

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—APRIL 20, 1913.

Jacob's Meeting With Esau.—Gen. 32: 3-33: 17.

Commentary.—I. Jacob's troubled conscience (32:3-23). Twenty years had failed to efface from Jacob's memory the wrongs he had done to his brother, and now that he was returning to his country and was about to meet Esau, he was in anxiety as to the outcome. Having received word from his messengers that he was coming with four hundred men to meet him, he was in great distress, fearing that Esau purposed to do him harm. He thought of Esau as coming in a great rage to kill him and his family, not sparing the women and children. As a precaution, he separated his people and possessions into two bands, so that if one band should be attacked, the other might escape. He then betook himself to prayer and his prayer is the first recorded in the scriptures. He pleaded God's promises to him personally and to his fathers, and asked for protection from Esau. He accompanied his prayer by the best efforts of which he was capable. He sent a magnificent present to Esau, consisting of a space tinted droves of animals with a space between so that the effect upon Esau would be as great as possible. He sent his flocks and herds, and his family across the Jabbok, while he remained alone on the other side.

II. Wrestling in prayer (32:24-32). Jacob was now at the greatest spiritual crisis of his life. He had received a vision of God at Bethel which had greatly sublimed him, but here he was to be confronted by a conqueror and changed man. This state was to be reached by a night of persistent wrestling, accompanied by a humiliating acknowledgement and a desperation of prayer that would not be denied. It was the angel of God who wrestled with him, and it was he who brought Jacob to realize and give up his self-sufficiency and his worldly and questionable methods for working out God's purposes for him, and it was he that changed Jacob's name from "Supplanter" to "Prince of God." "God let him wrestle, to know all his strength and to find in the end that it is altogether weakness." At last a touch of the divine power breaks all Jacob's energy, and opens his eyes to see that he struggles not with man, but with God. It is a wonderful revelation that thus bursts upon his soul. It brings to him at once a conviction of the divine mercy, as well as of divine power. Thus he is made "confident in despair," and learns what victory with God is had, not by wrestling against him, but a confident clinging to him. Then and thus he obtained the new and—Whedon.

III. A friendly meeting (33:1-17). 1. Behold Esau came. The blessing had come just in time. The preparation and the emergency did not miss connections. 2. Handshakes. Jacob, evidently arranged his companies according to his special affection for each; for the handshakes. 3. Passed over before them. As far as possible, he a protection to his loved ones, bowed himself. This repetition of the act of humbly and deferentially bowing before Esau would show his desire to secure his favor. If Esau still had hard feelings toward Jacob they vanished before the two brothers came together. 4. Esau ran, etc.—Five expressions are used in this verse to show the affection of Esau for Jacob. There is a striking contrast between this meeting and the parting of the brothers twenty years before. 5. God bath graciously given—Jacob is ready to acknowledge God as the giver of the good that he possesses. 6. Bowed themselves—Gave a respectful greeting to Esau. 7. Joseph. Rachel—Rachel was the wife Jacob loved, and Joseph was his favorite son, God's plan would have been for Jacob to have but one wife, but man's planning thwarted God's purpose.

8. What meanest thou by all this drove. With reconciliation completed and greetings over, an explanation of the magnificent gift is demanded, to find grace in the sight of my Lord. In this statement Jacob confesses his past wrongs to his brother and acknowledges that reparation should be made. 9. I have enough, my brother. This magnanimous and affectionate statement of Esau shows that he was by no means the heartless being that Jacob imagined him to be. Esau showed a kindly disposition that would naturally cause Jacob to feel still more humble and subdued. 10. Receive my present. Jacob felt that it was more than was due Esau for his past injustice toward him. A repentance that does not include confession and restitution where persons have been wronged, is of small value, as though I had seen the face of

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God—God had blessed Jacob and Peniel and he had affected Esau to that extent that he was favorable toward Jacob. 11. My blessing—Jacob's changed condition of mind and heart would not permit him to be satisfied unless Esau received his gift, which he calls a "blessing."

12. I will go before thee—Esau's affection for his brother moved him to do all he could for him. He would keep him company and be a guide to him. 13. Children are tender, etc.—Esau and his four hundred men could proceed rapidly, but Jacob, with the women and children, must, of necessity, move slowly. 14. Softly—Gently, carefully. Unto your land—Jacob intended later to visit Esau at his home at Mount Seir. 15. Some of the folks that are with me—Esau desired to leave a guard with Jacob for his protection. What needeth it—There is no need. 16. Esau returned to his place after this, and Jacob journeyed to a place called Succoth, "booths," where he provided shelters for himself and for his flocks and herds. Succoth is later mentioned as a place east of the Jordan.

