

Here's a Cost-of-Living Hunch—Why Not Have a Swarm of Bees Working For You?

Why don't you start a bee colony in your backyard, on your back porch, or on the roof?

There's nothing "sweeter" than honey in the honeycomb, and no honey will ever be so sweet as the honey made by your own bees.

Honey's one of the finest of foods, nutritious and easily digestible. Wouldn't you like to have a supply laid in for the winter, when your "sweet tooth" is keenest?

Honey's expensive, but your own honey would be cheap. Bee culture's one of the best ways to lower the cost of living without sacrificing anything. Now's the time to get busy. During the fall and winter you can study the subject and get your hives and bees ready, so as to start the swarm working for you the first warm day of spring.

But maybe you think you can't do it—that you've no room for bee hives—that you can't raise bees and produce honey in a town or city.

Well, just read what Harry Hirsch did. HE has a successful "bee farm" on the roof of a New York apartment house!

"City, town or country, it's all the same," says Hirsch. "If you have a back yard you can keep your bees there. If only a back porch, that will do. And if you've got a flat roof, that's just as good."

"The most important thing is in selecting your stock. You will want to keep Italian bees. They are small and yellow and are not vicious like the big black American bees. And keeping bees in the city, where there are lots of children, means that good-tempered bees only can be tolerated."

"So gentle and unobtrusive are Italian bees," relates Hirsch, "that although I have been keeping them on the roof for two years now, people who live in the surrounding apartments will not credit my assertion that there are thousands and thousands of bees living just beneath their windows."

"Why we never see them," they say, "and besides we never get stung!"

When Hirsch handles his bees, he dispenses with the use of veil, gloves and smoker, but he thinks it safer to have had best have all these things when he first starts manipulating the hives.

The selection of your outfit is the next thing in order. This will cost you but a little over \$10. Hirsch



advises the beginner to invest in one double-walled hive, one three-frame nucleus with Italian Queen, a small-size bee-smoker, a bee veil, a pair of stinging gloves and a honey-super. And now, you ask, how much honey will you get in return for your labor?

"That," says Hirsch, "depends on the number of worker-bees in a hive and how many hives a man keeps. My hives contain, on an average, 25,000 bees each. From each hive in a season, I get about 25 pounds of honey, always leaving the winter supply alone. I advise all bee-keepers to remove only the honey in the super. The bees thrive better on their own food than on any cane sugar substitutes."

Then there is one last point to remember," Hirsch says, "and that is that the bees must have plenty

of air. The bees will not freeze in winter. They are capable of generating and maintaining a summer heat temperature in any kind of weather but to do so they MUST HAVE AIR. And they can get this so long as you sweep the snow away from the front of the hives. But if the snow freezes on and shuts off the air the bees will suffocate and the entire brood will be lost."

Hirsch says the bee-beginner should not read too many books on bee-culture. "In fact," he says, "I would advise but two. These are 'The Honey-Bee' by Langstroth, and 'The A. B. C. and X. Y. Z. of Bee Culture,' by Root. With these well studied, and with the use of a little common sense, there is not a man in the city who cannot run a bee-farm as easily and successfully as Uncle Joe can way down on the farm."

Delaney in 1902, and was received by the king and Mr. Chamberlain, who was at the time colonial secretary. Upon the grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1907 he organized with General Smuts and others, Het Volk (the People) for the first election campaign, and led his party to victory at the polls. He was called upon by Lord Selborne to form a government and in that same year took part in the conference of colonial premiers in London. When the union of South Africa was established in 1910 General Botha became prime minister over the entire territory. One of the London papers at that time referred to him as a "remarkable state of affairs than would have been the election of General Robert E. Lee as a United States Senator from Virginia following the close of the American civil war."

THE NEW WOMEN OF INDIA

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal, has been revisiting India, and says some interesting things about it in the "Nineteenth Century."

