



Perfect Bee Hive and Non-Swarmer.--Concluded.

The principles of this hive may be adapted to any hive of a square form as well as this, to wit, the box hive, capo hive, sub-tending or pling box hive, as well as the Vermont Hive.

SPECIFICATION OF THE USES OF THE PERFECT BEE HIVE.

The aperture through the centre of the right angle bottom board marked D, readily discharges all filth that falls from among the combs, at the same time its outer projection endwise, opposite D, forms a most convenient alighting place for the bees, and secures them from driving winds in chilly weather.

The ventilators, six in all, marked E, are made of tin tubes three inches in diameter, covered on the inside of the hive with wire screen, and with wire gauze the inside of its outer projection, so that when the whole is covered with a cap on the outside with corresponding holes, ventilation may be graduated at pleasure.

The thermometrical chamber, seen at F in the cut, is used only as a deposit for that important instrument, which will show at all times the condition of the bees contained in the hive. This will determine the required quantity of air to cool the hive below swarming temperature, as well as the necessary heat to keep the young broods in a healthful condition, and also determine the most appropriate time for dividing off swarms, which can be done with perfect success and certainty only in the swarming season.

The collaterals seen on the right and left of the centre hive are added or removed at pleasure by the use of slides made of sheet

iron, one of which is cut with curves in such a manner as to correspond with the wood or cork stops which are inserted into apertures in the sides of the hive, (these materials being non-conductors of heat and cold), and when removed admit the bees; and animal heat to emanate into the collaterals, both of which may be boxes, or one may be a box as marked B in the cut, and the other a chamber containing drawers marked 2, 4, which may be removed by taking off the whole chamber at once.

As a full illustration of the uses and management of bees in all the classes of hives to which these principles may be adapted, would more properly come into a volume rather than in a single newspaper essay,—I only add that a swarm of bees weighing less than ten pounds when first hived; should be confined to the swarming hive until their increased numbers require more room, when the collateral box may be added. In all cases the box is added first; afterwards the chamber, but no apertures should ever be left open so as to compel the bees to warm by their animal heat any more space than they occupy.

JOHN M. WEEKS.

P. S. Any person who shall enclose \$5 to the proprietor, will be entitled to one individual right, and will be furnished with cuts and drawings of all the hives, instructions, &c., will be forwarded. Territories will be offered on liberal terms. All letters of enquiry must be post-paid.

J. M. W.

West Farms, Salisbury, Vt., June, 1841.

HOW TO TREAT THE LIGHT SOILS TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE.—Those who have acquired the reputation of good farmers do not invariably derive the greatest possible advantage from the land they cultivate; principally from their sticking too closely to some system or rotation of crops, which, in general practice, may be deservedly of high repute. This will more particularly apply to the management of light soils, and in those districts where the turnip system commonly prevails. Hence it is that we would venture to recommend partial and occasional departures from a rigid adherence to certain rotations of crops, because, where this is carried out to the extreme limit, when a very unfavourable season occurs, there necessarily must be a great deficiency in one of the few general crops annually cultivated. Tares may be sown on the better sorts of light lands after a good tillage given immediately after harvest. If they are fed off or cut green in May or June, early turnips may be

sown after them, which will be fit to feed off or draw for the cows in September, in good time for ploughing up the land for wheat sowing. In this case the land gets all the ploughing necessary to clean it completely, and exactly at the best time. Three ploughings may be given after the tares, if the land is not clean, and the turnips being well hand-hoed and horse-hoed, the land will be perfectly clean to receive the wheat seed; manure may be put on with the tares or the turnips, and if these are fed off with sheep, they will so enrich the soil that the next crop cannot fail to be abundant. By varying the management of light land according to circumstances, and with some judgment, many more profitable crops can be raised than by the common simple rotation, in which a fourth of the land is sown with turnips. If this crop fails, which is often the case, where it recurs so often, the whole system is deranged, and the loss is very great. The introduction of a greater variety of produce in

the cultivation of light lands, in imitation of the Flemish practice, and the increase of stock kept in consequence, would be an important step in the improvement of British husbandry.—*Selected.*

DISEASE OF SWINE.—Swine are subject to a few diseases that are not very easy of remedy. The best preventive is to keep them clean and cool in summer, and to allow no carrion, or filth whatever, to remain in or near their sties. This rule would require to be more attended to in these Provinces. The diseases they are most subject to are, pox or measles, blood-striking, staggers, quincy, indigestion, catarrh, peripneumonia, and inflammation of the lungs, called heavings. When pigs are sick, if they will eat they will take medicine in their food; but if they will not eat there is scarcely any help for them. As aperients, cleansers, and alteratives; sulphur, antimony, and madder are the grand specifics, and are truly useful. As cordials and tonics, treacle and strong beer in warm wash, and good peas, and pollard. In the measles, sulphur, &c., and if the animal require it, give cordials occasionally. In staggers, bleeding, fresh air and nitre; in catarrh, a warm bed and warm cordial wash; and the same in quincy, or inflammation of the glands in the throat. If external suppuration appear likely, discharge the matter when ripe, and dress with tar and brandy, or balsam. The heavings or unsoundness of the lungs in pigs, like the unsoundness of the liver in lambs, is sometimes found to be hereditary; there is no remedy. This disease in pigs is often the consequence of cold from wet lodging, or of hasty feeding in a poor state; in a certain state it is highly inflammatory, and without remedy.—Uction with train oil, and the internal use of it, have been thought beneficial. Salt, nitre, and sulphur, occasionally given in the food of swine, will be found a good preventive of disease in these useful animals.—*From a Treatise on Agriculture by Wm. Evans.*

ECONOMY.—The great art of economy in domestic life, is comprised in the two very homely phrases, "to turn every thing to account," and "to make the most of what you have." But their meaning is often perverted, and the habit of turning every thing to an account, and of making the most of every thing, is ascribed to those who are actuated, not by a laudable desire to produce as much comfort as their circumstances will admit, but by an inclination to indulge in a strong propensity to stinginess. Between extravagance and parsimony, the widest possible interval exists; and that economy, that management and application of means, which is deemed perfectly consistent with the most rigid virtue, and the most generous impulse, is of too admirable a character to partake either of the spendthrift's criminality, or of the miser's meanness.

In the young and thoughtless, a spirit of emulation often shows itself, and sometimes leads to the destruction of their domestic happiness. This unbecoming spirit is the source of discomfort, extravagance, and ruin, by urging on the weak-minded to vie with their superiors in fortune, and to sacrifice so much to appearance, as to render themselves destitute of the means of enjoying the substantial comforts of life.

Young house-keepers should consider the serious consequences that are likely to result from setting out in a style of lavish expenditure; and they should remember that, while it is easy to extend, it is extremely difficult to reduce, an establishment. One expensive article requires another to correspond with it, and one expensive entertainment imposes the necessity of other equally