

enable a bee-keeper, by paying a reasonable sum of money, to control a certain territory. It seems to me that it would be a great mistake, on your part, to admit that the nectar does not belong to the land-owner. The farmer owns the land, pays the taxes, cultivates it, fences it, and, in fact, he is the 'lord' of the soil, and I know enough of farming to know that his labor is no mean task, and I confess it would be very difficult to convince me that the whole grass, or clover crop, including the roots, stalks, leaves, flowers—yea, and even the very nectar in the blossoms, do not belong to the owner of the soil.

"All and singular, most surely, are the personal property of the land-owner. But at the same time it is quite as clear to my mind that if all farmers or land-owners, if you please, should undertake to keep bees, and gather each his own share of that nectar, each and every one, or nearly so, would make a miserable failure; and what little honey that might be secured, or should be secured in that way, all costs being computed, would cost very likely not less than one dollar per pound.

"Well, now, it appears to me that the most rational thing in the world would be for these land-owners to simply sell their right for a term of years to a professional who would, in the most economical method possible, secure that honey, and thus be in a position to supply the people in nice shape, at a minimum price, one of the choicest gifts of a kind and benevolent Father.

"But how is all this to be accomplished, you ask? It is not a difficult matter, in my way of thinking. Simply get a permissive, local-option Bill through your Legislature, empowering the voters of a given locality, the size of which may be fixed by the bee-keeper who may wish to establish, or one who has already established an apiary in such a locality. Then after the necessary legal preliminaries are complied with (which need not be enumerated here), let the matter be decided in the same manner that many other public matters are decided, namely, by the ballot.

"I think that the money could be applied to educational matters or purposes with perfect satisfaction and equity to the people in that particular locality voted to the use of the bee-keeper in question. I believe this scheme would be just to all parties concerned.

"Every land-owner would be remunerated for his own nectar. The bee-keeper would feel that he was not stealing his living from some who think that they have a right to some fair consideration for the nectar that their own possessions produce. He would also rejoice in a sweet feeling of security, that some unwise person

cannot now come along and ruin his prospects after he has gone to all the expense of establishing an apiary.

"There would be no difficulty in carrying such a by-law in almost any rural district. Do you not see that nine-tenths of the people never keep bees, nor have they any expectation of doing so? and they would be quite willing to dispose of their share of the nectar to any one who would in turn pay a reasonable sum into the common school fund. Almost any offer that promises to reduce the taxes without inflicting difficulties, will be accepted by the people. Of course some difficulties would have to be surmounted, and detail adjusted, but I see no real serious objections to the scheme.

But on the other hand, if you start out declaring that the nectar is public property—belongs to everybody—I predict that in a short time you will have a lot of fellows pulling your hair in right lusty earnest."

From the Canadian Live Stock Journal.

October Work, and Other Matters.

THE FALL.

SINCE midsummer it has been as wet as it was dry from that back to March. The result of the abundant rains, accompanied by warm temperatures, is that there has been a good fall flow of honey; and although early frosts in certain localities in September cut off considerable buckwheat, the bees have pretty generally stored enough for winter, in some favored places giving a little surplus. This certainly makes things look much brighter for the bees next winter and spring. The season's honey crop is of course a failure, but the bees will go into winter quarters in much better shape than was expected two months ago. Brooding has been very well kept up during the fall. There will be, perhaps, more than the average proportion of young bees for winter, while otherwise the colonies seem in good healthy condition.

OCTOBER PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER.

Where the work of supplying deficient stores for winter has been neglected till now, that ought to be done first, and at once. Where you have spare frames of comb honey, give them to those in need in preference to feeding syrup. The latter is attended with risk so late in the season, as it is more liable to remain in the cells uncapped unless the October temperature is unusually high. However, where the comb honey is not available, syrup from number one granulated sugar may be fed. Feed on warm evenings and pack the colony up warm while it