

Birrell, of Pirkering, purchased "Miller's Maid" for \$155, and "Vesta II." obtained for Mr. Miller the nice little sum of \$214. Mr. Robert Miller purchased "Mary III.," a calf seven months old, for \$151. The sale of all the stock realized over \$4320.

THE APIARY IN NOVEMBER.

BY S. H. MITCHELL, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO.

The past season has given the scantiest yield of honey in this section of the Province that I have known for the past twenty years. Swarms that in ordinary seasons would have collected sufficient stores to winter, have, in numerous instances, already starved to death. A great many stocks will need feeding. If this is not already done, it should be done without delay, as the bees will take the food best when the weather is mild. Honey is the best food. If this cannot be had, use refined sugar. Make it into a thick syrup. If made too thin, it is liable to sour. If one pound of honey is added to ten of the syrup, the bees take it more readily. Feed at the top of the hive, pouring the syrup into empty combs, as the bees will take it more readily from the comb. Or feed in shallow dishes, and use straw cut into half-inch bits, and strew thickly over the syrup, to prevent the bees from getting drowned. Let some of the food run down among the bees, to bring them up to the main supply. If the bees have sufficient honey to live until mild weather in March, it is best not to feed until then, as the feeding in spring will have the effect of stimulating them to early breeding.

Strong colonies may be successfully wintered without housing, especially if in double-boarded hives, and although they may consume more honey, still they begin to breed earlier than when housed. The hives should be set on a low stand, prepared so that the cold air cannot circulate under them. Give but little ventilation below, but give plenty of upward ventilation, and stuff the cap tightly with straw to retain the heat, and allow the moisture to pass off. If the snow lies around the base of the hives, it affords additional protection. The bees should be allowed to fly whenever the weather is warm enough for them to return to their hives. If weak swarms are to be wintered, they should be housed where it will not freeze. Avoid bee sheds and houses where it will freeze hard, and the sun cannot strike the hives, as the frost often collects on the sides of the hives and combs, and prevents the bees from reaching their stores, so that they starve with honey in the hive.

If colonies, whether strong or weak, are housed, they should always be put in some place where it is frost proof.

THE CURRY-COMB, CARD, AND SCRUB-BING BRUSH.

These stable implements are not used as often and regularly as they should be by the generality of farmers. A good dressing down of the horse each morning with the cur y-comb and brush is fully equal in health-giving power and elasticity of movement to two quarts of oats. It is a greatful attention, repaid many fold by the animal which is the stated recipient of it.

But, while bestowing this care upon the horse as most persons do, knowing its beneficial effects, they very generally seem to forget that oxen and cows are equally benefited by a daily application of the card. There is no room for doubt on this subject with those who have been accustomed to bestow this attention on their dairy and working stock. A free use of the card gives repose to the animals, enables them to enjoy and digest their food in quiet instead of raking their bodies against posts, trees and fences, as opportunity offers for allaying the irritation produced by an accumulation of dust, hay-seed, and other irritants common to the stable and barnyard. Even young colts, calves, and yearlings are greatly benefited by the use of the card, while its daily use is a step in the breaking or training process by which the services of the animals are made more readily available when properly matured for labour.

It may seem absurd to scrub a fattening porker, but those who have practised it concur in its utility. One reason why hogs are fond of immersing themselves in pools of stagnant and filthy water, is found in the fact that their bodies get encrusted with dirt, causing an itching which the pool they seek allays. This irritation renders them restless and retards the process of fattening very materially. This can be prevented by an application of soap suds, aided by a splint broom commonly used for cleaning stables and cross walks. A liberal application of suds, and a good scrubbing daily, will allay irritation, and give that repose to the animals which is essential to a steady and rapid accumulation of flesh and fatty matter. The labour of preparing and applying the wash at least once a day during the milder portions of the season, will be amply remunerated in the increased weight of the animals when the slaughtering season arrives.—*New England Farmer.*

TO MANAGE A BALKY HORSE.

We make the following extract from "Harney's Art of Training Animals :—"

"If you have balky horses, it is your own fault, and not the horses', for if they do not pull true there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cease. When your horse balks he is excited and does not know what you want him to do. For instance, a young horse that has never been 'set' in a gully with a load before, is whipped by his owner or driver because he does not draw