

are required on some occasions—especially with Italians—to get rid of the bees and save the honey. Take an empty box bee-tight, put in the boxes on their sides, combs vertical, in such a way that the bees may creep out of all. Throw over them a sheet, that no bees may get in or out. After standing a little time, the bees, in their endeavor to escape, will get on the under side of the sheet, when it may be turned over; by repeating this a few times, all may be disposed of. Bees in this way will not sting, unless provoked at first. To save the honey through the hot weather, put it in a dry place, and cool, if possible, to prevent the moth eggs from hatching. Paper or cloth may be pasted over the bottom to keep out ants and other insects. Boxes should stand the same side up as they did on the hives.

There are more moths about the hives this month than in any preceding month of the year; and there are more chances of their finding places for depositing their eggs. Very small swarms, old stocks that have swarmed freely, and but few bees left to protect the combs, and above all, queenless stocks afford great inducements to the moth to deposit her eggs. Although a few worms may not destroy the colony, they will injure a weak one much more than a strong one. The number that destroys one might hardly injure the other. Ascertain which are weak and by frequent examinations, assist in destroying the worms. Strong colonies will do well without much help. Put old pieces of comb under the hives that are part full; take out once in two or three days and kill the worms that have gathered in them.—Set shallow dishes containing sweetened water near the hives at night; hundreds will get drowned.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

How to Buy a Horse.

In order to make a thorough examination, it becomes necessary to consider the height and condition of the horse, not only in the stable, but also when led out of the stall, and outside the stable; in a state of repose, and in motion.

Horses are measured with tape and rule. The tape measure is somewhat deceptive, as a low horse, with a well-rounded, fleshy shoulder, may measure as much as a taller but thinner animal. The rule is, therefore, to be preferred; this is a simple stick, with a short, movable arm, at right angles; the long part is divided into inches. To measure a horse correctly, it should stand perfectly level and care taken that the seller practises no tricks, such as putting the fore arm on higher ground; chucking it under the chin, to make it hold up its head, or even grasping the mane from the opposite side, apparently for the purpose of noticing the measurement. Notice should be taken, also, whether the horse is shod or unshod; whether the shoes are high or low. To secure a good span, the height of the head should be observed; also position and movement of the crest (neck). A good match, as to color, is of less consequence than a similarity of temper. The examination, in the stable, is a delicate matter. A horse which lies down, and,

on being called, does not rise quickly, generally suffers from bad feet; a tired animal stands on two or three legs, and is apt to lean its head against the manger; this, however, is the case also with lazy horses. Crib-biters are easily found out, if the seller has not previously smeared the crib with soap or grease.

Perfectly sound and kind horses look at persons entering the stable, pleasantly and fearlessly, and not unfrequently neigh. Tricky ones lay back their ears, snort and snap. Shy horses always act timid and frightened. Slow eating, and difficult, audible swallowing, are signs of trouble in the gullet. Biting of crib and halter, also a drawn-up belly, betoken animals that feed poorly. Worms, in young horses, are easily detected; the horse thus affected, rubs its muzzle against the crib. Horses affected with the staggers take large quantities of hay out of the rack, throw it down, eat it slowly, and at intervals, seemingly listening as if surprised. They keep their food in the mouth for a long time without swallowing it, and have a dull, fixed look; they also push their heads against the wall, or into a dark corner. It is an often-practised trick with dealers to trop some oil into the ears of such horses, or a little cayenne pepper applied to the passage, to make them look attentive and spirited. Broken-winded horses have a short, dull cough, with a double beating of the flanks.

Are the horse's feet on a level, and one hip higher than the other? then he is one-sided. If perceptible in any other position, it must be the result of disease in the muscular part of the croup.

Stiff hairs in the tail, and bare places on the same, indicate itching; sore spots, suppurated sores, or scabs, betray the scab. Horses with visible or invisible spavin, are loath to step from one side to the other. Wind-galls seldom impair the usefulness of the animal.

Clap in the sinews betrays itself through swelling and pain in the tendon, hindering the horse from stepping firmly, which ultimately results in a stiff foot.

The mallenders, appearing mostly in the hind pastern joints, are recognized by more or less deep cracks and sores, emitting an unpleasant, bad-smelling fluid. This sign distinguishes it from wounds caused by overreaching. Neglected cracks, with warts covered with stiff, bristly hairs, are the indication of malignant mallenders, known under the name of crown-scab. The hinder hoofs should be well examined, particularly the coronet, to see about wounds from striking. Look well at the frog, to see if there are any ulcers or cancer; the latter disease may be considered incurable.

The examination of the horse, outside the stable, relates particularly to eyes, muzzle and nose. The contraction and expansion of the pupil of the eye deserves special attention. Amaurosis may be recognized by an immovable pupil, and a beautiful black coloring of the eye.

Albugo may be detected by a speck, of a white or mother-of-pearl color, in the eye, or a turbid look of the same. Closed eyelids, with inflammation and watery flow, are mostly the cause of some hay or dust, or even of whipcuts, and seldom dangerous. The last-men-