

from the dealers in bee supplies. For use in warm weather a very serviceable veil may be made out of cheesecloth. The veil is made in the form of a bottomless bag with a piece of elastic round the top to fit the hat. Cut a hole 6 in. square in front of the face and insert a piece of black veiling. The black inserted piece is indispensable, and without it the operator cannot distinguish the eggs in the cells. Any lady will enlighten one as to the clear vision obtainable through black veiling. A hive-tool for loosening the frames and a brush to clear the bees off the combs form part of a set of good tools, and may be purchased at small cost. In the absence of a brush the left wing of a goose will serve the purpose, being light, pliant, and not likely to injure the bees.

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## THE FARM GARDEN.

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### VEGETABLE-CULTURE.

REVERTING to the subject of the growing of leeks, touched upon in last month's notes, I believe no vegetable crop is more profitable in the home garden, and if modern methods were adopted this would be recognized. It is quite wrong to suppose that well-blanching leeks can only be produced in trenches. The writer, when at the Weraroa Experimental Farm, produced leeks weighing 2 lb. each, having about 10 in. of blanching stem. These were grown on the flat in the way now described. Whatever method of growing is adopted, the seed should always be sown in a drill for transplanting. It is quite essential that the plants be transplanted if grown on the flat, and if grown in trenches any other way would be to court failure and give a large amount of avoidable labour. The seed, then, is to be sown fairly thickly in a drill. If the seed is sown now the plants will be ready for putting out by the beginning of January, quite early enough to get the greatest value out of the crop. The plants growing close together in the drill draw up rather, and that is what is wanted. When they are planted they should be about 12 in. high. Choose a plot of good soil for growing them; if this is well manured with stable manure so much the better, but it is not essential, provided the soil be naturally good, as leeks are gross feeders. The soil being well broken up to a good depth, mark the plot out in lines 18 in. apart. Next draw drills as though for sowing peas. The leeks are to be planted in these drills. First sprinkle a little superphosphate and bonemeal along the drills; lift the leeks with a fork,