"Traditional custom has been but little affected by the study of English," he says. "During the past half-century we have seen that youths can pass by thousands through our language, studying our literature and our science, but not imbibing from either the least effective desire to change their habits. The force of environment is much more compelling; and in India, as in Turkey and China, reform has been the outcome of residence in the West."

"For the Indians, perhaps the most fruitful of reforms would be the emancipation of their wives and this if we reflect upon the enormous influence that women have exerted upon the environment and upon the development of the peoples of Europe. To draw an illustration from the most material standpoint, if women were not able to observe, to emulate, and to purchase, our shops and factories would, in great measure, have no reason for their existence. In India woman's functions have been limited to those connected with reproduction. She is secluded from her environment and has no influence upon it."

"For many years past Indian ladies of rank have been privileged to take part in European society, and one might meet some Bengali ladies unveiled in the drawing-rooms of Calcutta. But these belonged to the small sect of the Brahmo Samaj, with whom the education and emancipation of women has been almost a point of religious doctrine. One may now perceive a deeper current. A Hindu revivalist movement—the Arya Samaj—which is of rapidly growing influence in the Punjab, opposes itself strongly to child-marriage, and is convincing

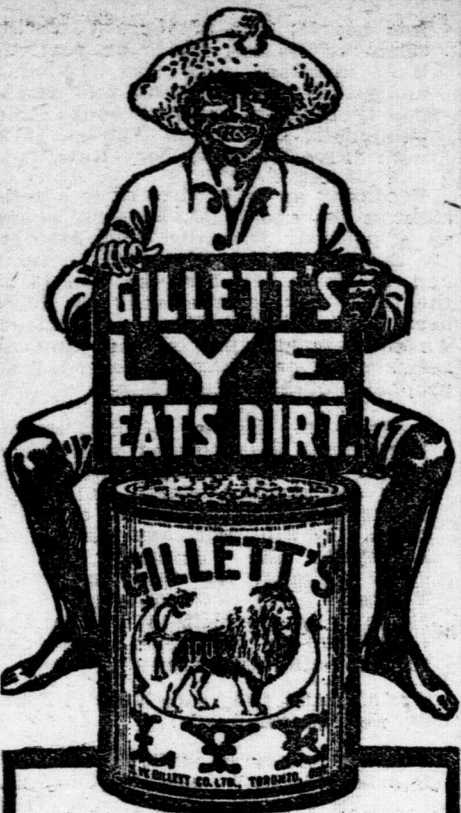
Louvre Pearls may be sold. Famous Thiers Necklace is Reported to be "Sick."

It is being said that the famous pearl necklace belonging to the Thiers collection in the Louvre is showing signs of languishing and believers in the theory that pearls need to be worn to retain their life are pointing to this necklace as a proof.

The suggestion has been made that the necklace should be sold at value is placed at over \$100,000 and the money spent in acquiring works for the Louvre, which is often unable to buy what it wants owing to lack of funds. The Louvre has not the right to sell any of its possessions, so that a law would have to be passed to enable it to do so. Needless to say the usual anonymous American millionaire (woman this time) is reported to have offered the \$100,000.

HINT TO ULSTER.

Let the Ulstermen be vigilant and alert to the danger which they fear. Let them be prepared to resist it should it become real. But they would make a very grievous blunder if they were to make their fears for the future the excuse for rebellion against the imperial authority.



FOR MAKING SOAP
FOR WASHING DISHES
FOR SOFTENING WATER
FOR DISINFECTING SINKS
CLOSETS, DRAINS ETC.
MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO-ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Samuel Johnson's Black Servant

(From the London Daily News and Leader.)

"Johnsonian Gleanings; Part II.; Francis Barber, the Doctor's Negro Servant." By Aileen Lyell Reade. Privately Printed for the Author at the Arden Press.

Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's black servant, has hitherto been known mainly through a few appreciative allusions in Boswell. Mr. Reade, an omniscient but by no means pedantic Johnsonian zealot, has collected all these allusions, and others, and discovered a few additional facts; and he sets before us a full biography. All knowledge about Dr. Johnson is good; but this is also knowledge about an epoch, Barber was a Jamaican negro, the descendant in history, if not actually by family, of those Africans whom originally the Spaniards, in the name of God, introduced into the West Indies to take the place of the native Indians whom they had exterminated. Dr. Johnson's view of Jamaica in his day, "a place of great wealth and dreadfulness, a den of tyrants, and a dungeon of slaves," was not far wrong. Col. Bathurst, however, the father of one of the doctor's most intimate friends, was no tyrant. He brought Barber to England, and educated him at Barton School, in Yorkshire.

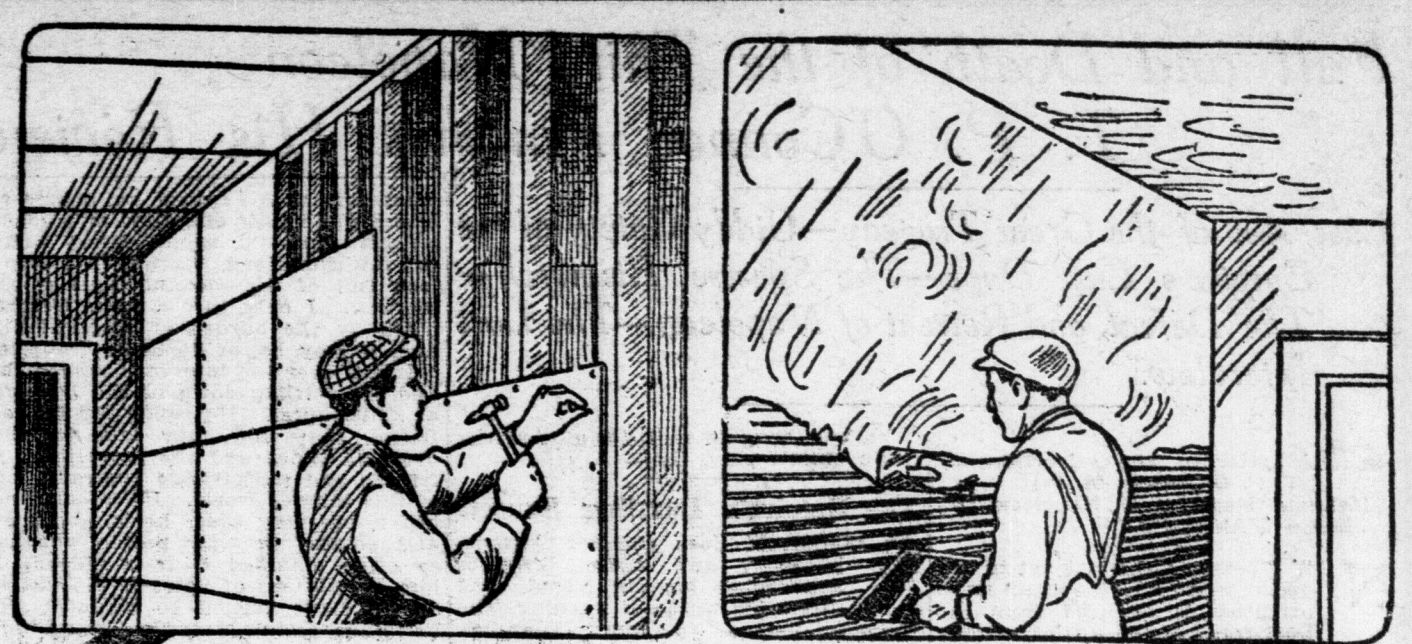
Mr. Reade's note on Barton School is an epitome of a long chapter in the story of education. In 1756 Col. Bathurst, dying, willed a sum of money and his freedom to the negro, whom his son, apparently, four years before, had given to Dr. Johnson. Johnson, on the death in 1752 of his dearly-loved but perhaps expensive wife, was able to afford this luxury; and the black servant, "good Mr. Francis," lived thenceforth, with a few intervals, in the singular household, which comprised blind, peevish Mrs. Williams, Robert Levet, "of every friendless name the place of an obscure practitioner in physic among the lower people," and the pet cat Hodge.

