TRANSFERRING BEES.

Mr. EDDY gives the following information, with directions, in the Puritan Recorder, in reference to this subject. We think he understands the business as well as any man :--

"The reasons for a transfer are :—The leaky condition of the hive; 2. The bad condition of the comb. 3. the presence of the Bee-Moth. When a transfer becomes necessary, and is decided upon, the method of performing the operation is as follows :—1. Close the Bee entrance with cotton batting. 2. Nail a thin piece of board over the same. 3. Slide a zinc plate or its equivalent, between the bottom board and the base of the hive. 4. Invert the hive with the bottom board held in place. 5. Remove the bottom board. 6. Set the new hive upon the zinc plate. 7. Adjust the hive so that no bees can escape when the zinc plate is removed. 8. Withdraw the zinc plate. 9. Rap smartly on every side of the hive, for twenty or thirty minutes, until the bees are thoroughly routed, and nearly all of them have ascended into the new hive. 10. Slice the zinc plate between the two hives. 11. Set the new hive precisely in the place of the old one. 12. Remove the zinc plate upon which the new hive stands.

The operation is now complete, with the exception of a very few bees which remain in the old hive. These are now to be drummed out, at a short distance in front of the new hive, and they will return to the familiar spot. I choose to perform the operation in the after part of the day. Care should be taken that the bees which are to be transferred, should occupy a stand by themselves. This is a matter to be attended to carly in the spring. One object of the transfer is to get rid of the black comb which is no longer suitable for use. Of course I do not transfer this comb to the new hive. I loose, and expect to loose, the young which are found in the brood comb, at the time the For this loss, I receive more than transfer is made. an equivalent in the new circumstances of prosperity in which the colony is placed. The transfer should usually be made in the month of June. I prefer about the middle of the month. If it is done later than this sufficient winter stores may not be secured.

£ARBADOES TAR.

Dr. A. Hunton, of Vermont, says:—"When first I tried my luck as a physician, I had in my possession a gallipot of Barbadoes tar, which I had purchased of the executors of a deceased physician. They did not know what the article was, and I kept it a long time before I knew. The first use I made of it, was to apply it to my horse's tail after pricking it; it relieved the soreness to this extent; the tail might be turned over the back, and the horse would not move, which was an indication that the movement of the tail was not painful.

It may not be known to every one, that Barbadoes tar, or rack oil, is the principal ingredient in British oil, or oil spike. The oil from Seneca Lake N. Y. is an inferior article. In preparing this ingredient for use, I melt the tar with an equal quantity of lard, *mixed well*.

Any person who will make trial of the above, will derive & benefit. The flesh of the horse is of a dry, inflamatory nature, and it is difficult to promote a discharge of pus; and this article will promote this discharge more effectually than any other article known to me. When this point is attained, the inflamation will cease, and the cure is much facilitated."

LABOUR AND PRODUCTION.

The unskilled workman, who strains his muscles all day in wielding a pickaxe, or carrying a hod, is apt to think that the lawyer or the author. working with his books, in his arm-chair, has an easy life of it; but be is very much mistaken. Intellectual work is capable of great increase, and then becomes very arduous. It is harder labour on the whole, than labour with the hands, and is attended with much greater social advantages. It is generally much better remunerated: and always receives far greater respect. Mere manual labour is capable but of light increase. If twenty burdens be the amount of work which a hodman can perform without pain or discomfort, he will find it very difficult to go a little beyond it, and utterly impossible to double the amount of work. In the same way, if he work twelve hours a day as a weaver, and make in that time twelve yards of cloth, it will be oppressive and dangerous to him to add a little to this supply, even were it but one or two yards. Any two men, in ordinary health working at any of these merely mechanical occupations, will do nearly the same amount of work. It is an extremely rare case to find one weaver who can do twice as much as any other. When, however, the mind or intellect comes to aid in the work, it is capable of almost unlimited increase. Some men will go through five or six times as much intellectual work as others. If a lazy clerk or petty shopkeeper in a small country town, could see how much work a Lord Chancellor, a Secretary of State, or a London Banker, goes through, he would hardly believe it possible. The same individual, by training and perseverance, may bring himself to do three or four times as much work as he could accomplish he-fore. In all this we see the advantage of infusing skill into labour. A country like Britain exacts much labour in return for a comfortable subsistence. The listless and the lazy among us; unless they are aided by their friends, must always fare poorly, and can enjoy very few of the social advantages of this rich country. You sometimes see men standing at shop doors holding placards in their hands, or you see them selling trifling articles on stalls in the street; these men are very poor, but they are also very lazy. They give a great many hours to their occupation, but there is very little work in these hours. It would be felt as a dreadful social evil to require so much labour from men, if they could only increase it by increased muscular exertion, or by working a greater number of hours. The hodman is still poor though he carry his twenty loads, and he cannot carry much more. The handloom weaver is still poor though he works forl2 hours a day—he would not be very sich if he worked for 24; but he cannot even work 18 to obtain a third more wages. Fortunately, however, it is not thus that labour is increased; it is by the increase of skill and capacity, which enables people to do much in a short time, and with apparent ease. To acquire skill, great patience, exertion, and perseve-rance are necessary.—It is generally acquired at the time of life when the faculties are fresh and strong, and capable of great effort without exhaustion, that is, in the period of youth. The education or the prefes-sional training which young people undergo is the ac-quisition of skill, to enable them in after life to work with great effect and with comparative case. It is a difficult and arduous task to learn a language; but when it is once learned, how casy and agreeable it is to use it ! He who has thoroughly learned the French language, talks with case and fluency to a Frenchman ; it is no effort to him-rather an amusement. Such is the effect of acquired skill.-Messrs. Chambers' Political Eccnomy for the Use of Schools.