

WINTERING BEES OUTSIDE.

Experiments Show Advantages Over Cellar Wintering.

Experiments in wintering bees outside, placing four colonies together in a case, were started at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in the winter of 1912-13, and have been continued every year since. Compared with bees wintered in the cellar, the outdoor-wintered bees have, on the average, come out in spring in better condition, judged by the proportion of colonies found to be living in the spring and the number of combs in each hive found to be covered by bees at the first examination, made towards the end of April.

The wintering cases employed were large enough to take four 10-frame Langstroth hives with a space for three inches of planer shavings at the sides between the hives and the walls of the case, and also three inches underneath the hives, and ten or twelve inches on top. The top packing was placed in bran sacks for easy removal.

The outside entrances to the hives, cut in the case as far apart as practicable, measured about 8 inches long by 1 1/2 inches high. A piece of wood revolving on a screw reduced each entrance to 3/4 of an inch wide by 1 1/2 inches high during the cold weather.

Sheltering the apiary during winter from wind was found to be very important. At Ottawa the wintering apiary is thus protected by a close board fence 6 feet high—8 feet high would be better for an apiary of fifty or one hundred colonies—and Norway spruce trees have been planted close to the fence to take its place in years to come.

An important advantage of outside wintering over cellar wintering was found in the protection afforded by the wintering case and packing during the spring. The colonies thus protected always built up much faster in the spring than those that were brought out of the cellar and given little or no protection. The hives were left in the wintering cases until June, the cases being deep enough to take one super.

There was a somewhat greater consumption of stores during the winter in the colonies left outside than in those wintered in the cellar, and breeding commenced earlier in the outside wintered colonies. Young bees were usually emerging at the date (average, April 11th) that the cellar wintered colonies were brought out, these latter colonies having eggs only at that time.

The bees got their first good cleansing flight about the middle of March, three or four weeks earlier than the date the cellar wintered bees were brought out. From the date of this flight onwards they did exceedingly well.

The arrangement of four colonies together in each case is a particularly good one, because they keep one another warm. They are placed back to back with the entrances on the two opposite sides.

Bees have also been successfully wintered out-of-doors at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., where the cold is still greater and steadier than at Ottawa, and at the Experimental Stations at St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., and Fredericton, N.B.—Dominion Experimental Farms Note.

THE WHEAT WE WASTE.

Would Feed London For Four or Five Months.

It is estimated that an average threshing rig wastes two bushels of grain a setting. On a year's wheat crop in Western Canada the loss from this source would amount to a quarter of a million bushels. Threshing from the stack causes a loss estimated at more than a million bushels in a two hundred million bushel crop. This is a low estimate of the loss in stack threshing. Quite possibly this loss, plus the smaller loss that occurs in stacking the proportion of the crop that is threshed that way, would amount to two million bushels, or one per cent. of the crop. The threshing loss—that is, the wheat that goes over unthreshed in the straw—has been frequently estimated at two per cent., or four million bushels on an average crop, a total of 5,250,000 bushels lost after the crop is made; lost because the rack bottoms leak or the separator is carelessly handled, according to the Northwest Farmer.

No particular moral need be drawn. Five and one quarter million bushels of wheat will make more than a million barrels of flour, and one barrel of flour, under present conditions in Europe, will feed one civilian, his wife and child for a year. At that rate the wheat wasted on the farms of these three provinces, not counting that lost in transit, thrown away as samples everywhere and lost around the elevators, would feed London for four or five months, as far as bread can feed human beings.

"A case of love at first sight, I suppose?" "No; second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."

Root cellars will be in vogue this season as never before, and amateurs are urged to seek the advice of practical men who know, and thereby avoid disappointment and loss.

While we are displaying the flag at the front of the house, let us keep the weeds down in the rear and see that the garbage pail gets no more than its share.

Join the Home Defence

movement for the conservation of food. Help to prevent waste by demanding the whole wheat grain in breakfast foods and bread stuffs. Substitute whole wheat for meat, eggs and potatoes. The whole wheat grain is the most perfect food given to man. In **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** you have the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Every particle of the whole wheat grain is used including the outer bran coat which is so useful in keeping the bowels healthy and active. For any meal with milk, and fresh fruits.

Made in Canada.

LURE OF DEATH'S WHITE DESERT

FINDING OF BOTH POLES DOES NOT END EXPLORATION.

Roll of Heroes Who Have Sought "Farther Places" of the Earth Begins 325 B.C.

