old ones to go on the wing ; two more cards were added, making a small stock; contracting my hive, which is specially designed for the purpose, the queen being placed on the combs among the young bees, and touched with a drop of honey and closed up. On the third day, I had the satisfaction of finding her eggs deposited in the centre of the hive; in three weeks the young bees made their appearance, of the real shammy color, almost transparent, several queens were raised from cards of comb in the larvæ state; after dividing stock, and giving them four days for the larvæ to pass the stage of being formed into queen-cells. Divide bees with caution; the past winter has taught us a lesson long to be remembered. None but strange stocks are fit to go into winter quarters; young bees are the only ones that can survive the winter; old ones must die, seldom living over eight months, and unless young bees are bred nearly every month in the year, the stock must go down. BEE LINE.

PLEASANT RIDGE FARMERS' CLUB MEETING.

We are indebted to Mr. Brunton, Secretary, for the following letter (which is the second), giving a very pleasing and satisfactory account of the second meeting of the Pleasant Ridge Farmers' Club:—

Pleasant Ridge, June 3.

SIR,—The second monthly meeting of the Pleasant Ridge Farmers' Club took place last Saturday evening, in the Pleasant Ridge School House, which was well filled. Mr. G. Terhune, President, occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed, the Club proceeded to discuss the question, "Does Summer Fallowing Pay?" Mr. Terhune opened the discussion by saying that when land was foul, summer fallowing was the only practicable method of cleaning the soil open to the Canadian farmer. Where labor was less expensive than it is here, hoed crops would doubtless answer the same purpose, and enable the farmer to raise a crop every year. The only disadvantage resulting from summer fallowing, was that the land lay idle for a year; but he had always found that the increased yield compensated for the outlay. The most successful wheat-grower he ever knew always summer fallowed for fall wheat, and generally plowed four times.

Mr. R. A. Chatterson thought that some land would produce wheat with very little tillage, but most soil required thorough working. Some recommended once plowing and keeping clean afterwards with the cultivator; but he had always succeeded best when the land had been plowed at least three times. Fall wheat usually grows very well on clover sod if the land is clean—also after beans and peas.

Mr. S. Fairchild had found that different soils required different treatment. On clay soils blue grass when plowed under scarcely ever becomes troublesome the first year, but on sand it grows up almost immediately after plowing. Nothing but summer fallowing will couch grass on any soil. If the land is impoverished nothing but manuring will render it fit for the growth of fall wheat. In summer fallowing clay soil, it sometimes happens that the land is worked up too fine, and the wheat winter-kills. Fall wheat always withstands the winter best when the surface of the soil is covered with small lumps. He had summer fallowed a piece of clay land a few years ago, which became too fine and winter-killed, yielding only 5 bushels per acre; while a piece of wheat alongside, sown on pea stubble, yielded 30 bushels per acre.

Mr. C. Ballachy was of the opinion that summer fallowing was the cheapest and most effectual method of ridding the soil of noxious weeds and grasses. One reason why we so often missed a "catch" of clover was because it was choked down in the early part of the summer by grass. If laborers were more plentiful the land could be kept clean with hoed crops. If the land was free from couch and blue grass, fall wheat usually succeeded very well on clover sod.

Mr. T. Muirhead had always observed that unless the land was perfectly clean, plowing under clover sod was not attended with very good results. Summer fallowing not only killed weeds and grass, but it enriched the soil. By exposing the land to the action of the sun, air and frost, many of the elements of plant life, which before were locked up in the soil, are made available as plant food. Summer fallowing also enables the land to retain moisture much longer in a dry season. If the wheat is to be drilled, the soil cannot be worked up too fine.

Mr. Turner did not believe in summer fallowing on light land. He had always found that the soil would be cleaned with a hoed crop. The expense might be greater, but the hoed crop would more than counterbalance the difference. He had always found that a good crop of clover plowed down was better than either barnyard manure or summer fallowing.

Mr. McIntyre thought the reason why we raised smaller crops of fall wheat now than formerly was because we paid less attention to the preparation of the soil. Gravelly land must be summer fallowed in order to make the growth of fall wheat a paying business.

Mr. S. Chatterson remarked that he had been highly delighted and agreeably entertained by the speeches of the preceding members. He had always found that the grand secret in raising wheat was to get the material into the soil. A few years ago the midge reduced the yield of wheat so much that summer fallowing scarcely paid. Now that when the pest had left us—he hoped for all time to come—he would advocate green, not bare fallows. He would recommend that the land should be plowed in the fall, cultivated two or three times in the spring, and harrowed well, and sown with Hungarian grass, millet, buckwheat, or anything which would produce good manure when plowed down in the fall. Great care must be taken to have the land thoroughly clean before seeding it down with clover.

