

passage in front from upper to lower apartments of 2 by 12 inches. The bees enter the boxes from this passage; a door is hung in the rear that opens to the boxes, and to the two apartments. The body of the bees in this hive is always found above the honey; their inroads through their combs will all be directed to the place of entrance, and the hive completely freed from the damps that arise from the bees. The robbing bees, the bee moth, or any other destroying insect, can never pass the bees to injure the contents of the hive. Their brood combs are never filled with honey as long as they have room to deposit below. Their brood is never destroyed in May, or in the famine that comes annually between the blossoms of the fields. It is believed by some that the moth is never found in trees of the forest; the fact is they are found in the highest trees.—*Gen. Fur.*

#### On Turnip Husbandry.

The *Albany Gazette* quotes the following from the introduction to a new work by D. F. Jones:

"The increased cultivation of turnips materially tends to an increased supply of corn. A large supply of food for cattle tends to produce a large supply of food for man. I hope to be able to point out that, where the land is made to produce large crops of Turnips, it will be enabled also to produce large crops of corn and other food required, which is the grand object aimed at in all good farming. All other crops raised are subservient to this grand object, and are raised as means to produce an increased supply.

"The injurious effects on land of a succession of corn crops are well known. Even though the land be well supplied with manure, it will not be able to withstand the great demand made on its inherent fertility for any length of time. This is fully proved and admitted, through necessity, in the worst farmed districts of Ireland, where a succession of corn crops is taken, till the exhausted land is incapable of producing more; it is then allowed to remain uncultivated, to rest, or recover its fertility; which could be not only restored to, but greatly added to yearly, by the proper and judicious alternation of crops. No crops are more aptly suited for this than those biennial crops, such as Turnips, Mangold Wurzel, Carrots, and Parsnips, which are consumed before they can exhaust the land, by the formation and perfection of their seeds. According to Stephens, 'The Book of the Farm,' though yielding large and heavy crops, they do not exhaust much of the manure in the soil; because, besides having expanded and large leaves, which elaborate much substance from the atmosphere, they are biennial, and are consumed in the first year, while the leaves and bulbs only are developed. To no crops can

manure be applied with greater safety. The largest dose that can be economically applied can do them no harm, while to apply large quantities of manure direct to the corn crops has been found to produce injurious effects—causing them to grow with too much luxuriance of stem, at the expense of the quantity and quality of the grain; or by too rapid a growth, rendering the crops liable to be beaten down by a heavy fall of rain.

"By the increased growth of Turnips, &c., a greater number of cattle can be fed, consequently a greater quantity of manure produced, and of a better quality. This manure being added to the land, must necessarily enable it to produce a larger quantity of grain. On very light soils, which are well adapted for Turnips, great mechanical benefit is derived by folding sheep on them; the treading of the animals, together with their manure and urine, renders the land more firm, and better suited to support the plants of the succeeding crop of Barley. To the dairy farmer the Turnip crop is of the utmost importance, as tending to keep up the milk both in quantity and quality, on this failure of the supply of the natural food of the cow in winter.

"How can it be expected that an unfortunate cow can give a fair quantity of milk when fed during the cold winter on poor bare pasture, occasionally receiving a small allowance of coarse, ill-made, innutritious hay? It is contrary to common-sense and experience, and contrary to all scientific principles. In the winter time, the herbage being scanty in the fields, the animals is obliged to take more exercise to procure sufficient food; this very exercise renders an increased supply of food necessary, as, according to Professor Johnston, 'the more it is exercised, the more frequently it breathes, the more carbon it throws off from its lungs, the more starch or sugar, consequently, its food must contain. If more is not given to it, the fat or other parts of the body will be drawn upon, and the animal will become leaner.' From this it is evident that the animal will draw larger on the supply of food it receives to supply the waste it thus naturally undergoes; consequently, less will be left to form milk. But the disadvantage of keeping cows in fields in the winter is not confined alone to the exercise the animals is obliged to take. Professor Johnston further observes, that 'the degree of warmth in which the animal is kept, or the temperature of the atmosphere in which it lives, affects also the quantity of food which the animal requires to eat.'

*Medicine for Hogs.*—The American Farmer furnishes the following: When your hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar and then rolled in sulphur. It is ten to one that it arrests the disease and restores the pig to perfect health.

*To Take Mildew out of Linen.* Rub it well with soap, then scrape some fine chalk rub that also in the linen, lay it on the grass, and as it dries, wet it a little, and the mildew will come out in thrice doing.—*Ohio Cultivator.*