

of preventing or mitigating the risk of damage by the Turnip Fly :

" Various methods have suggested to prevent the attack of the turnip fly when the plants are newly braided. Steeping the seed in oil, and afterwards dusting the seed with sulphur preparatory to sowing, has been found to be of considerable service. This is, however a still more certain method of prevention. Newly-slacked lime strewn thinly along the rut made by the seed-coulter of the sowing-machine at the time of the braiding the plants, proves a protection. We have also found a mixture of lime and soot very effectual in protecting the young plants as they put out the first leaves. When a small quantity of white turnip seed is sown in the hollows of the drills, the insects resort to the white turnip plants, preferring them to the Swede. This method of protecting the latter is more expensive than top-dressing the seed row with lime previous to the braiding of the plants. After the rough leaves are formed, little damage is caused by the turnip fly, but other insects feed on the leaves the black beetle being the most common. The most effectual to combat all insects is to push forward the growth of the plants by manure applied at the time the seed is sown, and after the plants come up to stir the surface frequently, but without injury to the turnip plants."

DEPTH TO SOW WHEAT.

A New Jersey farmer has experimented as to the depth of sowing wheat with the following result :—

Seed sown to a depth of—	Appeared above ground in—	Number of plants that came up.
Inches.	Days.	
1.....	11.....	Seven-eighths.
1.....	12.....	All.
2.....	13.....	Seven-eighths.
3.....	21.....	Seven-eighths.
4.....	31.....	One-half.
5.....	2.....	Three-eighths.
6.....	23.....	One-eighth.

☞ Honey is best clarified by means of a hot water bath. This may be readily improved by putting the jar containing it in a saucy pan or boiler of water which should be placed on the fire, and boiled until the honey becomes perfectly clear, all impurities being removed by skimming as they arise. Store it in tight jars, and keep in a cool place.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

The Live Stock.

HIVING BEES.

When bees are allowed to swarm naturally, everything should be in readiness before the swarming season arrives, so that when swarms come off there may be no confusion or difficulty in hiving. Hives should be kept cool, and if old, they should be well cleaned. If a swarm is seen issuing from a hive, do not get in a "flurry," but keep cool. Do not be so foolish as to blow horns, ring bells, and scare your

bees to the woods; but stand quietly and watch their movements, and nineteen times out of twenty they will cluster all right. As soon as they have settled, prepare to hive them, an operation which may be successfully done, and without the least difficulty, as follows :—

First—Bring a dish of cold water, and with the hand or a whisk of grass sprinkle the cluster well. This will make them perfectly quiet and easy to handle. Bring out a table, or if that is not convenient, spread a cloth or boards upon the ground, and if they are to be hived into a common box or straw hive, set it upon the table or place prepared for it, raise up one side an inch or more, and put under a stone or chip to hold it. Then shake your bees into a pan, basket, pail, or any dish that will hold them, and turn them down near the hive, and they will at once commence to enter. If it is desirable to have them enter faster than they are naturally inclined to do, take a wing and gently wing them in. As soon as all or nearly all are in, the hive should be carried to its stand, and well shaded if the sun is shining. New hives or newly painted hives should be shaded for several days, as bees cannot stay in an over-heated hive. If the bees cluster upon a limb, from which it would be difficult to shake them, the limb may be cut off with a saw and laid near the hive; the bees will soon leave and enter. Sometimes bees will cluster upon the body of a tree, when it is more difficult to get them off without irritating them. They should be well sprinkled, and very carefully brushed off with a wing or quill feather into a dish, and carried to the hive as before stated. An inexperienced person or novice, should in this case wear a bee-protector. It will give them courage, and they will move more carefully.

This plan of hiving will be found much better than the old method of shaking the bees into a hive, and then turning it over upon a table or board. I have known the queen to be killed by turning over the hive, and more or less bees are always killed in the operation. If moveable comb hives are used, they should be so constructed that the bottom board may be dropped at the rear of the hive for the purpose of putting in the bees when hiving. Swarms should never be allowed to stand where they are hived until evening, as is the practice with some, but should be moved at once to their stands, as some of the bees will go into the field to work in ten minutes after they are hived; and if left till evening large numbers will have commenced to work, and having marked the spot will return there the next day, and not finding the hive, will wander about, and many will be lost. Second swarms are generally far more irritable than first or top swarms; hence these are far more likely to sting; but cold water will soon quiet them, and they may then be hived with safety.