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NEW SERIES
VOL. I. NO. 1

1894

APRIL

The **PRACTICAL**

BEE-KEEPER

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The Practical Bee-Keeper

NEW SERIES
VOL. I.

TILBURY CENTRE, ONT., APRIL, 1894.

No. 1.

CHANGE OF ISSUE

Owing to the many requests from subscribers, we have decided to appear as a monthly, commencing with this number. Subscribers already on our list will receive the Practical Bee-Keeper every month instead of quarterly and their subscriptions will remain the same.

To new subscribers the price for the monthly issue will be but 50 cents and if they take advantage of our "queen" premium the price will be as before \$1.

The large number of subscribers and their kind wishes for our success, have warranted us in making the change.

As before the Practical Bee-Keeper will advance the best interests of apiculturists and be as its name implies "Practical."

The special features, especially "The easy steps in Bee-keeping" will be continued. The publisher will do every thing in his power to make the Journal deserving of the many words of commendation it has received.

BEE-KEEPERS MEET.

An Interesting Session of the Association in Tilbury.

What was perhaps the most successful meeting in the history of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the council chamber, Tilbury, on Saturday.

In the absence of the president, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, the vice-president, Mr. P. Bussey, Cottam, filled the chair. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, T. N. Leigh; vice-president, P. Bussey; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Ouellette.

After routine a very able paper entitled "Success and Failure in Bee-Keeping," was read by Mr. Smith. Mr. Stewart, of Comber, followed with a well written article on "How I work for Comb and Extracted Honey."

Mr. Bussey came next with an article headed "Facts in Bee Culture." All the papers were fully and freely criticized, and many interesting and useful facts were obtained.

Next followed a speech from Mr. Morris, of Stoney Point, which was brimful of practical knowledge, and evoked much discussion. It was decided to offer to members of the W. B. K. A., and O. B. K. A., their choice of the following premiums (1) Two Golden Italian Queens, The Practical Bee-keeper and two American Journals, or (2) One Golden Italian Queens', The Practical Bee-keeper, and two American Bee Journals. Members of the O. B. K. A. will also receive as a premium the Canada Bee Journal.

It was decided that, owing to the benefit derived from the meetings, that in future the society would meet bi-annually in December and March.

After the meeting closed, on invitation of Mr. Ouellette, the members were taken through his manufactory, where bee supplies were found in all stages of manufacture, from the freshly-cut log to the finished hive and section.

The papers mentioned above will be found on another page.

ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

How I Work for Comb and Extracted Honey.

D. STEWART.

This paper is not intended for experts, but for those bee keepers who are amateurs. To begin with, in the fall you should see that each colony has sufficient stores to last until fruit trees bloom, or longer; if in examining your bees in spring you find they are short, feed them honey if you have it—if not, feed sugar. If any colonies appear to be too weak to get up to working strength for the clover flow, double them up, for a weak colony is of no use to gather surplus. The hive should be full—yes, full to spilling over—for the honey flow; for whether it comes or not you must be prepared. Now suppose you are prepared—hives full of bees, surplus supplies ready and the honey flow on.

My plan is to take about two thirds of my best colonies and work them for comb honey.

I place on each hive a super, filled with sections and comb foundation. If I have them, I put into each super two or three sections of drawn comb—it helps to entice the bees in to the supers. They always go up for me when they have anything to put into them. I work on the 'tiering up' system, always putting the empty super next the hive. I use separator sections, and use queen excluders made of wood and zinc, both for comb and extracted honey. If the bees do not swarm be-

fore they have half filled the first super I raise it and put another under it and so continue till they swarm.

When they swarm I catch the queen, cage her and get a hive with frames filled with starters. This hive I have prepared and stored away in a cool place waiting for this occasion.

I then contract to five or six frames according to the size of the swarm, move the old colony and place the new hive on the stand. Put the cage with the queen by it; the swarm will soon come back to look for her and when they are going into the hive freely let her go with them. Then go to where you have placed the old hive—behind and a little to one side of the new hive—smoke the bees a little at the entrance, take off the super and place it on the new hive. The super contains working bees and they will keep on in the new hive, and those below will go up and help them.

The new hive should require nothing further until it is time to put on a new super. I turn the old hive to face the new one, a little every day, for six or seven days. This is done to get all the workers I can into the new hive. On the seventh day I move it to a new stand, cut out all the queen cells but one, which I have previously selected. Sometimes I proceed in a different manner: after the new hive is in good working condition, I shake a lot of bees from the old hive in front of the new, leaving just enough to take care of the brood, then I move it to a new stand. I am seldom bothered with after swarms unless I miss a queen cell. If the season is good I put a surplus super on the old hive.

