

or rocky and sandy waste lands. It is a very good thing to plant on sandy hills where nothing else will grow. It will take root and grow as freely in the poorest sandy soil that can be found, as it does on clay. We have counted from one root over forty stalks, each stalk bearing hundreds of flowers. In each flower may be found secreted honey. Viper's Bugloss is similar to the ordinary thistle. It grows the first year with pretty leaves and forms no stalk, but the second year it sends up a great number of stalks from each root. Unlike the Canadian thistle its roots die the same year that it seeds. It is a biennial. Alsike clover, in new countries where the fire has run over, could also be sown with profit to both bee-keeper and stock raiser. It might be advisable in localities where white clover is scarce to sow white clover as well, but the millions of acres of land that have been burned this dry season by forest fires give us opportunities but seldom met with, especially in new districts for honey raising. It is a great mistake to think that an old settled country is the best place for bees. In many of the new timbered sections are tracts where immense yields of honey may be secured, and anyone investing a few dollars in clover and distributing it in suitable places will receive a large return. Alsike clover need not be sown until spring and it would be as well to sow it early while the frost is in the ground. There are lots of places where a person could have abundance of bee pasture for five or six hundred colonies in one apiary, as the waste land around for two or three miles may be sown with bee plants. It will pay many of our bee men to move from the older settled country where the land is nearly all tilled, leaving very little pasture except that of Alsike clover, to some of these new localities.

CAREFUL HANDLING REQUIRED.

Be careful how you open your hives, remembering this is the time to have queens destroyed. Anyone who wants his queens destroyed or superseded has only to jar the hives, open them roughly, use very little smoke and let the lid down with force. Rough handling just now is well calculated to leave queenless colonies to go into winter quarters.

Approach your colonies with more care at this particular time than at any period during the summer. Blow plenty of smoke in the entrance to arouse the bees. When thoroughly aroused and filling themselves with honey, open the hives carefully, blowing in a little smoke above as if you had a valuable imported queen and were anxious to save her. All the attention bestowed in this way is good investment. In lifting out and putting back the frames care should be taken to put each one in the same place. Bees become accustomed to their own frames and substituting others seems to break up the cluster late in the season as they do not get accustomed to the new order of things very quickly. We get used to a certain room and we prefer it to any other, so it may be possible that bees have their likes and dislikes, and when their cosy quarters are disturbed late in the autumn, it takes them some time to forget it. We have known them to keep scattered and refuse to cluster, even on outside combs. Changing combs or re-arranging them early in the season does not seem to affect them to the same extent. Late handling of bees is sure to cause disaster. We speak now from northern localities. In the sunny south it would be more like it was here two months ago. Handle your bees as little as is absolutely necessary, and be careful how you feed them. Food should be given very warm.

A VIOLENT VISITOR.

We have had a cyclone here on a small scale. It was the most severe windstorm ever experienced in this section. In many places the fences were levelled to the ground. It is the first time we ever had a hive blown over; a strong one, too, and the lids scattered about the yard. This was a very severe test on hive lids of the different makes, and we find that the sloping lid does not resist the wind as well as the flat. On the morning of the 24th, when we first went to view our home apiary, over twenty lids were off, one hive upset and bee quilts blown off the frames where they were not tightly fastened with pro-polis, and much the same state of things existed in the other yards. Any hives that have been blown over it would be well to examine and ascertain if the