The Faithful Servitor. Johnson treated Barber as he treated all the host of those whom he befriended, with the largest humanity and generosity. Two celebrated passages in Mrs. Thrale's anecdotes show at once his great heart and his point of view.

"When he spoke of negroes, he always appeared to think them of a race naturally inferior, and made few exceptions in favor of his own." But when Hodge was ill and had to be fed on oysters, he would not send Francis for them, but fetched them himself. "That Francis the Black's delicacy must be hurt, at seeing himself employed for the convenience of a quadruped."

When Barber left him for the second time, the next occasion was to work for an apothecary, of which he soon wearied—and went into the navy. Johnson even approached, through Smollett the hated Wilkes to get the black released, because he was sickly, and "as he is no seaman," the loss would cause little injury to the King's service. A little later—in 1767—he sent him (then aged 22) to Bishop's Stortford School (which, reconstituted, later counted Cecil Rhodes among its alumni) for four or five years. Barber remained with him from 1772 onwards. Before his death, Johnson took the utmost care to secure to his devoted servant a competence, leaving him by will £70 a year for life, and certain personal belongings, which Sir John Hawkins, as executor, discredited. He was in addition in poor health. In asking Bishop Perry for a loan (which he received as a gift from that old friend of Johnson) he complained of his "infirmities." Mr. Reade reproduces this letter, hitherto unpublished, in facsimile; it is in a good hand, and not undignified in expression. Barber lived out his life in and near Lichfield, ending as a schoolmaster; he died in 1801. He had married a white woman, who survived him; their descendants were still living in Staffordshire not long ago. Reynolds' portrait of a negro is probably a likeness of Francis Barber. So this alien lived and died—humble, but cared for; like an ordinary servant, treated with the most tactful consideration, and yet of a type vanished from English life.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.



Use Fibre Board — Don't Plaster

Here are the reasons why you should use Fibre Board instead of lath and plaster.—Plaster holds up the job. It's use means a delay of weeks in construction work—waiting for it to dry. Then a further delay of months before you can decorate, paint, or paper the walls. Besides,—every building settles enough to crack up plaster badly, if it does not bring it tumbling off.

When you use Fibre Board, there is no delay in the construction of your building. Once on—it's on to stay, because it yields to a settling building. It's first cost is its only cost, while anybody who can use a hammer and a saw can apply it.

Fibre Board is just pure wood fibre compressed by tremendous hydraulic presses into solid boards. It is thoroughly baked to remove all moisture—so it is absolutely dry, and cannot warp, crack, or shrink. It is not a number of thin layers pasted together, but one solid piece of pure wood fibre—so it will not buckle or bend between the studs.

Fibre Board is non-absorbent—it cannot draw dampness like plaster—it is warm in winter and cool in summer—a deadener of sound and far more durable than plaster.

Fibre Board is just the thing for cottages, garages, outbuildings, alterations, new partitions, or finishing for attics or cellars.

Why live for months with bare, cold-looking plaster walls when you can use Fibre Board and have them decorated at once.

Learn all about the economies and durability of Fibre Board and specify it in the contract.

Write for particulars and free samples.

The Grenville Board & Pulp Company, Ltd.,
THOROLD CANADA

Local Agent, J. S. Ferguson, 5 Masonic Temple

A Curious Suit

(London Daily News and Leader.)

The curious question arose in Cheltenham County court as to whether a cook's refusal to attend family prayers was sufficient justification for her discharge. A claim was brought by Mrs. Clara Curtis against the Rev. W. H. Shaw, of Woodleigh, Cheltenham, for £2 10s. wages in lieu of notice.