The new hive will want looking after in the brood chamber, as they draw out their foundation and fill the six frames or they will start to work outside the dummies.

We must give them two more frames before they do that or there

will be a loss of time and a muss cutting out what they have built. This can be done when you are putting on supers. I do not try to keep the different kinds of white honey separate, but I do the white and dark. I remove the white when the flow is over and return unfinished sections for the fall flow.

For extracting I put on supers with empty combs of full frames of foundation and tier up as fast as they need it; if I have empty frames; if not I extract and return same frames. I prefer to have the bees ripen the honey, I think it better. A few may swarm and if they do I manipulate them as I do those I work for comb honey.

The foregoing is not original with me, but is a combination of the Hutchinson, Heddon, Pringle and Doolittle plans, with a little of my own judgment as to time to use it thrown in.

If no foundation is to be used and bees are required to make their own comb it is desirable to have the comb straight in the frames. This we accomplish in the following manner:

Have the lower side of the top bar of the frames made V shaped; raise the back end of the hive about six inches and as the bees always begin comb building at the highest point they will begin at the back end of the frames. When they have started comb about half the length of the frames on which they are working, reverse every other frame and if the combs already built are straight, the filling out of the other end of the frames will necessarily be straight.

We occasionally examine the comb under construction and if they are being started wrongly or being built crooked it is an easy matter to bend them straight. When the comb is started the full length of the top bar the back end of the hive should be lowered to its normal position.

How many of our readers ever made honey vinegar? How many know that a better flavored vinegar can be made from honey than from cider? Doubtless a good many; but as there will always be a number of amateurs and beginners it may not be amiss to explain the methods. Honey vinegar may be made in a barrel, keg or crock. It may be made largely from waste honey, that would be waste if not employed in this way. Honey, which from some reason may have a slightly bitter or unpleasant taste, the cappings removed from the combs with the uncapping knife, the honey remaining in the extractor or other dishes used in extracting, may be rinsed off carefully with a little pure water, and the mixture placed in the receptacle to be converted into vinegar. During warm weather it may be placed in the sun and covered in such a way that air may readily enter, but dirt and flies excluded. The sweeter the water the stronger the vinegar. On the other hand the sweeter the water, the longer it will take to sour. Try it and report.

There are two seasons of the year when bees are most inclined to rob, viz: Early in the spring and after the honey flow ceases. To prevent this the entrance to the hive should be open no larger than the use of the colony requires. If robbing has already started, close the entrance so that but one or two bees can pass at a time.

If this does not stop it cover the entrance with some loose wet hay or straw. Bees do not relish crawling through this, and the colony will be able to repel the attack. It will be necessary also to see that each hive is strong in bees and has a queen, in which case there will not be any trouble with robbing once in ten. In case of robbing there is generally something wrong with the queen or the colony is very weak. Keep colonies strong and this trouble will cease.

BEGINNER'S EXPERIENCE IN WINTERING.

Twenty colonies were fixed for winter on their summer stands in this way:—Large boxes made of two segments or stories, with long horizontal and moveable front door on the lower segment, also, a moveable zinc cover; the whole resting on a platform raised about six inches from the ground; (said platform used throughout the whole year to secure dryness, neatness and ventilation.) Inside of the large box, resting on a smaller platform or bottom board, is placed for winter, the hive packed hard with straw all around (about 6 inches); such are the main features of my methods of wintering.

But added to this, is a special adjustment of my own, devised to facilitate the cleaning of the bottom board during winter, as also the spring feeding under the frames. It is this: The hive instead of resting directly on the bottom board, is (for winter-time) raised about four inches from it by means of a distinct frame-work three inches thick; the front (or 4th side) of said frame-work is left open, a little moveable board 1-2 inch thick being applied as the fourth side of the frame work and used as a door to the underpart of the hive; and for the daily use of the bees, a small entrance is cut in the lower part of said movable board. Anyone will see how easy it is to remove the front large door of the big box, the little inner door of the frame work, and all the packing between the two or under the frames without disturbing the bees to any serious extent, and then to clean the bottom from all dirt and dead bees. To make a cleaner job I use a piece of coarse paper to cover the bottom board; the packing being done between two sheets of said paper under the frames of the hives. As I just said, I pack with straw the four inches space under the frames; for,

the bees could not very well keep warm with so much free space under the frames; but a sheet of brown paper placed under the frame prevents the straw from annoying the bees. The packing is a little loose near the entrance to allow a passage for the bees. With such a method I can in a little more than an hour clean all the bottom boards of the twenty hives, without disturbing the bees or jarring the hives.

