

Soon after entering, the approach is found to curve gently toward the house, which is presently seen from the most favorable point of view. A very common fault with carriage drives is in having them cut up the lawn to a needless extent. Sometimes either these or the walks, or perhaps both, are made to approach the house from two front gates, and to curve from each to the front porch, as if, indeed, bare ground or gravel were an ornament instead of a necessary evil. The true idea is to have as few of these walks and drives as possible, and by no means to make them conspicuous. If it is possible to have the carriage drive pass along the side of the house, and not cut up the front lawn at all, it would be better taste; but where it must go in front, it may be possible to so screen it with shubbery where it passes the front windows, that it will not break the view across the lawn from these important points of observation.

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### BEE-YARDS IN THE ORCHARDS.

**Y**EARS ago, the opinion prevailed among fruit growers, that bees injured fruit and the insect was generally looked upon as an enemy of fruit growers. So widespread was this opinion, even among well informed people, that a formal resolution was passed, at one of the meetings of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, declaring the bee guilty of committing serious havoc among grapes and small fruit generally. She was thus assigned a place among the pests of the Pomologist. The fruit-grower has enough enemies to contend against, without adding to the list insects he should esteem his best friends, creatures that, instead of being accused of mischief, should be looked upon as important agents in the fertilization of flowers, and effective co-workers with the hybridist in producing new and valuable varieties.

The bee cannot be fairly classed among the fruit eaters, because "She ain't made that way." She uses only her tongue and her legs in collecting food while foraging. The only weapon at her command, capable of puncturing fruit, is her sting, and this she only uses as a weapon of defense. She never employs it to puncture fruit. To do so would be to put its owner's life in jeopardy. Nine times out of ten when a bee stings she loses her only means of defence and dies. Her jaws are formed with a view to the end they were intended to serve, namely, baking, moulding and building wax into beautiful symmetrical cells, and even this they cannot do until the wax is softened by a high degree of heat within the hive. She finds her food in the *flower*, not in the fruit. When hard pressed, she will appropriate the juice of a ripe raspberry, or a luscious grape, but not until a mischievous wasp has already punctured them, or a destructive bird partially destroyed them; but not then, with advantage to herself or the family for