Questions.—Describe Jacob's arrival at Padanaram. What bargain did he make with Laban regarding Rachel? What other bargains did Jacob make with him? How long did he remain with Laban? What property had Jacob acquired? Why was Jacob troubled on his way from Padanaram to Canaan? Describe the preparations he made for meeting Esau. Describe Jacob's night of prayer at Bethel. What did the change mean in his name signify? How did Esau meet Jacob? What is said about the present which Jacob offered to Esau? What kindnesses did Esau show Jacob? Which did Esau go? Where did Jacob stop?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Misapprehensions corrected. I. Jacob planned for protection. II. God planned for reconciliation. I. Jacob planned for protection. When Jacob found himself once more in Esau's power, he trembled to think of the consequences. Knowing that he had brought such difficulties upon himself intensified his agony of mind. Concerned about him of his crime with vengeance, Jacob planned all in his power to avert his brother's wrath and conciliate his favor. He made as favorable arrangements for his family as possible. He then had recourse to prayer. In the midst of his humiliating confession to God, Jacob gratefully acknowledged the blessings he had already received. His prayer through urgent was not presumptuous. Jacob was in the path of duty and besought God to make it a path of safety. He prayed with a full heart. To Laban, who had made a slave of him, Jacob vindicated himself, but to God he confessed his utter unworthiness. He urged the precious promises of God, for he lived in the expectation of the covenant blessing. It was God's promise that fixed the course of his action. Jacob's example of prayer brings to view the human side of prayer, when his mind was full of anxious thoughts and fears. Jacob had reached a crisis in his life's history and in his disposition. He was filled with remorse. He wanted to be lifted out of his weakness and made a new man, but he only looked at difficulties. Higher objects than the preservation of himself and family must occupy his thoughts and inspire his prayer. Jacob was going forth to meet Esau under the impression that there was no reason why he should not inherit the land, but his brother's wrath. He did not seem to discern the difference between inheriting the land as God's gift and as a reward of his own prowess.

4. God planned for reconciliation. It was God who laid hold on Jacob to prevent him from entering the land in his prescribed way and with his nature as Jacob. He wanted to be set right with his brother. He learned that he must be right with God. The narrative sets before us the divine method of giving relief to the soul. It shows that every successful struggle against sin or for attainment in piety is due solely to divine help. Jacob's own troubled heart was the seat of difficulty. The personage with whom Jacob here wrestled is called "a man," and yet Jacob said, "I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." It was the same divine personage who appeared to him at Bethel. Jacob paid him divine homage and appealed to him for a blessing. When Jacob had been made to feel his own weakness, and ceased to rely on his own strength, he prevailed by the purely spiritual force of trustful, earnest prayer. His whole moral nature was stirred to its depths, and sin was destroyed. God gave him a change of na-

ture, an elevation of character, and wiped away his reproach. The blessing which Jacob got from Isaac was obtained by faith as his free gift. Rich blessings resulted from his being face to face with God. His own character was changed before God and reconciled was secured with men. He met his crisis and came forth a changed man, a prince of God, to be the principal founder of the national of the Israelites. He became a spiritually minded man. On that memorable night his old and wretched past was replaced by a new character and a new hope. He was sent back in recollection over the years of his sinful life, and then forced ward across the years in anticipation of fulfilled promises. He had the secret of true life interpreted to him as an attitude of supplication and submission, rather than of resistance. There was no prevailing with God until the spirit of resistance was destroyed, giving place to clinging and pleading. The night of wrestling was followed by a morning of happy reconciliation with his brother Esau. Each needed to be forgiven by the other. Jacob had received a new name, new spiritual power and a blessing, which fully compensated for unexplained mystery.—T. R. A.

Zam-Buk for the Children

Mothers Tell What It Did For Their Little Ones.

Thousands of mothers in Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Zam-Buk. Mrs. J. Quiding, of Ninette, Man., says: "My little daughter Lorinda (6) contracted a skin disease, this first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time, and then reappear worse than ever. We tried Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its use resulted in a cure."

Mrs. F. Miners, of 311 Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont., says: "My little daughter Lorinda (6) contracted a skin disease. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time, and then reappear worse than ever. We tried Zam-Buk, and perseverance with its use resulted in a cure."

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price.

FARM GARDEN

PIG FEEDING AS A SCIENCE.