Now, here is a mistake I made this winter. I did not pack soon enough the four inch space under the frames; the result was that the long cold spell of December last killed one of my colonies. As the month of March has been splendid so far I removed that hive to the honey-house in order to examine the combs of said colony; and here is what I found: About one thousand bees dead in their two or three inches of capped honey; they had occupied the space between four combs. The queen I found also dead in the central cluster. About the same number of bees were dead inside of the empty cells. The combs, besides an abundance of capped honey, had also an abundance of bee-bread or pollen. The cluster of bees had reached the upper part of the middle frames; unfortunately there was no passage-way above the frames for the three small clusters to unite in one or two. From the presence of so much pollen I concluded that the sad fate occurred in December. I also concluded that the young queen was not laying, and perhaps was yet a virgin, from the fact that I found five queen-cells just emptied, and another queen-cell with an immature queen dead in it. I suppose that the old queen died, or was superseded late in the fall, and the new queen had no chance to mate. Hence the colony grew very weak, and was less able to withstand the cold. But all this is a mere supposition, and I wish some of the veterans to give a more satisfactory explanation of the

case. Notwithstanding the loss of the colony, I feel satisfied, that my plan is a good one; only that I shall be more careful about the early packing in the fall. Two of my other colonies were afflicted pretty heavily with dysentery; I gave them a good flight in our hot-house, and brought them in the cave for the remainder of the winter. I find a green-house very handy for that purpose; for in it bees can be given a big time to clean themselves, even when the outside temperature is very low. I also tried spirits of peppermint, with good result for the same purpose. I read lately that bee-keepers of the mountain districts of Savoy, use the fumes of vinegar to cure the same malady.

Perhaps some acute fellow will find a remedy more simple and more effectual among the spirits.

What shall I do with so much pollen in the combs of the deceased colony? Is it necessary to scrape off before giving to another colony in the month of April?

Yours respectfully,

H. DUPRET.

Montreal, Can., Mar. 13th, 1894.

We think that in your climate the hives should be packed not later than the end of September or October 1st. Perhaps too a better packing could be made with sawdust, which would be warmer. Sticks placed across on top of the frames will permit the bees to pass over the frames and so reach the combed honey.

We do not think it necessary to scrape the pollen in the combs of the deceased colony. The combs may be used to build up other swarms or for a new swarm, and the bees will pull out all the pollen.

A CORRECTION.

Editor of Practical Bee-Keeper.

Sir,—In the February issue of The Practical Bee-Keeper is an abstract of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the O. B. K. As., held

at Lindsay in January last, taken from the Lindsay Watchman. In the very brief summary given of my paper "Apiculture at the World's Fair," not ("Agriculture at the Chicago Exhibition") appears an error which I wish to correct. The report credits me with saying that "the Canadian honey was far superior to that of any other Country in color, appearance and taste."

I did not make that statement and to allow it to stand uncorrected would be to incur the just censure which I should expect from our brethren over the Lake. I said the Ontario honey was superior to all other there, with the exception of that from a few of the States of the Union and Great Britain. Some from those quarters might compare with it. The relations between our American apiarian friends and myself at the great Columbian Exposition were of the most amicable and pleasant character and I would be sorry to do them the slightest injustice.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

TRANSFERRING.

When and How To Do It.

N. H. SMITH.

In April all nature seems to rejoice; and unless "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring", mother earth frees herself from her chilling bonds and again puts forth her verdure. This is the season of transplanting and a little later comes the season of successful transferring. I have always found this to be the best season for this operation, owing to the small amount of honey and brood in the hive. I always choose a warm sunny day when the bees are busily engaged in gathering honey. When fruit trees are in bloom is as good a time as any. I might say here that I have

transferred in October, with splendid success, but would advise none but old hands to attempt it so late in the season.

Before commencing the operation as many hives should be provided as there are colonies to be transferred. Everything necessary should be right at hand. If the colony is in a box hive, the following tools will be useful:—a handsaw, a hammer, chisel to cut nails, a sharp-pointed, thin knife a board a few inches larger each way than the frame to be used, having one side covered with one or more thickness of flannel, a wing or small bee-brush, a small box without a top a dish of water and a towel.

