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In 1910 Apiculture was established as a Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and is now dropping into line with the older departments. It has no building at present, but occupies quarters at the rear and in the basement of the Macdonald Institute, not because of any special relationship to that Institution, but because this space happened to be available. The Apiculture office is at the back of the Nature Study Class Room. The basement room is being equipped as a laboratory where students can learn hive construction, the extracting of honey, rendering of beeswax, and all other indoor work in connection with beekeeping. The apiary, situated in the grounds at the rear, now consists of 30 hives or so, and is growing. It is used for experimental and practical work.

Visitors to the excursions and Short Courses are finding the place, and asking questions about bee management and about the possibilities of a Short Course in beekeeping.

The place occupied by bee-keeping on the curriculum, at present consists of a course of twenty-five lectures in the fall term to the First Year students. A short course is to be held the first week in May, 1911, and there is a possibility of a four weeks' Short Course in January, 1912.

The bee enthusiasts among the students have organized an Apiculture Club for the study of more advanced knowledge in beekeeping. This club consists at present of fifty members, belonging to all the years of the student body. Meetings are held weekly and lectures by successful beekeepers from different parts of Ontario are listened to with a great deal of interest. In view of the possibilities of beekeeping as a business

and the fact that other colleges are going into this work quite so extensively, it is difficult to tell to what dimensions this work will grow.

All these steps of progress taken by the individual, the Association, the Department of Agriculture, and the students of the O. A. C., are doing their part in placing beekeeping on the business basis, which it is beginning to occupy in Ontario. It is but a low estimate to say that there are 5,000 beekeepers in Ontario keeping 100,000 hives of bees; that the honey crop for 1910 was five million pounds, worth at lowest market prices one-half million dollars.

Many a business has been kept from financial ruin by the saving of a by-product, formerly wasted. A leakage of no mean proportion on the average Ontario farm is the nectar of flowers. The saving of this by-product, together with the increased yield of fruit and seed, often means the difference between failure and success to the farmer beekeeper. By advancing the interests of Apiculture we have the double satisfaction of causing two blades to grow where one grew before and of saving several extra blades from being wasted.

LESSONS FOR BEGINNERS

Indexed

A. Dickson, Lancaster.

My subject is Bee-keeping in General or Lessons for Beginners.

To begin with I would give a little advice with regard to starting into the business; I would say "go slowly and carefully," for the simple reason that you may get a set-back in wintering which would discourage you completely. Buy in the spring, not in the fall, and avoid winter loss. If you are in doubt as to whether you are getting a good colony or not take a good man with you. Let us suppose that spring has come. Down our way, we find that the

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