At the close of Mr. Chatterson's speech it was decided that the question for discussion on the first Saturday evening in July should be, "Would a protective tariff benefit the farmers of Canada?"

SIR,—Having had the pleasure of being present at the debate of the Pleasant Ridge Farmers' Club, on Saturday evening last, on the subject—"Does Summer Fallowing Pay," it leaves me in a position to give a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting. Pursuant to notice through your columns, there assembled a large number of farmers of that and surrounding vicinity, and at the appointed hour of 8 p.m., the President, Mr. G. Terhune, took the chair, and called the meeting to order, after making a few introductory remarks, calling in rotation on the following able and talented speakers:—Messrs R. and S. Chatterson, Ballachey, Muirhead, Brunton, Fairchild, and others, who expressed themselves in favor of summer fallowing, and each thought it not only proved a benefit to the land but also added to the purse. It was decided by the President that summer fallowing did pay. The farmers in that locality are setting forth a good example in this respect, and I am thoroughly convinced that it would prove a great benefit to the agricultural interests of Canada if such organizations were established in every school section throughout the Dominion. A VISITOR.

[We thank the Secretary of the North Norwich Farmers' Club for his valuable communication with the President's address. We are sorry to defer the publishing of the latter till next month, as we have nearly sufficient copy in the hands of the printers, being more than usually hurried this month, from many of the hands in the printing office being called on to go into camp.]

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

1. When warming cold baked potatoes in the oven, set a dish of water under them, so that the steam may keep them from getting too dry.

2. In making rhubarb pie, if it is likely to be too juicy, sprinkle a little flour over the rhubarb, in the pie, just before putting on the top crust.

SIR,—If you think the above worth inserting in your paper, put them in, but if they are too simple, say nothing about them, and I won't. A HOUSEKEEPER'S HUSBAND.

Storrington, June 4th, 1872.

Hygiene.

IMPURE WATER IN NEW WELLS.

Many cases of impure water in new wells are caused by dissolving impurities from the stones used to wall them. Wells are often abandoned, the water becoming so fetid that no animal, however thirsty, would drink it. When such is the case, remove all water from the well, and clean the bottom from mud or other impurities. The second filling of water will be much better, and if the process be repeated a number of times, unless the impure water flows directly from the earth, it will become as wholesome to drink as from wells not thus previously infected. Should it be necessary to dig through a stratum of soil containing partly decayed vegetable matter or blue clay, the water of said well will taste offensive for some time; but unless the case is an extraordinary one, the thorough cleaning of the well a number of times will ultimatley render it pure and wholesome. In walling a well, reject all stone of a porous nature, such as sandstone, for it is from such that the evil alluded to often has its origin; also, entirely exclude surface water from the well. The water is always of better taste when the bottom of the well is of rock foundation, and to have it thus, the cost of digging a few feet deeper is of minor importance.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* states that the poison from the bite of a mad dog can be eliminated from the system by vapor baths. He quotes from an article printed in a Paris medical journal by Dr. Buisson, a celebrated French surgeon, who says: "If the disorder has declared itself, I prescribe a single bath, and leave the patient in until a cure is effected Hydrophobia may last three days. Experience has proved to me that a cure is certain on the first day of the outbreak ; on the second day doubtful ; on the third, hopeless, on account of the difficulty of conveying the patient to the bath and keeping him in. And as hydrophobia never breaks out before the seventh day, there is time to perform a long journey to obtain a bath."

MILK AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

Considerable has lately been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. We notice an interesting article upon this subject that lately appeared in the London *Milk Journal* in which it is stated, on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clark, that in the East Indies, warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholera and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use.

This writer gives several instances to show the value of this simple substance in arresting this disease, among which is the following.—He says: "It has never failed in curing me in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think, fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentery eight months, latterly accompanied by one continual diarrhœa, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone, in three weeks he became a hale, fat man, and now nothing that may hereafter occur will ever shake his faith in hot milk."

A writer also communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of typhoid fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa, and nourishes and cools the body. People suffering from disease require food quite as much as those in health, and much more so in certain diseases where there is rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food in certain diseases is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished a food that in all diseases is beneficial—in some, directly curative. Such food is milk.

