

mends the planting of a grape-vine beside every beehive. This will furnish all the shade required. Care must be taken that the shading be not too dense. A position so chosen that the morning and evening sun will fall full on the hive, while the noon-day blaze is intercepted, exactly meets the case. In such a position the bees will begin work with the first gleam of sunshine, and continue it until the latest beam of the evening. While there will be no cessation of labor because of excessive noontide heat. Set well and widely apart. Each hive is a separate and independent community. With partial shade and a good exposure, the bees will do much better than when made tenants of a bee-house.

We have a bee-house. It was built in the days of our youth and inexperience as a bee-keeper. A pretty site was chosen for it, and it was made rather ornamental, with a nice little cupola on the top, and Venetian blinds at the sides for ventilation. It held two tiers of hives, each having an alighting-board and entrance-archway in front of it. We made a fair trial of it, and found it worse than useless. There are no colonies in it now. It has long since ceased to resound with the hum of "the little busy bee." But we find it very useful. It is a most convenient place for storing empty hives, honey boxes, spare frames, the extractor, and all the appurtenances of bee-keeping. Besides accommodating these, it affords room for the garden tools, and the lawn mower. Among other uses it provokes enquiry among visitors. As they note the hives here and there among the trees, and observe that there are none in the bee-house, they very naturally ask for the why and wherefore. Whereupon we discourse to them very much as we have now done to the readers of the CANADA FARMER in the foregoing article.

The Moth-Miller.

We regard the fear entertained of the moth-miller as mis-directed, and more imaginary than real. As long as a stock is strong and in good condition it is safe, but should it be suffered to decline from over-swarming, loss of queen, or other cause, the eggs of the miller are allowed to be hatched in the exposed combs; as the bees die off from natural causes the moth-worms increase, and, if not dislodged, gain entire possession. The female miller is much larger than the male, and resembles in color a sliver from a weather-beaten fence rail. During the day she may often be found sticking about the cover of the hive. Toward evening she will be flitting about the entrance and if the combs are not covered with bees, or cracks and crevices can be found, or litter is retained on the bottom board, she will be at no loss for a place to deposit her eggs within the hive. There can be no "moth-proof" hive; but if the entrance be on one side only, and the bottom board is inclined, the bees have all the protection against the intruders that a hive can afford. Moth-proof hives (so-called) are owned either by persons of little information, or sold to such by unprincipled vendors, as well-informed beekeepers know how to prevent the ravages of the moth, and also know that in warm weather more or less moth eggs are present in the combs. Hence, a real moth-proof hive must also exclude the bees. During the summer months, if a mixture of vinegar and water, well sweetened, be placed at night among the hives in white dishes, many millers will be drowned. Moth "traps" form the basis of a considerable trade. Some of these might be well enough if they were emptied, and the worms destroyed every week; but as they are usually neglected, they become "moth nurseries" instead of traps. Worms may be trapped early in the season by laying pieces of shingle or split elder, the hollowing side down, upon the bottom board. The worms will retreat under these to spin their cocoons, and must be destroyed once or twice a week, or they "take unto themselves wings and fly away." The moth is less troublesome in large apiaries. The sprightly little wren, if encouraged to build its nest near the hive, will destroy myriads of worms and insects. They are easily attracted by putting up boxes made three inches square, with an inch a-half hole for an entrance.—*Rural Sun, Nashville, Tenn.*

A CEMENT of great adhesive quality, particularly serviceable in attaching the brass mountings on glass lamps, as it is unaffected by petroleum, may be prepared by boiling three parts of resin with one part of caustic soda, and five parts of water, thus making a kind of soap which is mixed with one-half its weight of plaster of Paris. Zinc white, white lead, or precipitated chalk, may be used instead of the plaster, but when they are used the cement will be longer in hardening.

Breeder and Breeder.

Hogs' Intelligence.

Hogs often show great intelligence and aptitude to learn. A forester had a Chinese pig, which followed him like a dog, came at call, ran up and down stairs and from room to room. It learned to bow, and performed several tricks. It was very expert in hunting mushrooms; and, when told to keep watch, it would remain at its post until called away. When its owner said "I am going to kill you," it would lie down on its back and stretch out its legs.

It is said that when Louis the XI was sick, every means was taken to divert the sadness of his mind, but, do what they would, he could not be made to laugh; at length a nobleman thought of teaching a pig to dance, and bring it before his majesty. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe, they then dressed it with coat and breeches, and, when told to keep watch, it would remain at its post until called away. When its owner said "I am going to kill you," it would lie down on its back and stretch out its legs.

The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most astute manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the king roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

An English gentleman carefully trained a hog for hunting. "Slug," for so the hog was called, was very fond of the chase, and was even on the alert when the huntsmen were preparing to start; but the dogs could not endure its company and their owner was never able to make use of both at the same time. "Slug" could scent a bird from a great distance, and would dig in the earth to show where it had been. When the bird hopped, it followed like a dog.

Hogs have been trained for draught. A countryman who was in the habit of going to St. Alban's market in a small cart drawn by four hogs; another countryman won a wager that his hog would carry him on his back four miles in one hour. These facts are cited to show that the hog is a more intelligent animal than we give him credit for. However every kind-hearted person will disapprove of teaching dumb creatures to perform tricks. For our own part, we take no pleasure in seeing dancing bears and spelling pigs; for the pieces of training draws so deeply on our sympathy that we look upon every thing of the kind as the torturing of animals.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

New Way of Teaching Calves to Drink.

