

Don't Add Another Burden to the Taxpayer's Load

Ontario's Burden	
Public Debt -	\$1,153,000,000
(Federal, Provincial and Municipal)	
Annual Taxation -	\$186,000,000
(Federal, Provincial and Municipal)	
Ontario's Drink Bill -	\$36,000,000
(Year previous to Provincial Prohibition)	

THE Importation of "Booze" is adding dead weight to the heavy burden of taxation now borne by the people of Ontario.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of law enforcement.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of jail maintenance.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of hospitals and asylums.

Importation of "Booze" is adding to the cost of living.

Importation of "Booze" is bedeviling the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act, and defying the temperance sentiment of the province.

NO
 Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

YES X
 Shall the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into the Province be forbidden?

VOTE —and vote— YES

This is no time to add another burden to the taxpayer's load

Ontario Referendum Committee

Your subscription to The Reporter will be appreciated.

WITH BEES IN SPRING

Managing the Woe Workers at the Crucial Time.

First See That They Are Well Fed—Examine Hives Carefully for Foul Brood—Clip the Queen's Wings—Making and Controlling Increase.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Unless the beekeeper gave each colony an abundance of feed in the fall, not less than fifty pounds per colony, the first manipulation in early April should be to feed all colonies which do not have at least twenty-five pounds of stores left in the hive. Many colonies starve in the spring and many others remain weak because there is not sufficient food in the hive to allow the queen to lay to capacity. One frame of honey is required to produce one frame of brood and to be in condition to give a good surplus honey crop there should be not less than ten frames of brood by June 15th. The syrup for spring feeding should be two parts water and one part sugar. Care must be taken against robbing when feeding the syrup.

The entrances of all colonies should be reduced so that only a few bees can enter the colony at one time. This tends to prevent weak colonies from being robbed and also keeps the colonies warmer, which permits an expanded brood-nest.

Queenless colonies and colonies which do not cover two frames thickly, should be united with strong colonies. The simplest method of uniting colonies in early spring is to place the very weak or queenless colonies on top of strong queen-right colonies, with one sheet of newspaper between the two brood chambers. This should be completed in the evening. The bees will quickly gnaw through the newspaper and unite peacefully. If American foul-brood is present in the apiary, colonies must not be united unless to other colonies having American foul-brood.

When the colonies have been united and have sufficient food, they need no further manipulation until the period when dandelions and fruit trees bloom. This is a very important time and a little attention given to the bees will result in increased profit later. The three manipulations which should be completed during the dandelion and fruit bloom period are: (1) Clip the wings of queens; (2) Examine every colony for foul-brood; (3) Give all strong colonies extra room.

We clip queens' wings to control the swarm, also that the age of the queen may be known. A part of the two wings on one side are removed with the aid of a small pair of scissors. The reasons for clipping the wings of the queens during this period are as follows: (1) Queens are hard to find; (2) There is little likelihood of clipping virgin queens; (3) During a honey flow queens are less liable to be killed; (4) The operation is completed before the swarming season commences.

The brood-chamber of every colony is examined for American and European foul-brood. If the colonies became infected the previous fall or secured infected honey through robbing or otherwise in early spring, American foul-brood will most likely be found at this examination and preparations can be made for treating the diseased colonies either at once or at the beginning of the main flow in June.

If European foul-brood is present it can be easily detected at this time and preparations completed so that it cannot do serious damage. While American foul-brood is apparently only contagious, European foul-brood is highly infectious and endemic, where black or hybrid bees are kept. Resistant strains of Italian bees, strong colonies and an abundance of stores will rob European foul-brood of its menace to beekeeping.

The third manipulation at this time is to add an extra brood-chamber to every reasonably strong colony. No queen-excluder is used and the queen has the use of the double brood-chamber until the clover honey flow has nicely commenced. In some seasons when the weather is favorable the stronger colonies may even need a third hive-body above an excluder, as a super for surplus honey from fruit blossoms and dandelions.

While swarming does not usually occur until late June and early July, the swarming fever commences in many colonies during the fruit bloom and dandelion period because they are crowded and have not sufficient room to store surplus honey and enlarge the brood-nest.

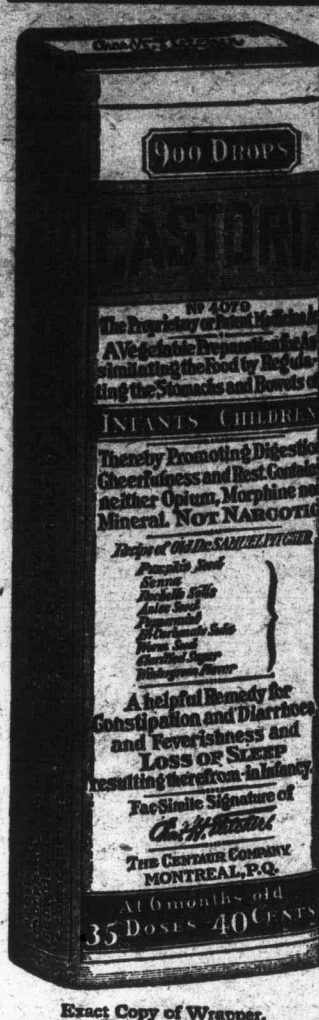
When the clovers begin to yield, it is time for the beekeeper to crowd the queen into the lower brood-chamber. Take enough frames of the youngest brood, unsealed and eggs, and place these in the upper brood-chamber. Then place the remaining combs and queen in the bottom brood-chamber and place a queen-excluder on top. Next place on an empty super and the full hive-body of brood on top of the super.

If the beekeeper wishes to make increase, this body of brood can be removed to a new stand ten days after it was placed on top of the super. Unless the honey flow has stopped, ripe queen-cells will be found and all the brood will be sealed so that when the field-bees have returned to the parent hive, there will be little danger of chilling the brood. The increase should be examined in three weeks to be sure the queen is laying.

If the beekeeper does not wish to make increase, all queen cells should be destroyed within a week after the brood was placed on top and the bees will fill the combs with honey as the bees emerge.

Much honey is lost to the beekeeper because of lack of room and colonies should be examined at least once a week during a honey flow and supers added whenever the last one added is one-half to two-thirds filled.

F. Eric Millen, Provincial Apiarist, O. A. College, Guelph.



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 G. W. Lee, Village Clerk.

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5.50 p.m.	8.00 p.m.

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Departures.	Arrivals.
7.50 a.m.	8.00 p.m.

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The Churches

Methodist Church
 Rev. S. F. Newton, Minister

10.30 a.m.—
 7.00 p.m.—
 Sunday School—
 1.30 p.m.—Catechism Class.
 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School.
 Cottage Prayer Meeting Monday at 7.30 p.m.
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH OF Lansdowne Rear
 Rev. V. O. Boyle, M.A., Rector

First Sunday after Easter

Christ Church, Athens—
 2.30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
 7.00 p.m.—Evening prayer.
 8.20 p.m., Short Choir Recital

Trinity Church, Oak Leaf—
 10.30 a.m.—Sunday School
 11 a.m. Morning Prayer.

St. Paul's, Delta—
 1.30 a.m.—Sunday School and confirmation Class.
 2.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
 Confirmation on Tuesday May 10.

Baptist Church
 R. E. NICHOLS, Pastor

Plum Hollow—
 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School.
 10.30 a.m.—Church Service.

Athens—
 11.00 a.m.—Sunday School.
 7.00 p.m.—Church Service.
 Subject—"The worth of Conviction"
 Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.

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