, they are well worth getting, either to strengthen existing colonies, or to make up new ones. In the latter case, about ten pounds of bees are required for each colony, and they must be hived on full sheets of comb foundation. Some difference of opinion exists as to the proper number of frames to be given to such colonies, but our rule is to give a frame of foundation for each pound of bees, and one frame extra. Colonies made up in this way must be fed liberally, and as rapidly as the bees are able to take the syrup.

Care must be taken that each colony has a fertile queen before going into winter quarters, as on this depends its existence. Any colony in which brood or eggs cannot be found, or in which the drones are allowed to live, may be set down as being queenless, and steps should be taken without delay to give it a queen, either by introducing one, or by uniting to it a sufficiency of bees having a queen amongst them.—*Exchange*.

BREAKING A COLT TO THE HALTER.—If the colt endeavors to pull away after the halter is on, you have to circumvent him by a little strategy. Take a common clothes-line rope and make a large slip-loop knot around the body, drawing it moderately tight, and pass the end up between the front legs through the halter. The reason for doing this is very apparent. He cannot understand how anything can pull the hind part of his body and his head at the same time; and on feeling the strain behind he will go forward, and thus you will accomplish your object without being compelled to use force. Taking this rope in the right hand and standing directly in front of the colt, say, in a decided manner, "Come here!" and at the same time pull the rope sharply. The colt will invariably move forward, and when he does so, caress him. Repeat this two or three times, until he will quickly move forward; then say, "Come here!"

Next, with the rope hitch him to the manger or to a post, and, standing in front of him, open and shut umbrellas, shake buffalo robes and heat tins pans—in fact, make as much noise as possible without touching him. Of course he cannot think of two things at once, and the rope tied around him behind catches him by surprise, and he will end by giving up trying to get away when he finds that he is freer from pain when he is quiet and still than when jerking his head. For a very nervous horse put the rope as far forward as possible around the body. This treatment can be applied until he is thoroughly halter-broken. The same arrangement is the most successful one in existence for halter pullers, and is also a most valuable assistant in leading a horse behind a wagon. How many people are at their wits' ends continually when on a long ride with a horse tied to the carriage behind—and yet this simple invention would prevent it all, and they would not be obliged to even give the horse a thought.—*American Agriculturist for July*.

DO VARIETIES RUN OUT?—By the popular phrase "running out," as applied to fruits, is commonly meant loss of vitality, quality, or fruitfulness. That some varieties have lost one or more of these qualities when grown in other localities by some men, seems very clear. That the same varieties, when grown in other localities by other men, are as perfect in fruit and foliage as ever, is equally clear. It would seem, then, that the question of deterioration is largely one of soil or treatment. It is quite natural for a fruit-grower to plant in better soil and take better care of strawberry plants that cost him thirty-six dollars, than if they cost him but two dollars and a half a thousand. It is just as natural for him to become less and less careful of the new varieties as they become more common. If careful selection and cultivation improve, it must also be true that neglect will deteriorate. The plants in a strawberry patch if allowed to do so will become matted together, each runner producing from two to five plants. The further they are from the parent plant, the weaker will the new plants become. These end plants are smaller, less vigorous than the larger, and if planted a deterioration must be the result. In a propagation bed the runners should be cut off after the second plant has formed. This will place a great check upon deterioration.—*American Agriculturist*.

The art of feeding stock for profit through the winter is learned only by practice. Most farmers are satisfied if they get the manure clear for their profit, but it is quite possible to make a good money profit if the cattle or sheep are well selected, well fed, and well disposed of. These three requisites imply a great deal, not only as regards feeding, but also in regard to business management in buying and selling. As a rule, two-year-olds that are thrifty and in fair condition pay best for feeding with hay and grain through the winter, as the feeder gains not only by the weight made, but in the advanced price procured for the finished cattle. But a novice will be wise in starting easy in the business with the benefit of advice from some experienced feeder. The staple grain food is corn, which at the present prices is cheaper than either linseed or cottonseed oil meals. Fifteen pounds of cornmeal a day is more than any two-year-old will eat with profit; 8 pounds is a fair ratio and 12 pounds a full one.—*N. Y. Times*.

The cheapest disinfectant is dry earth, and a supply should be secured during a dry time. Dry earth does not mean dry sand, but a good, strong loam. No matter how dry the surface of the soil may appear to be, it never becomes perfectly dry, as more or less moisture will come up from below by capillary attraction. To completely dry the earth, a drying platform of old boards should be constructed, upon which the surface soil may be thrown; being cut off from all moisture from below, a few hours of exposure to the sun will dry it completely. It should then be run through a sieve or riddle to remove stones and trash, and the fine earth placed in barrels or boxes, and stored under cover. Lay in an abundance, for use in henhouses, or wherever an unpleasant odor is to be stopped.

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