

year forty-five and a half bushels per acre—the first yield on this plat not being given. In 1863 (one of the best wheat yields in England) the pieces yielded respectively 17½, 44, and 55½ bushels per acre.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Agricultural Gazette* says that, as a rule, the sugar beet does not grow as large as the mangel, and therefore to ensure the same weight per acre more must be grown. To make this plain, he presumes that in an ordinary crop of large mangel there will be from sixty to eighty roots to the perch. Now, in sugar beets there should be about two hundred roots to the same area. This increase of the individual roots will compensate for their lightness, and the gross yield of the sugar beet will probably be as great as that of the mangel. Already they are running each other pretty close in the Lavenham district. The heaviest crop of sugar beet this year weighed in the gross thirty-one tons, per acre. The best crop of mangels weighed one ton less, or thirty tons per acre. Weighed without tops the mangels reached twenty-four tons per acre, and the sugar beets twenty-one and a half tons. The number of mangels per perch was one hundred; sugar beets, two hundred.

A farmer in England, who has been for many years using salt extensively as a manure for various crops, says that he applies it as a top-dressing for his grain crops, in the month of April or May, as the season may be, by sowing broadcast three or four cwt. per acre, taking care to do this after sunset. If the young plants should appear sickly or turn yellow, it is a sign that the wire-worms or grubs are making roads upon them, and he has always found the application of salt to exterminate these destructive insects. He says that the yield of wheat per acre is four bushels more from the salted than from the unsalted land, when all other circumstances have been precisely the same; and from the salted land he gets a much bolder, brighter, and heavier sample of wheat, and the crop has been entirely free from rust, blight, or smut. To fallows he applies from 6 to 1,000 pounds per acre, sown broadcast, as much before the time of sowing the seed as circumstances will permit, in order that the salt may, in the different workings of the land, get thoroughly incorporated with the soil; and then he finds that hurtful insects will not generate in it. He applies from 8 to 10 cwt. of salt per acre, in December or January, to land intended for potatoes. In about two months afterward he dresses the land with lime, and in the proper time prepares the soil for the seed by deep plowing, harrowing, and rolling the open drills; and spreading of manure in them after the seed has been deposited, then closing the drills and rolling. He gets excellent crops of potatoes by this management.

A MODEL STABLE KEEPER.

An exchange is giving an account of one of the best Livery stables in New York, says the proprietor of the establishment is extremely particular as to the men he employs and the following are among his rules:—

"First—No man will be employed who drinks intoxicating liquor. His men, like his horses, must drink water—cold water only.

"Second—No man must speak loud to any of the horses, or in the stable where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous; and loud, excited conver-

sation is felt by every horse in the stable, who hears it. Excited words addressed to one horse are felt by every other horse who hears them, and keeps them all nervous and uneasy.

"Third—No man may use profane language in the hearing of the horses. They are gentleman's horses, and understand what profane language, and the excited tones which accompany it mean."

The last is no doubt an excellent regulation, though the reason assigned is somewhat ambiguous, and rather hard on the "gentlemen."

The Live Stock.

WINTERING BEES.

FROM A PAPER READ BEFORE GRAND CHUTE, WIS.,
FARMERS' CLUB, BY A. H. HART.

To winter bees successfully it is very essential that they are in good condition for wintering. Practical apirians differ quite considerably in their mode of wintering and the kind of hive to winter in. It is not my province to say which is the nearest right. I only feel at liberty to give you my method, after forty years' experience, and leave you to inform yourselves of the different plans and then judge of their merits.

First, all practical bee-keepers will agree with me that it is essential to have a hive contain a good colony of bees, a good supply of honey, not too much of the latter. A large supply of honey in a hive at this time of year is rather suspicious.

All things being equal I say winter on the summer stand or outside, shielding them from the north and west winds. It may be that some are using hives that they cannot determine the condition of the bees. To such I would say bury them or put them in a dry cellar.

I am often told (and very truly) that the old fashioned straw hive or gum are the hives to winter bees in; and why? because they are warmest, a very essential quality, and that is about all that can be said in their favor. A hive constructed to meet the habits of the bees and the wants of their nature should be warm and well ventilated. They will then winter there just as successfully in good condition for wintering. Let it be remembered that bees consume less honey in the ground or cellar than out. If you wish to winter a small colony or one that has but little honey, do not think of wintering out. But swarms in that condition, by practical bee-keepers, are considered of but little value, though they may get through the winter alive. The great objection to wintering in the ground or cellar, is the liability of the comb to mold, and if so is unhealthy for the bees.

A large amount of ventilation is indispensable, but outside wintering requires much care in the ventilation of the hive. Many fatal mistakes are made. The hive should only be ventilated on the top, or but little at the bottom. If too much at the bottom a current of air is produced detrimental to the health of the bees.

Ventilate the top according to the size of your swarm. In conclusion I would say that bees may be successfully wintered in almost any hive, outside, if you observe the following rules, viz: plenty of bees and honey, upward ventilation and keep