tained 205 lbs. of honey or an average of 41 lbs.

From the five Harmony hives he obtained 789 lbs. or an average of 157 8-10 lbs. per hive, or 79 9-10 lbs. per colony.

DO BEES AND WASPS GET DRUNK?

I have just been reading something about this in a periodical, though it has taught me nothing I did not know before. The reply is "Of course they do." The fact is, they cannot well help it. Rotting fruit is the sweetest, and these they attack with great avidity; but many sweet, juicy fruits, while decaying, develop alcohol, and it is interesting and amusing to watch the scrambling and fighting of the wasps around these when thoroughly "boozed." Mr. Wasp has the good sense to crawl away into some quiet corner to sleep it off. But, like some human beings, when better he goes straight for the drink again. A sting from a drunken wasp is far more venomous than one from a sober wasp—a Good Templar wasp let us call him. Ordinary bees, I am convinced, get drunk with the juice of some flowers, notably thistles, and "don't go home till morning." You may find them on these thistles early in the summer morning. If you put a finger near them they hold up a fore leg beseechingly, as much as to say, "Oh, do go away, and let a fellow sleep. I'll be all right in an hour or two." This is an example of the queer side of nature, but it is all as true as the Gospel. It proves I think, that man is not the only animal whom the demon drink can lead by the nose. I have known drunken dogs, especially a Newfound land and a bull-terrier, who were never sober when they could get beer or gin, who went to public houses of their own accord, because they knew people would stand treat for the fun of the thing, and who went home needing all the breadth of the pavement, if not the street. The Newfoundland, when half-seas over, would exhibit great affection. She would sit down beside one and insist upon shaking hands about three times a minute. By-and-by she would go to sleep on her broad back, and snore. Very human, isn't it?—Exchange.

BEES AND HONEY.

The Dominion Experimental Farm Will Encourage the Industry.

Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture is making arrangements for adding to the experimental farm work a branch department for the encouragement of apiculture. At the World's Fair, Ontario alone secured more awards for its exhibit of honey and bee-keeping appliances than the whole of the United States, and more than all other countries combined.

The last census returns indicate that about 200,000 hives are kept in the Dominion, of which 146,341 are in Ontario. Statistician George Johnson points out that on an average of 50 pounds to the hive of 5,000 bees the production of honey in Canada would be about 10,000,000 pounds per annum.

A number of reports have been received at the farm, dealing with the work of the experimental apiaries in the United States. One at Lapierre, Mich., has been very successful, and there is no reason why a similar one should not be successful in Canada. The great advantage to be derived from bee-keeping is that while our farmers may make money out of honey produced, the product itself takes nothing from the fertility of the soil. The bees displace no other crop; on the contrary, they assist very much in the fertilization of flowers and are an advantage to the fruit and clover seed grower. A man can grow just as much on his farm every year if he possesses 100 colonies of bees as he did before.