In addition to this, something will be needed to hold the comb in place. This can easily be made of No. 14 wire, cut into pieces 11-1-8 inches in length. Bend to a right angle in the same direction at one end 3-4 inch, at the other 1-1-4 inch. Bend down 1-4 inch from the longer end. The end with the double bend forms a hook that is to be placed over the top bar, and the single bend is pushed under the bottom of the frame after it is filled with comb. Six or more should be prepared for each frame that is to be filled. If the wire is not at hand thin stripes of wood placed on each side of the comb filled frame and tied with string may be used.

If the bees are at all disposed to rob, place what is to be used in some building or room where the bees cannot enter. Blow a little smoke into the hive from which you are about to transfer. The bees become frightened and fill themselves with honey, making them kind and good-natured, as a hearty meal transforms a cross, hungry person. It is said, that a bee filled with honey will never sting unless carelessly handled and pinched in some way.

Next move the hive to one side and place the new one without the frames in its place. Then carry the old hive

bees and all, to where you have placed the utensils to be used in transferring, turn the hive bottom side up if it is a box hive; place one edge of the small box before spoken of on one edge of the turned-over hive. Either prop or hold up the opposite edge of the box and drum slightly on the hive with the hammer or a small stick, and you will soon see the bees going into the box.

In this way drive out all the bees that will readily leave, keeping them subdued with smoke. When all or nearly all the bees are in the box, empty them out on the ground or sawdust in front of the new hive. Now run the saw down one or two sides of the hive on the inside, cutting the comb and cross sticks loose from the sides, choosing the side from which the flat side of the comb can be readily got at. Then with a chisel cut off the nails, and remove the two sides of the hive. Take away one or more of the combs, as much as will fill one of the frames, and lay on the flannel that has been nailed to the board as already directed.

The flannel prevents injury to the sealed brood. Place one of the frames on this comb in such a way as to save as much as the brood as possible, and with a sharp, thin knife cut the comb to the size of the inside of the frame, to fit snugly. Put on as many of the previously prepared wires (or sticks) as may be needed for the upper side. Then raise the board, comb and frame, placing it on end, turn over the frame and contents and lay the wired side down on the flannel and wire the other side. It is now ready to place in the hive where the bees are. Proceed in a like manner till all the worker comb has been transferred, rejecting all drone comb, if there are any other bees within two or three miles, and let others less careful raise the drones. Brush the remaining bees, if any, down in front of the new hive. The honey from the remaining pieces

of comb can be extracted or fed back to the bees and the comb made into wax.

If there is not enough suitable comb to fill all the frames it will be best to fill the empty ones with comb foundation and cut the foundation to reach within one eighth of an inch of each end of the frame. If you cannot afford to use so much foundation, put a strip of any width as a starter—half an inch or wider—along the centre of the under side of the top bar of the frame so as to give the bees a guide by which to build their comb straight in the frame and to make sure that they will be straight put each frame containing starters between frames of comb if possible, but do not separate the combs containing brood until warm, settled weather, or the brood may get chilled. As soon as the bees have fastened the comb securely in the frames which will be from one to three days, the wires should be removed.

OUR LINWOOD LETTER.

For the Practical Bee-Keeper.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to find that you have decided to issue your paper monthly—three months was too long to wait for so interesting a paper as you have so far been able to lay before us. I am somewhat of an enthusiast in apiculture and devour everything of that kind that comes within my reach.

I do not know of anything in particular that I could say just now except it be some of my experiences in Bee keeping. I belong to a class of religionists who believe it is always of some profit, not only to others, but to oneself to relate your experience.

At this season of the year all Bee-keepers have something to say as to the condition of their apiary. How they have wintered, and as to the result of the different modes of pre-

paring them for winter, whether inside or outside.

I now winter all on the summer stands, and my success last year and this year has been fairly satisfactory. A year ago out of some fifty colonies, my only loss was in Queens. This spring out of some seventy-five colonies I have not as yet detected loss of any Queens, but three colonies have died, two of these were in fine condition, both as to the size of the colony and the quantity of stores. Others were somewhat short of stores but not exhausted. One had been slightly affected with diarrhea, but the others were clean and the conditions seemed most favorable for proper wintering, and I was at first somewhat puzzled to determine the cause of their death, and I am not certain that I have yet determined it, but the only cause I can think of is in the manner of packing these particular colonies. I use the Richardson hive, and on all the others I left the honey board, on simply turning the button on top to allow a slight ventilation into the cushion above. On these three, and perhaps one or two more, I removed this board, placed some sticks across the frames, then spread a thin cloth over and covered with about a foot of forest leaves which were not pressed down. Now I fancy there was too much upward ventilation, which allowed the heat of the hive to escape, and in the very severe cold of about the 1st of March they simply perished. All my other colonies seem to be in fairly good shape.

