(From E. Schicketung, Zinna).

It should be remembered that the craving for something sweet is a natural one. It is the natural and legitimate demand of the system of the growing child for sugar. No greater wrong could be done than to deprive the child of wholesome sweets. The wrong closest akin to this is to give him money and allow him to choose the gaudy, adulterated stuff whose color and shape happens to tickle his fancy.

The candy problem has been easily and successfully solved by those who have rediscovered nature's own provision for this demand of the human system for something sweet. Honey, as it comes from the combs in which it has been stored by the bees, has been found, not only to be harmless, but wholesome for children to eat. They may eat it day after day and year after year, provided, of course, it is taken in reasonable quantities and at proper times, without the slightest injurious effects.

It is a well known fact that candies and other sweets which are made of ordinary sugar of commerce, if taken habitually, will in time prove very injurious to digestion. This is due to the fact that the ordinary sugar must be converted in the digestive tract to "grape sugar" before it can be assimilated. It has been stated by some excellent authorities that the continued draught on the secretive forces of the system in converting large quantities of sugar is a fruitful cause of Bright's Disease.

No such danger is attendant upon the eating of honey, as it is partially digested in the honey sac of the bee, and enters the digestive system of the human body in proper form for immediate assimilation. A more general acquaintance with this simple truth would prove a boon to many parents who are troubled with the candy problem. And what is very much to the point in this connection is the fact that the price of honey is not more, and in some cases not as much as that of the cheapest pure candy.

To form colonies from the bees shaken and brushed off the combs, when extracting at the end of the honey flow: The work can be done quickly and many stings may be prevented, and as the flow of honey is over, it will not do much harm to the strong old colonies. Set an empty hive on the floor in your honey or bee house, entrance towards the wall; put in a few empty combs, one comb with honey, one or two combs with brood in all stages and a ripe queen cell. Have a large funnel to set on top of the prepared hive. Cover the rest of it with a cloth. Get your honey comb with the adhering bees, shake and orush off the bees into the tunnel, where they will soon disappear through the narrow long slot. To have some water at hand to sprinkle a little over them with a brush, will keep them from returning from the well closed empty hive. Take the nees from several colonies, and if you have fertile queens overhead, just let them run in through the slot with the other bees. I never had a queen balled or killed in this manner, but if you should not trust well, cage the queen and put in first. Now, take off the funnel quick and

T. WEGWEISER.

Franz Tiedemann, Walksfeld, says in reference to the preventing of dysentery: In many years of bee-keeping he never had dysentery. The greatest requisite, he claims is a warm, well constructed winter seat. Never should a colony that only covers four frames be left on eight or ten frames. Have a good layer of packing under the bottom board, and all around the hive. Well dryed leaves he considers

close the hive after sprinkling them with

a little water. Set them on the new

place, and very few bees will fly off

the best pack fairly well co weather the wards to the enough will of Starvation is structed hive, Breeding will of early breed man bee-keep [1 have not early breeding it seemed incorrespond wit

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The Island bees, exported honey; 50 per per cent. to Frerica, and 10 produntries. Wax 50 per cent. to France, 25 per cent to other Zeitung.

## Great Bee.

The 54th mee trian and Hung the Deutschen I keepers' Associat fels, a. d. Saale festive days they all kinds of bee and honey produ ited on a large so of bees in all sty and American. Tl uplated air, in airship, and one (the symbol of was made and as a difficult task is divide the prizes

The first evenin tainments, after a dress by Pres. Mu when the guests