The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the points above mentioned, viz. its action in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in cooling the body, says: "We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off deliriam, and, in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever."

We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often distressing children's disease.—Give all the milk the patient will take; even during the period of the greatest fever, it keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and in every way is a blessed thing in this sickness. Parents, remember it, and do not fear to give it if your dear ones are afflicted with this disease.—*The Household.*

DO NOT WORK THE BOYS TOO HARD.—Ever since boys were, men were inclined to abuse them. And the better the boy and the worse the man, the more likely is the boy to be "put upon." The poorest tools are given to him and the most disagreeable work. Did you ever know an average man who selected the hardest cows to milk and give the boy the easiest? Did you ever know a man who would go for water and let the boy sit down and rest in the field while he was gone?

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH.—Few people realize what health is worth until they lose it. It is easier to prevent disease than to cure it. The character of our farming is undergoing great changes. We are using more machinery, keeping better stock, raising choicer varieties of fruit, grains, potatoes, roots, and grasses; are buying more or making better manure.—Now, all this requires *brains*. We are aware that there is a great deal of nonsense written on this subject. But it is undoubtedly a fact that a man cannot long use his brain as an intelligent, enterprising American farmer is now compelled to do, and work and worry at the same time, without abundance of nutritious food. If he undertakes to do it on fat pork, potatoes, bread and cake, his health will certainly give way in time. The American farmer of to-day needs and must have more fresh meat. Better patronize the butcher than the doctor ; better sell fewer eggs and buy less medicine. We have heard a farmer say: "Food that is good enough for my men is good enough for me." He may have been right ; but the farmer who *thinks*, and works too, needs better food and cooking than he who merely works with his hands.

FLOWERS AS DISINFECTANTS.

Lovers of the beautiful, as manifested in the flower kingdom, will be happy at hearing that flowers, instead of being unhealthy in rooms, are, on the contrary, disinfectants in disease. Professor Mantegazzo has discovered that ozone is developed by certain odorous flowers. A writer in our clever contemporary, "Nature," states that most of the strong smelling vegetable essences, such as mint, clover, lavender, lemon and cherry laurels, develop a very large quantity of ozone when in contact with atmospheric oxygen in light. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and generally the amount of ozone seems to be in proportion to the strength of the perfume emanated. Professor Mantegazzo recommends that in marshy districts, and in places infested with noxious exhalations, strong-smelling flowers should be planted around the house, in order that the ozone emitted from them may exert its power. So pleasant a plan for making a malarious district salubrious only requires to be put in practice.

LOOK TO YOUR CELLARS.

It is said that the summer of 1872 will be greatly productive of epidemic diseases, and that the cholera will invade many of us from all sides. Now, it is a practice of many farmers in the Northern States to bank up their cellars tightly in the autumn, leaving no ventilation and no chance for the effluvia arising from decaying vegetables to escape, excepting through the cracks in the rooms above. Is it any wonder that scarlet fever, diptheria, measles and small-pox prevail where such is the practice? If the children are sick and die, do not call it a dispensation of Providence, or lay the blame upon the cold winter, but look to the cellar, whence the trouble springs. If there are rotten fruit, bins of decayed potatoes, turnips, cabbages, musty barrels, and all manner of disagreeable odors, do not forget that they breed disease, and do not wonder whence the scarlet fever and measles come from ; but set to work and route out all the foulness which lies under your feet.

Take the barrels out of doors ; wash them and let them dry ; bury in the barnyard all decaying vegetable matter. Look to the pork and the beef barrels ; keep them sweet and clean. Commence the work in the morning, when the sun shines warm and bright ; remove all the banking, take out the windows, throw open the hatchway, and let the fresh air blow through every part. Carry out every box barrel, and movable thing, and sweep the bottom thoroughly ; and not only the bottom, but the sides and the rafters. Do you think *they* are clean? The foul air, the lightest air, is settled there, pressing its way upwards into our rooms, and sowing the seeds of diptheria and typhoid pneumonia and fevers of all kinds. So take a thick broom and scrub down every part ; give the sides a similar treatment, and clean the whole cellar *thoroughly ;* do not leave one sprouting potato or onion ; all the vegetables are better in the barn than in the cellar now. To be sure, it is not easy work, but neither is it easy to watch by the sick bed, to see our loved ones suffer, to have no rest night or day, and finally to robe them for the grave.

Science teaches us that we sow the