The history of Arctic exploration begins in 325 B.C. when the Greek Pythias from Massalia (Marseilles) made a voyage along the coast of Europe as far as northern Norway. In 825 A.D. Irish monks discovered Iceland and the Faroes. The Norwegian Ottar in 870 A.D. entered the White Sea, which he claimed for his sovereign. Greenland was discovered by the Norwegian, Eric the Red, about 985. Norwegians later colonized parts of the new territory. Remains of these settlements are still to be seen; but all traces of the people have long since disappeared.

About 1000 A.D. Leif the Lucky reached America, probably Nova Scotia. John Cabot in 1497 rediscovered the American continent, touching at Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Corte-Real, the Portuguese, rediscovered Greenland in 1500. One of his ships returned he was lost.

Ill-Fated Expeditions.

From then on followed numerous attempts to find the fabled "Northwest Passage," which has led many a good man to his death. Martin Frobenius died reaching what is assumed to have been an entrance to that passage. Fatality after fatality attended the next few attempts to get through by a northern route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many valuable additions to scientific knowledge were made during this period and the geography of the north began to take definite form. Bering Strait was found, and King William Land. There were Dutch expeditions, American expeditions, including the ill-fated one of De Long; Danish expeditions and Swedish expeditions. The competition for northern honors never was so keen.

Both Capt. Vitus Bering and Hendrik Hudson died in the Arctic after discovering the waters that bear their names. Hudson perished in a small boat in which he, his little son and the sick men of his party had been cast adrift by a mutinous crew. Bering and most of his men died of scurvy.

In 1845 Sir John Franklin set sail with a party of 135 in the Erebus and the Terror to find a passage from Lancaster Sound to Bering Strait. Not one of them was ever seen again by civilized men.

In 1882 ten nations established stations in the north from which observations could be taken and expeditions despatched. The first American venture as part of this international effort was the sending of Lieut. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., on a journey north-

ward from Lady Franklin Bay. Great results were secured, but at a great cost in lives, only seven men out of twenty-three returning alive, and they nearly dead from starvation.

Reached the North Pole.

In 1888 Lieut. Robert E. Peary, U.S.A., destined to become the foremost of Arctic explorers, made his first trip into the north. It is noteworthy that he was at that time accompanied by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who later became his most bitter rival as a claimant of the discovery of the pole.

Matthew Henson, the colored man who was Peary's sole companion on his successful dash in 1909, was also in the party.

In 1899 the Italian Government entered the struggle for Arctic honors. Before this time the object of actually reaching the spot called the pole had come into view and had added the spice of competition to scientific research and made effort keener than ever. The Italians, led by the royal Duke of the Abruzzi, made a brave attempt and did break the furthest north record, but the pole was still to gain.

Amundsen in 1901 succeeded in navigating his vessel across from the ocean to the pole, was the first ship to make the passage north of Patagonia.

Other fruitless efforts to reach the pole occurred in the next few years. Peary being the foremost figure in them. In 1908, after a struggle of nearly a year, Peary succeeded, the glorious culmination of twenty-three years of fighting for the honor.

In 1913 MacMillan, who had been one of Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash to the pole, was sent out with a splendidly equipped force on the steamship Diana from North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

This most successful expedition has shown that Crocker Land, which Admiral Peary thought he saw in 1906 from the top of Cape Thomas Hubbard, is, in the words of MacMillan, "a wonderful image. It was but a mirage, but so clear that you could see green hills covered with vegetation rising high above the water."

A South Pole Tragedy.

Of all the tragedies of polar exploration the greatest is that of the Englishman, Capt. Robert F. Scott, R.N., who died after actually reaching the south pole. The bitterest disappointment that could come to a man must have been felt by this heroic pioneer, for when after Herculean efforts he reached his goal it was only to find that Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, had been there a month and four days before him. Imagine the feelings that must have been his when he found the Norwegian flag flying at the pole.

Scott and four other members of his expedition died two months later 155 miles from their base of supplies, on their return.

Wherever explorers have gone, hunting in the north or south, they have left evidence of their visits. Amundsen left the Norwegian flag at the South Pole and Scott left a British ensign flying near it. An American flag was planted at the North Pole by Peary. Greely left a letter with a cache of supplies in northern Greenland. All over the Arctic, hundreds of miles apart in most cases, adventures have left surplus supplies for less fortunate men who might later go over the same trails. This is part of the strange camaraderie of the polar fields. Men a continent apart consider themselves neighbors, for there were no human beings between them. When they find traces of other expeditions they go to the utmost trouble to let the world know the fact, so that their brothers in arms may get the glory that is due them.