The evidence showed that some unpleasantness arose between Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Shaw, following which plaintiff declined to attend family prayers. When Mr. Shaw sent the butler to fetch her, she replied: "I will not serve God in the dining-room and the devil in the kitchen." Mr. Shaw admitted that Mrs. Curtis discharged her duties quite satisfactorily as cook, but in refusing to attend prayers she showed defiance of the rules of the household, and he felt he was justified in dismissing her.

Judge Elliott found that there had been no disobedience of lawful orders, and gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

VERILY.

"The elm lives 200 years, the linden for 300, the oak lives for 500 years." "And the chestnut," interrupted the other half of the sketch, "lives forever."

AGREED WITH BABY

This Mother Found The Right Food For Her Baby Girl.

Mrs. Arthur Prince of Meaford, Ont., writes, on Sept. 12th, 1911: "Some time ago, you were good enough to send me a sample of Neave's Food. Baby liked it so well and it agreed with her, so I am using it right along and think it is excellent."

"I have a friend with a very delicate baby. She cannot nurse it and has tried six different foods, but it does not thrive at all—it is always sick and troubled with indigestion. I strongly recommended your food. Will you please send her a sample?"

Mrs. Prince wrote again on Sept. 27th, 1911. "My friend's baby has grown wonderfully. I can scarcely credit it. Her next baby, which she expects in five months, will be fed on Neave's Food right from the start—she thinks it is so good."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free tin of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Agent for Canada. (Mention this paper.) Neave's Food is sold in 1 lb. air tight tins by all Druggists in Canada.

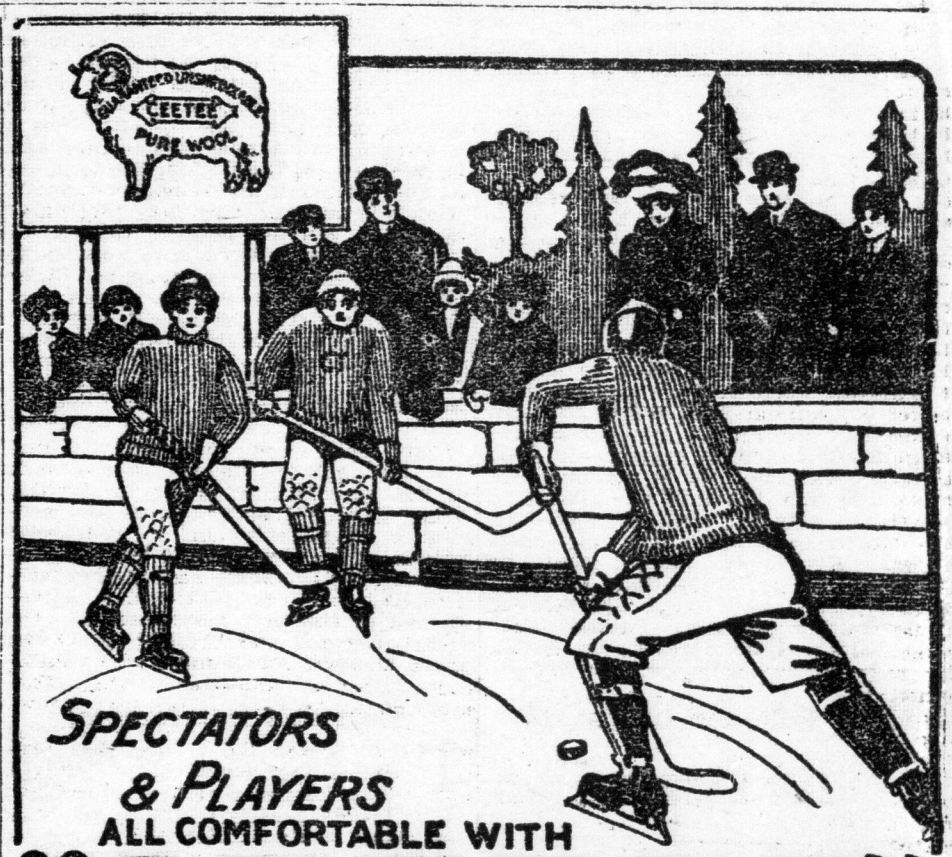
Long Service

and satisfaction are assured if you purchase knives, forks, spoons and serving pieces bearing the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

