

aroma of sugar and of the juicy fruits is flowing out through the doors and windows of the kitchen. Perhaps the offended neighbor keeps chickens and members of his feathered tribe have trespassed on the grounds of the bee-keeper. The result of all this is that a bad feeling arises. Complaint is made to the village father's, an ordinance is passed declaring bees within the limits of the corporation to be a nuisance, and requiring the keepers of them to at once suffer the penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

In some instances, live stock has been stung; a cow or a calf or a horse may get near the entrances of the hives, which, we will say, are within a foot of a dividing line between two adjoining properties. Perhaps the stock is stung nearly to death. Damage is claimed, and a lawsuit follows, with the result that a feeling of resentment is stirred up against the bee-keeper. But this is not all. Possibly the bee-keeper has an apiary in his front yard, bordering on the general highway. A nucleus may be robbed out, with the result that the bees are on the war-path, and begin to sting passersby. Perhaps a span of horses is attacked; a runaway follows; damages are claimed and another lawsuit is begun.

In the foregoing I have supposed possible instances. It is proper to state that they are only types of what has occurred and may occur again, and it behoves bee-keepers to be careful.

In the case first mentioned (the washing of the aggrieved neighbor soiled by the stains from the bees affected with dysentery), it is well for the bee-keeper to send over several nice sections of honey or offer to pay for the damage done to the washing. Nothing makes woman madder than to have her nice clean

white linen, after she has scrubbed, rinsed, and hung it out to dry, daubed with nasty, ill-smelling brown stains. But if our bee-keeping friend will take pains to offer an apology before the woman makes complaint, and show a disposition to make the matter good, trouble may be averted. And right here let me say, if the bees are in the cellar do not set them out on wash-days; or if they are out doors, and the sun comes out bright and they begin to fly strongly from the hives, send word to your neighbors and ask them not to put their washing out, if it is wash-day, for a few hours. Send along a few boxes of honey, and keep the folks across the way "sweetened up." Ninety-nine neighbors out of a hundred will put up with a great deal of inconvenience, and say, "Oh! that is allright. It won't take long to rinse out the clothes again."

Take for an example, the more serious cases where horses or cattle have been stung. If you have been foolish enough to place your hives near the highway or your neighbor's line fence where he has loose stock, you may have to pay pretty dearly for it before you get through. The remedy is prevention. Always put the bees in a back yard, and not too close to your neighbor's line fence. Be careful, also, to prevent robbing. See that there are no weak nuclei with entrances too large. As soon as the honey flow stops, contract the entrances of all the weaker colonies. If extracting is done after the honey flows, great caution needs to be exercised. The extracting-room should be screened off, and bee-escapes should be provided. Wherever possible, take off all surplus by the use of bee-escapes rather than by shaking.

But we will suppose you do get into trouble. What are you going

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