

the mud-balls of
His reputation
world-wide, and
ed by the attacks
which delight in
ast of such epi-
and "common

ASPECTS

amer has been an
nt of view of the
of thankfulness
ht of the alsike,
lendidly for next
eding appears to
this year in com-
moist weather, so
t been altogether
croaker, however,
hat he fears the
r is too soft and
hard winter.

MADE WITH BEES

Bonnier continues
g observations in
communication of
Academy of Science
at foraging bees
return to the hive
of smell nor of
numerous experi-
wed that the eye
wonderfully de-
zed to direct her
Without going
it is enough to
particulars. The
res had been col-
blackened collob-
ndered sightless,
able to find their
uld see, and the
is located in the
mmoned to their

aid, as the bees can only appreciate
scent at a limited distance; and even
though the antennæ be removed, she
can return from any distance to her
hive.

M. Bonnier put some branches that
had been dipped in syrup at a distance
from the colonies, and the next day the
foraging bees had discovered them and
had begun to fly to and from the syrup
to the hive. These bees were marked
with a mixture of green powder and
tallow.

Other sweetened branches were
placed in a parallel direction at a dis-
tance of some six yards or so from the
first branches, and were visited by field
bees, but *not* by those marked green.
The second lot of bees M. Bonnier
marked with red. The next day the
green-colored bees continued to fly to
the first lot of branches, and the red-
marked bees to the second, proving
that the bees were able to distinguish
two directions in a very acute angle—
in this case the two sides being about
200 yards in length and only six apart
at the base.

M. Bonnier believes that bees have
a special sense—a sense of *direction*,
such as homing pigeons possess.

THE VALUE OF EXHIBITIONS

At the moment of writing it is diffi-
cult to gauge the prospects of an exhi-
bition of honey at the Fruit, Flower
and Honey Show to be held in Toronto
next month. The elimination of all
mention of any such show from the
prize list is portent of ill omen. The
bee-keeper—at least, the professional—
is usually a prosperous individual, and
his prosperity comes without much
hustling on his part outside his own
little circle of labors in the apiary. He
succeeds often in spite of himself. He

produces an article which is its own
advertisement. In the minds of the
general body of the public, honey is
an article in which the degrees of com-
parison do not exist. It is honey, an
article standing quite alone among
comestibles. Its production is limited,
for reasons too well known to bee-keep-
ers to require enumeration. Hence, the
necessity for "boosting" honey does
not arise, even in this age of clamant
advertising. There is also, perhaps, a
tendency amongst bee-keepers to abstain
from revealing the mysteries of their
craft. A fear exists in the minds of
many of them that any ostentatious
display of the ease with which the
ferocious insect (?) may be subdued
would lead to a great influx of amateurs
into the ranks of the bee-keeping fra-
ternity, and subsequently to the lower-
ing of the prices of honey. These fears,
for our own part, we believe to be un-
founded. There is a natural prickly
hedge surrounding the profession which
very successfully protects bee-keepers
from the competition of those who
would not take bee-keeping seriously.

In all contests of a friendly nature
there is an element which sometimes
gets lost sight of—the spirit of emula-
tion, which does so much for the ad-
vancement of human affairs. Success
is amply rewarded with the laurel sprig
or the hand-grip of congratulation.
When the merely commercial spirit
dominates the actions of exhibitors, the
human element becomes deadened, and
the value of exhibitions is greatly les-
sened.

We believe that it should be made
possible for the rank and file to take
part in these exhibitions; in fact, the
small bee-keeper should be borne prin-
cipally in mind when schedules are
being arranged. The mammoth exhibit
may serve a useful purpose as a decor-