This brand is known as "Silver Plate that Wears" and is made in the heaviest grade of plate. Famous for over 60 years for its durability and beauty.

Sold by Leading Dealers



CEETEE PURE WOOL UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

not only protects you against all sorts of weather but protects you against your own activities (and non-activities). You can be either a spectator or player, or both, with safety if you wear "CEETEE" Underwear. It keeps the body at even temperature all the time.

"CEETEE" (ALL WOOL UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR) is manufactured from only the very finest Australian Merino Wool, scoured and combed over and over again until every particle of foreign matter is taken out and every strand is as clean as it is possible to be made.

It is then carefully manufactured on expensive and exclusive machinery, very different from the ordinary style of underwear machinery, fashioning each garment to fit the human form.

It is made in all sizes and weighs for men, women and children. Worn by the best people—Sold by the best dealers.

People who wear "CEETEE" Underwear wear it because they know it to be the best.

THE C. TURNBULL CO. OF GALT, Limited GALT, ONTARIO

Also Manufacturers of Turnbull's High-class Ribbed Underwear for Ladies and Children, Turnbull's "M" Bands for Infants, and "Cottee" Shaker Knit Sweater Coats.

The precise weight of an English: Children are not allowed to deal with ounce was fixed by Henry III. pawnbroker in London.

A New British Honor Heaped On General Botha

Famous Boer Made an Honorary British General—A Graceful Act.

One of the most graceful acts it has been the privilege of any sovereign to perform was the recent appointment by King George of Louis Botha to the position of an honorary general in the British army. Not many years ago Botha was at the head of an army of determined men fighting British troops in South Africa. He was a typical Boer of the best type and a picturesque figure in the troubled times before and during the war. He was by calling a farmer in the Vryheid district of the Transvaal and a soldier by necessity. Botha recalled as the hero of Colenso and of Spion Kop.

Botha was born Sept. 27, 1862, at Greytown, Natal, and in early manhood fought against the Zulus. In his youth he was wont to listen to the narratives of the battles in which his father and grandfather fought side by side against the hordes of natives who periodically dyed the waters of the Tugela crimson with the blood of massacred men and women. In 1884 he trekked to Vryheid, and was elected native commissioner and held that post for Ward 2 of the new republic till its assimilation with the Transvaal in 1893. Then he was reappointed, and eight years later resigned his posts on becoming a member of the first Volksraad.

When the war came in 1899 Botha walked out of the Volksraad and entered the ranks of the army as a common burgher. After the battle of Dundee he became assistant to his friend and neighbor, General Lucas Meyer. A few weeks later Meyer fell and Botha succeeded him, Joubert on his dying bed requested that Botha be appointed in his place, and the wishes of the veteran soldier were complied with.

Thus within less than six months on the field the burgher-private had risen to be absolute commander of an armed force of nearly 50,000 men. The operations at Spion Kop were the first important actions of the war. Meyer and Joubert were both incapacitated by illness, and the entire command devolved upon young Botha. A Boer loss then would have meant much. It would have meant the raising of the Ladysmith siege.

For seven days after the battle there remained upon the sides of Spion Hill and in the valley below it the bodies of nearly 1,000 British soldiers, while the total loss of the Boers—who were invaders in British territory—was only 60 killed and 125 wounded.

This was pronounced by the British

IT ALL DEPENDS.



When Willie falls off the woodshed it doesn't hurt at all.

But when mother spans him it