In feeding pigs which are to be developed for feeding purposes less protein food should be given than in the case where the pigs are intended for market. According to experiments tried, pigs which are to be developed for breeding purposes should start with 5-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight when two months old. This should be increased to 55-100ths of a pound during about seven purposes should start with 6-10ths of a pound during the next four weeks, and then during the following seven or eight weeks they should be fed 6-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein per 100 pounds live weight daily. Following this there is another four weeks' period of reduction from 5-10ths of a pound to 35-100ths of a pound, and then another seven or eight weeks' period of feeding 4-10ths of a pound. Thus the reduction continues till the hog reaches maturity at two years of age, when only about 2-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein is necessary as a daily allowance per 100 pounds live weight.

PIG AT TWO MONTHS.

The market pig when it is two months old gets 6-10ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight. This is gradually increased. Following this there is a reduction from 7-10ths to 6-10ths of a pound during four weeks' time. During the next four weeks the pigs get 65-100ths of a pound of digestible crude protein daily per 100 pounds live weight. This is reduced to about 2-10ths of a pound during the next four weeks, at which point it remains constant till the pigs are in prime condition for market when eight months old.

Pigs that are to be developed for breeding purposes should have about 13 pounds of total water daily per 100 pounds live weight when they are two months old. This includes the water

contained in the feeds used in the ration as well as the water that is used as water. This quantity of water is gradually reduced, so that when the pig is 8 months old it is getting 9 pounds of water daily per 100 pounds live weight. Following this the amount of water in the ration should remain somewhere between 6 and 10 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight.

WATER FOR PIGS.

The amount of water fed to pigs that are intended for the market, starting with the pig when it is two months old and having it in prime condition for market at eight months of age, decreases gradually from 12 pounds to 4 pounds of water daily per hundred pounds live weight. This, however, does not include the water contained in dry feeds. The latest data shows that this should be slightly modified, as follows: The amount of water at the beginning, including that of the feeds, should be the same as that for pigs that are to be developed for breeding purposes, namely 13 pounds. But this should decrease to 10 pounds at five and one-half months of age, and after this decrease to five pounds at eight months of age, with the pig in prime condition for market. Thus the decrease is not in a straight line, as previously, but the amount fed is relatively higher at about the middle of the feeding period.

FEEDING CARBOHYDRATE FOOD.

The amount of carbohydrates fed to pigs that are being developed for breeding purposes should be somewhat lower than is fed to market pigs, so as to prevent them from getting too fat. They should get approximately 2.2 pounds during the third to the sixth month, inclusive. Following this it should be decreased, so as to keep the pigs in the desired breeding condition.

By using different feeds and different quantities of the same feeds there are an infinite number of combinations that may be made, all of which may be good. If corn is not available, rye, barley and wheat, etc., may be used instead. If soy beans are not at hand, oil meal may be substituted, or peas may be used, but the quantity must be increased, as the peas do not contain as much protein. The whole also in increase the carbohydrates; hence the corn would have to be correspondingly decreased. Or these may be left out and more skim milk added. Some of the protein may also be supplied in the form of clover or alfalfa. If skim milk is not available, more of some other nitrogenous feed may be supplied, and also more water, as milk is 85 to 90 per cent. water. If tankage containing 60 per cent. protein is used in the place of soy beans, meal will much less suffice, as tankage is richer in protein.

The above is intended for dry lot feeding. If pigs are on pasture these quantities should be somewhat reduced. If the ration is used in a dry lot, a little more bran or shorts used in place of part of the corn, so as to give the ration more bulk, will improve it. A greater variety of feeds will probably also make the ration better.

COMPULSORY EXERCISE FOR SOWS.

Compulsory exercise for sows should be more than one-half the battle if strong litters are expected, and it should be remembered that the average sow will not of her own accord spend enough energy to answer the purpose.

We believe in scattering feed for sows, and there is no better place to do this than right out on the pastures or in the bare feed lots. Shelled corn or grain of any kind may be used for this purpose. It is a mistake to feed sows a heavy ration in the morning and allow them to go right back to their sleeping quarters. If they are fed in troughs, they should be immediately turned out, so that they have no access whatever to straw quarters. Unless the weather is too cold, they are far better off out on bare ground, where the comforts of life are so few that they will spend their time romping around and perchance in squealing. Anything to keep them going is better than to let them loaf in the yards. Under this plan many a man has been able year after year to raise strong litters, even though his sows have been fed on corn alone, while it is never difficult to find instances where balanced rations have been fed, only to find very poor results follow in the production of weak litters.

Compulsory exercise by brood sows should be the watchword of every swine breeder during the weeks that follow between this period and farrowing time.

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

OUR ORPHANS LOSE

While the British-Born Get Comfortable Homes.

Toronto, April 14.—The need of regulations that will put a stop to the keeping of children in the orphanage for years instead of putting them out for adoption is strongly emphasized by Dr. Bruce Smith, inspector of hospitals, in his annual report.