I may have something to say in a future issue. In the meantime wishing you success in your venture, I am yours,

A. BOOMER.

Linwood, March 16th, 1894.

PETER PIPER'S NEWS NOTES.

Sweet clover is a good honey plant—a very good honey plant, but its

proper home is in waste places. When grown in the garden it is a bad weed. Keep it at a distance is the advice of one who has tried it. The man who says it is a good fodder plant is "talking through his hat."

By the way, this reminds me that Mr. Cutting has whetted his knife, and is trying to slay McKnight. He had better be careful if Mac gets his Irish up "there will be wigs on the green."

What became of Dr. Miller's Dictionary of Apicultural Nomenclature?

The Dr. says the rind of an orange should be cut in six sections, and peeled off from the stem end. The Dr. ought to know; he studied Anatomy.

The Dr. tells us something about Jennie Atchley's superannuated queens. What relation do they bear to superseded queens? Is the one pensioned and the other killed? I am somewhat surprised at the familiarity of Dr. Miller. I do not know whether this lady is a maiden or a married woman. If she is a maiden surely there is enough gallantry among her brethren to speak of her as Miss Atchley or Miss Jennie. If she is a motherly matron then she is entitled to the honorable appellation of Mrs. or Madame. Probably the Dr. is like myself, beginning to realize that man is no longer lord of Creation, and that it is not beneath his dignity to employ pet names, where formerly they were not permissible. Now that women are beginning to exercise a lordly sway over the rest of their ribs, man must necessarily take the subordinate place and become somewhat womanish in his manners. I must admit that women are asserting their fitness for the changing state of things, by the ease and grace with which they take the dominant place. In my own little circle of acquaintance, I am frequently re-

mindeu of the waning influence of man. I hear Mrs. Jones express her intention of going to the house of Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Brown express her admiration of the fine fruit grown in Mrs. Robinson's orchard, and Mrs. Robinson declare Mrs. Smith's spring waggon to be the best in the neighborhood. Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson are relegated to the background by common consent. You see I am a married man and it makes me feel kind of uncomfortable to hear common property spoken of as belonging entirely to one of the partners. I don't want Rambler to see this. It might influence his matrimonial intentions. If he does see it, however, I want to add my testimony, to the fact that a married man is yet the happiest of men.

Bro. A. I. Root has a new set of teeth which he says are perfectly satisfactory, because "the working surfaces are of gold coin." I am interested in his statement because I need some repairs to my own masticating tools, and gold coin working surfaces is a new feature in them—to my thinking. Ah, well! I am afraid I must content myself with repairs of baser metal. What a blessing it is to be happy and rich.

NOTES FROM LINDEN APIARY NO. 3.

So the Practical Bee-Keeper is to take a step forward and to take a place with the monthly journals. Good! let us all help to make it "practical." The prospects are that we will have an early spring. At this writing (March 16th) we are having beautiful weather, and it has been such since March 1st. Bees are gathering pollen and are building up rapidly, and everything points to a prosperous year for the bee-keeper. Fruit trees will soon be in bloom and the busy season is rapidly approaching.

"Success in Bee Culture," gives a plan to get bees started in the sections, by placing some of the sections in the brood-chamber and brood in second story, just as the first honey is brought in at the beginning of the honey season; in 24 or 48 hours the bees will have started work in the sections, when the brood can be returned to the brood-chamber, and sections put in place above, the bees will keep right at work in the sections.

Try using separators between every other row of sections. This gives at least one straight side to every comb and the bees will generally make the other side all right. I think they will work better than where the combs have a separator between each one. Try it.

"Rambler," in the Review says, "Sealed covers are of advantage in cellar wintering. Sealed covers with a three inch space below the frames and the temperature kept at about 40 degrees, insures success."

Another new bee journal is to make its appearance April 1st. The editor is to be Mr. James Heddon. There is always room at the top.

The past winter I wintered bees in the following ways, all on summer stands: Chaff hives, hives made of 1-2 inch lumber, with paper folded over the hive, and a 3-8 inch outside case over the paper; single walled hives with sealed covers; single walled hives with paper between frames and cover. All wintered well. If I gave any preference it would be the hives packed with paper; I would also give hives with paper between frames and cover, preference over sealed covers, the moisture condenses above the paper under the cover, and the bees keep nice and dry under the paper.

