

"only 50 cents a bottle," and the recipe to make it only another "V." Thus the honest and unsuspecting bee keeper is victimized, while the false pretender "feathers his nest."

The following, which has called forth this article, is an extract from a letter just received from B. Barry, Esq., of Lambton Co. He writes:—

"During the past season, in Bosanquet, the management of bees has been taught in a secret school, and one of the things taught is the art of drawing bees from a tree a distance of two miles, even though they may not know where they are located. As one of the students is preparing to sally out upon the public, I thought I would write to you for your opinion, which you will please give in the WEEKLY GLOBE or CANADA FARMER."

A person possessed of such power as this would be likely to surround himself with a large number of swarms in a very short time, if he performed his operations in some neighbourhoods, where hundreds of swarms are kept within a circle of two miles. He would certainly be an exceedingly dangerous person to have about, unless strictly honest, as he might draw off and steal all the bees. Perhaps his secret incantations have no attraction for bees that live in a hive; and I may add, nor for bees that live in a tree. Allow me to say to my bee-keeping brothers that all bee drugs or bee charms are bee humbugs. If any person is pretending to teach or to do what is stated above, he is either a knave or a fool, perhaps both.

To say the least, all such persons should be arrested for obtaining money under false pretences. If bee keepers would be safe, let them take a reliable agricultural journal, where they will find such impositions exposed; and purchase hives which the experience of years has proved to be good.

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ANTS ABOUT BEE-HIVES.—A correspondent enquires "if ants do any damage to bees, and what is an effectual remedy against them?" We do not think ants will do any great damage to bees if stocks are in good condition. A colony almost totally depopulated might be overrun with them and destroyed, or a community of ants might locate under or even in the top of a hive, not so much for the purpose of destroying the bees as for securing comfortable quarters. They would, no doubt, become very troublesome to the bees, and destroy numbers. In such instances the communities should be broken up and destroyed, or stocks may be removed to other stands by moving a little each day. Large numbers of ants are often caught in a sponge which has been well saturated in thin syrup, then by dipping the sponge into boiling water they are destroyed

J. H. T.

Poetry.

The Seasons.

BY WILLIAM G. BROWN.

When Spring has strewn the land with flowers,
And birds fill all the air with mirth,
And hearts beat high in Childhood's hours,—
How beautiful is Earth!

When Summer comes with waving grain,
And fills with wealth the lap of worth,
And Youth walks strong in Manhood's train,—
How glorious is Earth!

When Autumn and the yellow leaf
Talk sad of death as Spring of birth,
And Manhood sighs o'er life so brief,—
How sorrowful is Earth!

When Winter weaves his snowy shroud,
And winds moan round the lonely hearth,
Where Age sits with his white head bowed—
How desolate is Earth!

But let the Seasons come and go,
With blight and bloom, with death and birth,
Ere long we sing by streams that flow
Too beautiful 't Earth!
Leonardville, Wis., May, 1869.

Beauty.

Beautiful faces, they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there,
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do
The work of the noble, good and true,
Busy for them the long day through,

Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,
Through summer's heat or the winter's snow.

Beautiful children, if rich or poor,
Who walk the pathways sweet and pure,
That lead to the mansions strong and sure.

Across the River.

When for me the silent oar
Parts the silent river,
As I stand upon the shore
Of the strange Forever.
Shall I miss the loved and known?
Shall I vainly seek mine own?

Can the bonds that make us here,
Know ourselves immortal,
Drop away like foliage here,
At life's inner portal?
What is holiest below
Must forever live and grow.

He who on our earthly path
Bids us help each other,
Who his well-Beloved hath
Made our Elder Brother,
Will but clasp the chain of love
Closer, when we meet above.

Therefore do not dread to go
O'er the Silent River;
Death, thy hastening oar I know;
Bear me, thou Life-giver,
Through the waters to the shore,
Where mine own have gone before.

Household.

GIVE FOR READY USE.—To any quantity of glue use common whiskey instead of water. Put both together in a bottle, cork it tight, and set it away for three or four days, when it will be fit for use without the application of heat. Glue thus prepared will keep for years, and is at all times fit for use, except in very cold weather, when it should be set in warm water before using. To obviate the difficulty of the stopper getting tight by the glue drying in the mouth of the vessel, use a tin vessel with the cover fitting tight on the outside, to prevent the escape of the spirits by evaporation. A strong solution of isinglass made in the same manner, is a very excellent cement for leather.

MODE OF DIVIDING GLASS.—The following plan to break a bottle or glass across its circumference, so as to form a battery, cup or vessel for other purposes, may be of some service to your readers. I have performed the operation successfully for many years.—place the bottle in a vessel of water, to the height where it is designed to break it; also fill the bottle to the same level. Now pour coal oil inside and out on the water; cut a ring of paper fitting the bottle; saturate with alcohol or benzine so that it touches the oil. Pour also some inside the bottle. Set on fire: the cold water prevents the glass from heating below its surface, while the expansion caused by the heat will break the vessel on the water line.—*Er.*

TO MAKE SCREWS HOLD.—Where screws are driven into soft wood, subjected to considerable strain, they are very likely to work loose, and many times it is very difficult to make them hold. In such cases we have always found the use of glue profitable. Prepare the glue thick, immerse a stick about half the size of the screw and put it into the hole, then immerse and drive the screw home as quickly as possible. When there is some article of furniture to be repaired and no glue is to be had handily, insert the stick, then fill the rest of the cavity with pulverized rosin, then heat the screw sufficient to melt the rosin as it is driven in. Chairs, tables, lounges, etc., are continually getting out of order in every house, and the time to repair the break is when first noticed. If neglected, the matter grows still worse, and finally results in the laying by of the article of furniture as worthless. Where screws are driven into wood for temporary purposes, they can be removed much easier by dipping them in oil before inserting. When buying screws, notice what you are getting, for there are poor, as well as good kinds. See that the heads are sound and well cut, that there are no flaws in the body or thread part, and that they have good gimlet points. A screw of one make will drive into oak as easy as others into pine, and endure having twice the force brought against them.—*Ohio Farmer.*