PROTECTING THE CHANNEL.

Great Barrier From Shore to Shore Keeps Foo Out.

Across the eastern mouth of the English Channel there still stretches the Great Barrier, which is one of the principal defenses of the allies' vital channel traffic against the visits of the German submarine.

The "Barrier" they call the Barrier in naval phrase. It consists, in general terms, of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge steel buoys, shore to shore, twenty odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightaway explodes a group of mines which spell Finis to the intruder.

A whole fleet of naval shipping is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the Great Barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans, for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly being made.

Here and there along the line are secret openings through which naval pilots may glide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the air-ship eye of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his mine-laying submarines wish to enter the channel, they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps while submerged, it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Such miracles seldom happen. Sometimes twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the Great Barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrol boats hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Recently the Germans tried a new

plan to break the barrier. They sent over German seaplanes with orders to coast in lines, only seven men out of twenty-three returning alive, and they nearly dead from starvation.

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A PERFECT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a perfect medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, thus drive out constipation, indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make testing easy. Concerning them Mrs. John Babineau, Brest, N.B., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have found them a perfect medicine for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LOVE BELATED.

Dear heart, the love of girl and boy. It was not ours to know. The trembling boy, the surging joy. Of passion's earliest glow.

Love sings these such a clear sweet song. As birds sing after rain. And they are glad to us belong. Notes of a sadder strain.

Yet there is comfort even in this— Their gladness cannot be. So near like heaven, dear heart, as is Our pain to you and me.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly, T. B. LAVERES, St. John.

Needless Waste. Donald McAllister, a Scotch farmer, was going to town for a day or two and his daughter, Maggie, had a weary time listening to the hundred and one instructions he gave her as to carrying on the house.

"Mind the coal," "Don't waste any food," "Don't sit up burning light," etc. Finally he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition: "An' Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesn't wear his spectacles when he's not readin' or writin'; it's needless wear an' tear."

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, More Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try It in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

Murine Eye Remedy, 25¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, 10¢ per bottle. Free Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Keeping Apples. A fruit grower reports that he kept nearly 4,000 bushels of apples in his cellar. Bins were made and the floor and sides sprinkled with a solution of coppers and the bins filled with apples.

Very little ventilation was given, as he had discovered that the apples exposed to the air rotted quicker than those in the middle of the piles. Apples left in piles have a greasy coating formed on the outside, a wax coating provided by nature to protect the seed until it can find its way on to soil where it may sprout and reproduce. When apples reach this state they are comparatively free from rot. This coating is formed in from six weeks to two months, and most of the rot starts during this period. The cellar should be sprayed frequently to stop fungus growth.

Awkward. She: "Well, I maintain that women can do anything that men can do." He: "Oh, no. The auctioneer's business is one a woman cannot go into."

She: "Nonsense! She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man." He: "Just imagine an unmarried lady getting up before a crowd and exclaiming: 'Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!'"

The Soul of a Piano Is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION.

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—It's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone, at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug does the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your drugist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

ISSUE No. 41—17.

MODEL BIRD MARRIAGES

Examples of Most Can Be Taken by Humans—Mate But Once

The married life of most birds could be taken for a model by members of the human family. For instance, the staid, dignified and homely baldheaded eagle never mates but once and lives with his one mate until he or she dies. If left a widower—even a young widower—the baldheaded eagle never mates again. He remains alone and disconsolate in the nest of the rocky crag or in the branches of the tall pine that formed his domicile while his mate was alive. No other female eagle can tempt him to forsake his desolate life. With him once a widower, always a widower. The golden woodpeckers live in a happy married state, mating but once. If the male dies his mate's grief is lasting, and she remains a widowed bird the rest of her life.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere. Wise observers are sounding the warning to keep the live stock on the farm, and thereby avoid a national calamity. The big prices paid for every kind of animal that can be turned into meat are depleting flocks and herds far beyond the safety point.

MONEY ORDERS. Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Lettuce, cabbage and cauliflower started in September should be transferred to the frames as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. Give the plants plenty of room—2 x 2 inches is none too much.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia. Some wheat harvested near Moose Jaw weighed over 600 pounds to the bushel.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distended feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the plan now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians of taking a teaspoonful of pure bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bicarbonate soda, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot water and travelers who are frequently obliged to take hasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bicarbonate of Soda after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

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