of the problem, "What shall the beekeeper do to occupy his time during the winter?"

As the success or failure of any kind of business depends largely upon the qualifications and general make-up of the individual that undertakes it, so is it in beekeeping as a business. It does not require a man or woman with greater physical strength than the ordinary man or woman possesses, but it does require a person with strength of character. That is to say that he should have a large amount of push and energy in his makeup, and at the same time have a mild, patient disposition, but be quick to act in an emergency. The bee-keeper should also be of a mechanical turn, as many little things about the apiary (and there are many) could be made by one handy with tools, thus saving the expense of buying.

A person that has a nervous temperament, who is easily excited, and goes about the apiary dodging every bee that may happen to come near him, will never succeed as a bee-keeper—much less as a specialist. Therefore we cannot close our eyes to the fact that many failures are due to the inadaptability of the individual to the business.

With the proper qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the subject, I cannot see an excuse for failure.

In a paper like this it is not possible to give more than a few hints and suggestions along the line of bee-keeping as a specialty, but the most important of these I have tried to enumerate. It should be understood, however, that bee-keeping as a business does not offer the opportunity to become very wealthy. It does, however, offer the opportunity of an independent life and a good living, with a fairly yearly surplus for a rainy day. Fortunately, the perfection of a man's happiness bears but little relation to the size of his fortune, and the bee-keeper, with the hum of the bees over his head, finds happiness deeper and sweeter than ever comes to the merchant prince with his thousands.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO AGRICULTURE

Sept. 1908

In the weekly report (No. 236) issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, appears a very unique statement by Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of the Birmingham University, which cannot fail to be of interest to bee-keepers, although not directly bearing upon apiculture. We take the liberty of quoting it because of its great indirect importance to bee-keepers, and particularly to those bee-keepers who are directly interested in agriculture. We are living in a great age, when no man knows what science may bring forth. Certain it is that agriculture is on the eve of great advancement. What this may mean in the improved and increased production of clovers no man can foresee. Sir Oliver's statement shows the result of experiments in the application of electricity to crop growing, which is as follows:

"The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance. The wires are quite thin, and are supported by a few posts in long parallel spans, about thirty feet part. They are supported on the posts by elaborate high-tension insulators, and they extend over all the acreage under experiment, a control plot of similar land under similar conditions being, of course, left without any wires. The system of conductors is then connected at one post with a generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like 100,000 volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential. Leakage immediately begins, and the charge fizzes off from the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Any one walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobSept. 190

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