"We are yearly providing in Canada comfortable homes for hundreds of children brought out from the orphanages of Great Britain, while keeping many of our native-born young Canadians housed up in our institutions," says the inspector.

"The majority of people taking old country children express a preference for the Canadian-born, but for some reason their wishes cannot be complied with. I am convinced that the fault lies not nearly so much with the people in charge of our orphanages, but with the persons who demand the expressed understanding that they must be kept there and not given out for adoption."

PENSION FOR WIDOWS.

The inspector also recommends that if for an old age pension scheme is adopted in Canada, there should be a widow's pension, which would obviate the necessity of sending many a fatherless child to an orphanage.

The general report shows that in the hospitals of the province 64,550 persons were under treatment during the year. The total expenditure for hospitals was \$2,330,295, of which \$330,470 was on expenditure account.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	\$12 25	\$12 75
Do, light	10 00	10 50
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 25
Eggs, new laid	0 24	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 22	0 24
Turkeys, lb.	0 25	0 28
Apples, bbl.	2 00	3 00
Potatoes, bag	0 50	0 60
Celery, doz.	0 50	0 60
Cabbages, doz.	0 40	0 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	8 00	8 50
Do, hindquarters, cwt.	12 50	13 50
Do, choice sides, cwt.	11 00	11 50
Do, medium, cwt.	9 00	10 00
Do, common, cwt.	7 00	8 50
Mutton, light, cwt.	10 00	13 00
Veal, common, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Do, prime, cwt.	12 00	14 50
Lamb	16 00	18 50
Do, spring	8 00	10 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	\$4 60
Do, Redpath's	4 60
Do, Acadia	4 55
Imperial granulated	4 45
No. 1 yellow	4 20

In barrels, 3c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle	65 00	7 25
Do do medium	55 00	6 25
Do do light	25 00	3 75
Butcher cattle, choice	55 00	7 00
Do do medium	40 00	5 00
Do do common	30 00	4 50
Butcher cows, choice	50 00	5 75
Do do medium	40 00	4 50
Do do common	30 00	4 00
Do do canners	30 00	5 25
Do do light	30 00	5 25
Feeding steers	50 00	5 50
Stockers, choice	40 00	5 25
Do do medium	30 00	4 50
Do do common	20 00	4 00
Milkers, choice each	40 00	7 00
Springers	40 00	6 00
Sheep, ewes	40 00	7 25
Do do culs	40 00	5 50
Lambs	85 00	9 75
Hogs, fed and watered	9 50	
Do do fresh	9 25	
Calves	80 00	8 25

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91	91 1/2	91	91
Oct.	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
July	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/2

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 89 1/2c; No. 2 do, 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c; May, 88 1/2c; July, 86c asked; Sept., 90c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat—May, 86 1/2c to 87c; July, 89 1/2c to 89 3/4c; Sept., 90c; No. 1 hard, 88c; No. 1 northern, 87 1/2c to 88 1/2c; No. 2 do, 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32 to 32 1/2c; Oats—No. 3 white, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; Rye—No. 2, 36 to 38 1/2c; Bran—\$15 to \$16; Flour—Unchanged.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKETS.

Glasgow.—Watson & Co. cable rather lighter supplies offered. A better demand was experienced at quotations; best steers, 15 1-2c to 16 1-2c; Irish, 14 1-2c to 15 1-2c; best bulls, 13c to 14c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch.—Cattle Receipts 100 head; active and steady.

Veals—Receipts 125 head; slow, and steady; \$5 to \$10.50.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200 head; slow and 10 to 15c lower; heavy, \$9.40 to \$9.50; mixed, \$9.50 to \$9.60; Yorkers, and pigs, \$9.55 to \$9.60; roughs, \$8.50 to \$8.60; stage, \$7 to \$8; dairies, \$9.40 to \$9.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,000 head; sheep active, wethers, 15c lower; lambs, slow, 35 to 40c lower; clipped lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.75; wethers, \$7.50 to \$7.90; ewes, \$3.50 to \$7.25; sheep, mixed, \$5 to \$7.40; wool, lambs, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 15,000.

Market slow		
Butcher steers	7 30	9 20
Stockers and feeders	6 30	7 90
Cows and heifers	6 10	8 30
Calves	6 20	8 90

Hogs, receipts 20,000.

Market strong		
Light	9 00	9 20
Mixed	8 50	9 20
Heavy	8 50	9 20
Roughs	8 50	8 80
Pigs	6 50	9 20
Bulk of sales	9 00	9 20

Sheep, receipts 20,000.

