

know no reason why it should not do so. But here's the point, friend Byer. Figuring that each colony, of bees in Canada produces annually 50 pounds of honey (which I doubt if it does), to give the people of York County two pounds per head would require 135,000 pounds more than their share of what is at present produced. Further, without allowing anything for what is used in the manufacture of biscuits, confectionery, etc., if each person in Canada used honey right along at the rate of two pounds per year (and two pounds isn't much) it would be necessary to increase the production by about 33 per cent to supply them.

Put that in your smoker and smoke

E. G. HAND.

HOW MANY BEES SHALL A MAN KEEP.

Paper Read at National Bee-Keepers' Convention, Chicago.)

This is a broad subject, and I do not suppose that any two in this room would answer the question anywhere nearly alike. As the writer is a specialist with beeyards located in Isabella, Macarta, and Kalkaska, Michigan, where a hundred colonies is about all that it will pay to keep in one location, and where large numbers of bees have to be kept in small yards in some cases, as in our Kalkaska county yards, quite a distance from home, this paper will be from a specialists' standpoint.

I think we will all agree that a large number of bees can be kept more probably in a location that will support several hundred colonies in a single locality than if they had to be scattered at one hundred in a place, as most locations in Michigan compels one to

Now just a word about the man. The writer will expect that he has made financial success with at least one yard, and has learned short cuts, so that when he gets his honey ready for

the market he can take his pencil and figure out all his expenses, so that if he had hired the work all done there would be a profit of say three or four hundred dollars from the one yard; for you will see at a glance that quite a percentage of the additional yards one adds will have to be managed with hired help; and it would be folly to think of more yards until one could make a financial success with one.

Now we will suppose our prospective experimentalist is a suitable person. I would have him add yards just as fast as his experience will admit. I do not think there are many in the business who would be capable of adding more than one yard each year, while many had better not try to add more than one every other year until the necessary experience is attained in managing outyards, then this can be kept up until the desired number is reached. The writer's practice is to establish about three yards near home, then go to another location where the pasturage is of an entirely different nature, and establish more yards, so that if one locality should fail to produce I will be quite likely to get a crop in the other locality. This puts the business on a sound basis. To be sure the honey produced in the yards some distance from home costs a little more to produce, but the assurance of having a crop in one or the other locations every year amply pays for the little extra expense in railroad fares, etc.

Then there is another point of importance, and that is if you like you can keep bees with a profit anywhere in Michigan, so that if one is located where the territory is all occupied all he will have to do is to take a train and go where there is unoccupied territory and establish yards in this way. One does not have to change his place of residence for the sake of keeping