A correspondent of the *Maryland Farmer* says: Never let your calves suck the cows, but as soon as they are born, take them from their mothers and put them in some house or shed to themselves. Have a trough made with a scooped out bottom, so they can obtain the last drop of milk, and at intervals of one foot, tack the fingers of an old buckskin glove; pour into this trough milk obtained from the dairy after being skimmed (at first it must be sweet and warmed a little, but they soon become fond even of sour milk mixed with a little bran); lead up the calves, and for two or three feedings insert the glove fingers in their mouths; afterwards they will come of their own free will, and all trouble ceases. The trough should be kept covered when not in use. By adopting this plan, you have the benefit of all the milk; you get rid of the disagreeable bellowing of the cows when the calves are weaned; your cows do not slacken or refuse to give down their milk, as they sometimes do, when the calves are allowed to run with them a month or six weeks, and are then taken away; and in two weeks the cows and calves can be turned in the same pasture without noticing each other in the usual way.

Proper Feeding.

The proper feeding of horses has much to do with their condition, and likewise with their remaining sound. Food should be proportioned to work, and it should also be of the best quality. Hay that has been much heated in the stack is above all things to be avoided, as, from its powerful diuretic properties, it debilitates and creates thirst; and mow-burnt or heated oats are equally productive of mischief. Hay which is produced on dry upland ground is best. Indeed, we are far from thinking that rich meadow hay, finely scented as it is, and apparently so full of nourishment, is fitted for any description of horse that is required to go fast, and we are quite certain that thousands of horses are destroyed annually by the effects of hay and water. The latter cannot be too soft, and when not so, it should be given with a small portion of bran in it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Scab in Sheep.

Mr. Henry Woods, steward and chief manager of the late Lord Walsingham, owner of one of the largest and choicest Southdown flocks in England, recommends for sheep suffering with scab, soft-soap, one and a quarter pounds; shag tobacco, one pound; spirits of turpentine, one pint; spirits of tar, one-half pint; white arsenic three ounces. This to be safe and effectual must be boiled so as thoroughly to dissolve the arsenic, and that he regards as an important point. Better put the tobacco when boiled into a flannel bag, and squeeze it sufficiently to get out all the strength, in order to get the full benefit of it. Then add water enough to make four quarts of the wash for each sheep.

It is not a dip, but a wash, and to put it on, an old tea pot or a spouted tin should be used. The way to make it most effectual is to open the wool by making three marks on each side of the sheep, also one down the shoulder, one on each side of the neck, one down the breast, and one down each thigh, and into the marks pour the liquid. In this as in many other things, it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and so don't be in a hurry about it.

Do the work well. Rub the liquid well into the skin. After passing it along the grooves work it well in with the hand. Be in no hurry about it as if you wanted to get over it as quickly as possible. The liquid will work a cure. There may be some spots where the liquid has not penetrated.

Examine the sheep every two or three days for three weeks, by which time the disease may be expected to be eradicated. If there are any white spots, rub on some of the following ointment: mercury, four ounces; Venice turpentine, three ounces; spirits of turpentine, one ounce. Let them be worked up and thoroughly mixed together, then add about one and a quarter pounds of lard melted over a slow fire, stirring while melting. When taken off, continue to stir till cold, so as to mix the mercury well.—*Western Farmer.*

Plank Floors Ruinous to Horses.

Can't some genius invent a kind of table floor that can be kept clean without too much labor, and will not ruin the feet of horses standing upon them? If not, every horse-owner whose horse, or horses, are obliged to stand still much of the time, had better have a yard convenient to the stable into which the horses can run when neither at work, nor eating, nor sleeping.

We have had some experience in this line. Our horses have not much to do in the winter season, and we have noticed a tendency in them to become lame, but as they get over it upon driving, we paid but little attention to the matter. The past winter we have kept but one horse, and as a public conveyance ran between our place and office, we have preferred to patronize that, and let our horse stand in the stable. After the sleighing disappeared and the roads became bad he had but little exercise, and we noticed that he was becoming lame. Supposing that he would improve as soon as spring work commenced, we paid but little attention to it, until he became so lame that he could not strike a trot, and his limbs seemed weak and tender, although we could find no sore or tender spot, nor were his limbs swollen. We consulted a veterinary surgeon, who could neither find cause for his lameness, nor prescribe a remedy.

We determined to try an experiment. We made a fence enclosing a small plot of grass, and turned him out, cutting grass for him. Now for the results. For three or four weeks before turning him out he had been getting lamer and lamer, until he became unable to trot. In one week from the time we turned him out he could trot off quite lively, and now he has nearly recovered. He seemed to be lame in every foot, and especially in his hind feet, and we have no doubt that standing idle on a plank floor caused his hoofs to become dry, hard and contracted, so that they pressed upon the tender frog. We have here suggested one remedy for hard floors, namely, a yard; if any of our readers know of a substitute for plank floors, that will obviate the difficulties we have presented, we should be glad to hear from them.—*The American Rural Home.*

CURE FOR STRETCHES IN SHEEP.—A correspondent gives the following as an infallible cure for the disease called stretches, which is caused by costiveness brought on by the long use of dry food and the want of salt.—To one pint of milk add five or six tablespoonfuls of ashes; set over the fire and gently warm. Dose—four to six tablespoonfuls once in half an hour, until you hear a rumbling or looseness in the bowels. As soon as the costiveness is removed the sheep will recover gradually, but a change of food will be necessary.—*Western Rural.*