Market slow		
Wool	6 50	7 50
Yearlings	7 50	8 60
Lamb, native	6 90	9 30

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch.—(East End Market.) Cattle, receipts about 600, much cows and springers, 105, calves 2,000; sheep and lambs 100, hogs 1,025.

Trade was good, but the prices were much lower than on Wednesday's market, but rather higher than they were two weeks ago.

Prime calves 7 1-2c, medium 5 1-4 to 7, common 4 to 5.

Milk cows, \$35 to \$65 each.

Calves, 2 1-2 to 6 1-2c.

Sheep, about 5 cents.

Lambs, about 7 cents, spring lambs \$5 to \$7 each.

Hogs, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady. Manitoba, 7s 10d. No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d. No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 5 1-2d. Futures firm, May, 7s 1 1-2d; July, 7s 4 1-2d; Oct., 7s 3 1-2d. Corn, spot, steady, new, 4s 11 1-4d; old, 4s 11 1-4d; do, dried, 5s 2 1-2d; old, 4s 11 1-4d; do, via Calcutta, 5s 2 1-2d. Futures firm, May, American mixed, 5s 2 1-2d; July, 5s 1 3-4d. Flour, winter patents, 2s 9d. Hops in London (Pacific coast), 24 10s to 25 10d. Beef, extra India mess, 15s. Pork, prime mess, western, 10s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 72s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 68s. Short ribs, 15 to 24 lbs., 70s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 68s 6d. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 70s 6d.

Some Experiments In Bee-Keeping

Ontario farmers have been conducting experiments of various kinds under the direction of the Experimental Union for quite a number of years, and for the last three years some of them have conducted experiments in bee-keeping with special reference to the "Prevention of Natural Swarming," and also in the "Races of Bees." During 1912, three different methods of swarm prevention were tested by members of the Experimental Union and one or two experiments on races of bees.

Experiment No. 1.—Of the the 220 persons who undertook the first experiment in swarm prevention, 31 sent reports from 18 different counties. These reported a total of 830 colonies of bees in the spring and 1,100 in the fall, being a spring average of 27 colonies per experimenter and a fall average of 36. Their total honey crop was 63,230 lbs., an average of 76.1 lbs. per colony, spring count. Fifteen of these experimenters were for one reason or another unable to complete the experiment, but all of them sent good reasons for this and most of them stated that they had received benefit by applying at least part of the instructions to their bee management. These reports were able to complete the experiment reported that they had been able to reduce natural swarming from 48 per cent. to 21 per cent.

Experiment No. 2.—Experiment No. 2 was for "Swarm Prevention in Comb Honey Production." Six complete reports of this experiment were sent from five counties. The total number of colonies represented was 161, spring count, and 228, fall count. The total honey crop was 8,410 lbs., an average of 52.47 lbs. per colony, spring count. The per cent. of natural swarms from hives managed according to instructions was 57 per cent., and from those managed according to the old method 100 per cent. Swarming is always more difficult to control in comb honey production. The average crop of honey was also higher than from those managed according to directions. Experiment No. 3.—Twenty experiments sent complete reports from five different counties on Experiment No. 3, "The Prevention of Natural Swarming by the Manipulation of Hives instead of Cor's." The total number of colonies owned by experimenters in the spring was 515, and in the fall 743. The total honey crop reported was 25,363 lbs., an average of 49.24 lbs. per colony. The per cent. of natural swarms from bees managed according to directions was 14 1-2 per cent., and from those allowed to swarm naturally was 39 per cent. The average number of pounds per colony was a little higher from the former than the latter. This shows a distinct gain in the prevention of swarming and in the honey crop all along the line by experimenters following directions.

While experimenters are learning to prevent the loss, and worry of natural swarming, they are also learning to increase their number of colonies when desired, by artificial means quite as successfully as by the natural way and much more cheaply.

PROFITS IN BEEKEEPING.

Now to sum up, we have 49 experimenters scattered all over Ontario, with 1,200 colonies, spring count, and 2,080 colonies, fall count. This represents an investment of say \$200,000,000. Their income for 1912 is first, an increase of 574 colonies, which, without hives, would be worth in the fall at least \$3.00 each, totalling \$1,722,000, also 97,042 lbs. of honey worth at least \$10,000,000. This gives each of our 49 experimenters the neat dividend of 58 per cent. on his capital invested. These figures represent the keeping on the farm and do not take in account rent for location, teaming of honey and supplies, labor and other costs for which the farmer beekeeper usually does not pay cash. The specialist has all these expenses to face and still makes a good living.

These reports come from experimenters and show that they are getting much better returns from their bees than the average Ontario beekeeper. Even