I also tried feeding, by making the sugar in a hard candy and placing

it on the frames over the cluster with good success. This answers the purpose of the "Hill device," allowing the bees to pass over the frames. I prefer this plan of feeding to syrup if they are to be fed late in the season.

C. D. DUVALL.

THE WELLS METHOD.

At the meeting of the Western Bee-keepers' Association held in Tilbury, March 17th, considerable discussion took place regarding the 'Wells Method', resulting in a decision to give the method a trial. The following members instructed Mr. Ouellette to build them an experimental hive on the Wells plan: Mr. Stewart, Coanber; Mr. Morris, Stoney Point; Mr. Bussey, Cottam; Mr. Benoit, Tilbury, and the Editor. The result of these experiments will be awaited with interest.

The Wells Method is briefly as follows:—Two colonies are placed in a single hive divided into two compartments by means of a wooden partition about 1-8 inch thick, and perforated with holes 1-8 of an inch in circumference and 1-2 inch apart in every direction. These holes are not large enough to permit the bees to pass, but the two groups are placed in communication as regards odor and temperature. Above the frames is a perforated covering, allowing the bees to pass but excluding the queens. Above this is placed one or more supers without any partition, thus allowing both colonies to work in common, which they will do thanks to having acquired a common odor. One of the advantages claimed is an increased honey harvest (about double.)

Mr. Wells experimented with five single hives and five of the double hives, which we think might, with propriety be called, "Harmony Hives" From the five single hives he ob-

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 Newfoundland 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.

BEEES AND HONEY.

The Dominion Experimental Farm Will Encourage the Industry.

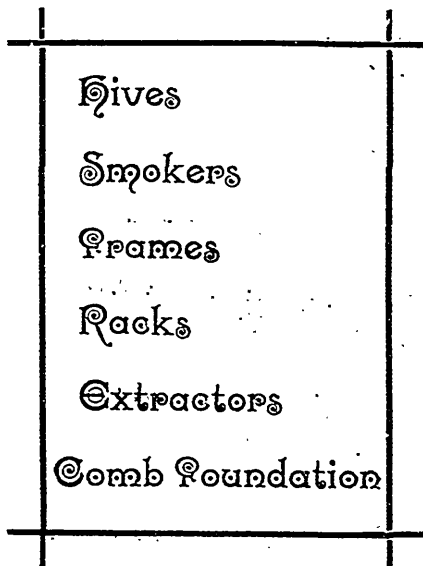
Hon. Mr. Angers, Minister of Agriculture is making arrangements for adding to the experimental farm work a branch department for the encouragement of apiculture. At the World's Fair, Ontario alone secured more awards for its exhibit of honey and bee-keeping appliances than the whole of the United States,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

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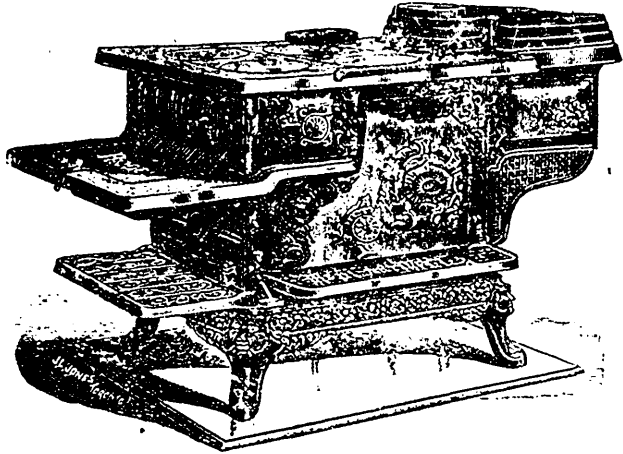
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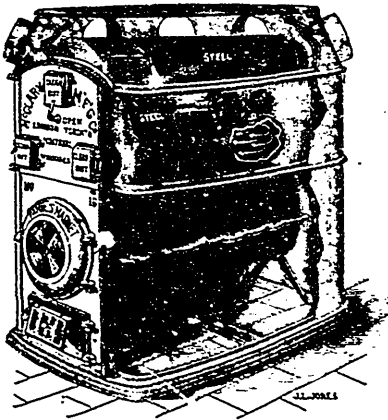
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