

stood; then move another strong colony a rod away, and put the one from which you took the frames where that one stood. In the new hive you have brood and stores and a good colony of bees; one of these hives will contain a queen, it matters not which, for both are alike well provided with materials for producing another. The hive that you move a rod away will lose nearly as many bees as if it swarmed, but it keeps its queen and all of its brood, and will soon be strong again, much more so than if it had lost its queen as in natural swarming.

There are many whose bees are still in box hives who wish to transfer them with the least possible loss to moveable comb hives. Such will find swarming season the best time to do it. The matter is very simple. In the middle of a warm, pleasant day smoke the hive that you wish, to drive, in order to alarm the bees and induce them to fill their honey sacs; wait five or ten minutes, and then take the hive and carry it few yards away; turn it over and put on top of it a box or cap as near the same size as possible. With sticks now drum smartly on the lone hive, making a continued jar, and the bees will mount rapidly into the upper box, and soon be found hanging to it like a swarm. Take it off, then, carefully, and set in the shade. Carry the hive from which you drove the bees, to a location two or three yards behind where it stood before; it will keep bees enough to rear a queen and do well. Put your new moveable comb hive on the old stand, spread a sheet before it, and then empty the bees from the box upon the sheet, and they will run up into the hive, and go to work there like a swarm. It is well, if you have any good pieces of comb, to fasten them in the frames, as it gives the bees what all like—"a start in life." If you wish to transfer combs and a queen from the old hive it can best be done just three weeks after the swarm is thus taken from it. At that time there will be little or no brood in the combs, and they can be easily handled; they will have a young queen, but she will not have deposited many eggs. Full directions transferring combs are given in any standard work or bee-keeping. The operation is very simple.—*Mrs. E. S. Tupper.*

BETTER AND CHEAPER MEATS.

I do not want to see meat any cheaper; but I do want, both for our own interest, and those of the consumer, to furnish meat of the best quality. Cheap as our mutton often is, it is the dearest meat in the market. Thousands and tens of thousands of sheep are sold that do not dress over thirty-five pounds. From fifty to sixty per cent, of the meat consists of water. How much of the remainder consists of good digestible meat, and how much of bones, skin, and tough indigestible muscle, has not yet been determined. But it is a pretty large proportion. We may argue people to eat less pork and more mutton, that it will do no good unless we provide mutton that approximates more closely to pork in actual nutriment.

We ought to be able to produce a pound of mutton that shall contain as much available nitrogen and carbon as a pound of pork, and at less cost. This should be the aim of our breeders and feeders. When this is the case, we shall be a mutton-eating

instead of a pork-eating people. Our mutton must contain less water, and more (invisible) fat. It must be grown more rapidly, and fattened while the sheep or lamb is grown. I believe that the time will come when we shall have sheep that can make as much fat and flesh out of a given amount of real food as a pig. At present, our best mutton breeds, such as the Cots olds, Leicester and Southdowns, will not approximate to a pig in this respect—and the fact is not creditable to our intelligence and skill as breeders. Let us turn our attention to this subject.—*Jos. Harris, in Agriculturist.*

BOTS IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the *American Stock Journal* gives the following remedy for bots: "Fill an ordinary junk bottle half full of molasses; then fill with sweet milk; shake well, and drench; follow the above in about an hour with a bottle of strong sage tea, made of our ordinary garden sage; next day give that horse a feed of rough rice, and the dead bots will come out with the rice. My theory is, that the milk and molasses being sweeter than blood, the bots turn loose to eat it. The sage tea will kill them, and it is the only thing I ever heard of that will do it without injury to the horse. The rice will cut out the dead bots better than salts; in fact, if you will give horses a feed of rough rice every two weeks, I do not think there is the least danger from bots: at least such is my experience. As a proof of what I have written, get two sage leaves, dip them in hot water, lay one down, and put a lively bot on it; then cover him with the other, and he will die instantly. Sage tea I have also found very beneficial in colic; and is perfectly harmless, if it does no good."

BLACK TEETH IN HOGS.

Black teeth in hogs' jaws seems to be diseased or partially rotten and to act in some way or other, just as injuriously upon the hog's appetite and health, as the tooth ache does the human body. Whether the black teeth in a hog's jaw, ache, and render him feverish and fretful, and disposed to loose his appetite and his flesh, and get poor and stay poor, I am not prepared to say, but as tooth-ache has a strong tendency to produce this result in man, it is fair to presume that such teeth in hogs will ache and produce the same effect in the case of hogs and other domestic animals that they do in man. We would advise you to remove them. This is the best and perhaps the only cure for the black tooth disease in hogs. And it surely is not any more "cruel" to have such teeth extracted from, or knocked out of a hog's jaw, than it is to our own, or our children's rotten and aching teeth pulled out of our or their heads by a regular dentist, or by any other person who can do it for us.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The following is Youatt's description of the original English Berkshire hogs:

The Berkshire pigs belongs to a large class, and are distinguished by their color, which is sandy or