J. N. SKAIFE HAS KEPT BEES FOR FORTY YEARS, AND STILL HAS THEM

In All That Time He Has Never Lost a Colony From Foul Brood or Moth, Indicating Proper Knowledge And Good Care-He Says Now is the Time to Look After Your Bees, and to Prepare for Spring Swarm-

save from from starving.

Now is a good time to prepare In my 40 years of handling foundation for brood chamber. from foul brood or moth. it pays. Keep your colonies strong and you will never be | Salem, Or., Feb. 23, 1921.

bothered with moth. Keep your workers. Both are the same Now is the time to look after bees at least 18 inches off the but those of the drones are largyour bees. Use nothing but stan- ground and where they will get dard hives; start with empty the morning sun, if possible. Keep hive, transfer bees from one hive each hive on independent stool, so to the other, cleaning the hives you can work with them from the as you go. If your colonies are rear, and in that way you never not all o. k. you will soon find it disturb other hives. If you have out. If they need stores, feed any weak colonies, close the enthem, and if some coionies have trance till just a few bees can stores to spare, give to the weak- pass out, and in that way they er ones. In that way you will can guard against robbers, and equalize your colonies and maybe as they get stronger, increase the opening.

for spring swarming. Use full bees I have never lost a colony -J. N. SKAIFE.

from the numerous nectar flowers

"Good drainage and fresh wa-

cold wind strikes wet hives. Wind-

"Plenty of sunlight in early

Bees within one-half mile of

The hives should not rest di-

rectly on the ground. Pieces of

2x4 lumber, bricks or special

stand may be used for supporting

the hives. A level stand eight

General Bee Notes

the cells provided by the workers.

the bees rear a new queen to su-

persede her, and in such cases it

is not uncommon to find a moth-

The workers are undeveloped

morning and late afternoon.

(Avoid west side of building.)

nectar and down when laden.

tired and drop into water.

ter to drink.

face prevailing wind.

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY IS THE BEST BEE COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

With the Possible Exception of Southern Oregon; But The Fruit Growers and Farmers Must Provide More Late Bee Pasture in Order to Live up to Their Opportunities in This Profitable and Essential Field.

Farmer" is the title of Extension to harvest the maximum yields cultural college extension service. districts into profitable apiary It is by A. L. Lovett, professor of sections. entomology, and it is dated Norember, 1919. The bulletin was of points to consider when selectpublished almost in full in the Sa- ing a site for the apiary. Limited lem slogan pages of last year; so space makes it advisable to list this time the slogan editor will attempt to hit the high places, tors to consider, leaving it to the

with the following extracts: individual to make the adjust-NO FARMER SHOULD BE ments to his particular condi-WITHOUT A FEW STANDS OF tions. BEES: for with propercare and maniuplation, enough honey for home consumption can be secared from one or two colonies. A fruit grower can secure a douie profit from his bees in the oney and wax obtained and in he added value given his fruit brough cross-pollination. ination of fruit trees is an important consideration in the west; if has many times been shown that insects furnish the most important means of distributing polien to self-sterile plants. and that of these the honey bee is probably the most important. Though it is probably the exceptional season when honey bees are of much service in pollinizing red clover, many other field crops are benefited. As the acreage of alsike clover increases there will be a real field for the bees, both for offination and for the collection of a fair excess of excellent honey. loney is a product which occurs in nature in the shape of nectar in the flowers of plants, and is made available for our use only through the aid of bees. Wax, a secondary consideration, is a product of the ees themselves and is produced from giands within the body of

the worker bee. "Until a few years ago commer-During the rainy season raise the cial beekeeping was considered back of the hive one inch so it generally unprofitable in the Wilmay drain freely. smette valley and coast districts ecause of excessive spring rains. A few men here and there were succeeding, but many were hard- three to six years, and her sole ly holding their own.

Due principally to new honey As soon as she begins to decline plants, but partly to improved sthods in handling the bees. this condition is rapidly changing particularly in the Willamer and daughter queen in the hive ette valley, the average yields, at the same time. As soon as the considered for a period of years, will exceed those of ANY REGION young queen matures and is able EXCEPT SOUTHERN OREGON. to supply a plentiful number of proved methods of handling eggs, the old queen crawls away will improve the conditions in the and dies, or is disposed of by the coast region as well. Honey plants | workers. are plentiful, including maple, etch, fireweed, French pink, althe clover and white clover. The gathering of pollen, nectar, prodevelopment of special manipula- | polis, water, etc., and to the gen-

from the early spring until the days to hatch. The larvae of the end of the swarming season, and worker then spends five days in may be found present in the hives the larval stage and 13 days in during that period. The queen is the resting or pupal stage (the capable of laying both unferti- period when the cell is capped lized and fertilized eggs. The un- over.) The total number of days fertilized eggs always produce required for the complete develdrones, while the fertile eggs pro- opment is 21. duce workers or queens, depending upon the food the larvae re-

ony of bees. First, there are the er. Then there are the larger peanut-like cells of the queens. which are built on the edges of ward. As the queen crawls about apparently lays them in a row of drone cells are unfertilized.

and reaching its maximum during | letin 653."

eral care of the hive. During the | the height of the honey flow. The working season the workers are queen bee places a single egg in said to live about six weeks, dur- each cell. laying, it is said, from ing the inactive season they live 2000 to 3000 eggs each day. Refrom fall until the following gardless of whether they are to form drones or workers. or "The drones are developed queens, each egg requires three

The queen requires three, five and one-half, and seven days respectively, for the same periods. and matures in 15 1/2 days. The sizes of cells occur in every coldrone requires three, six, and 15 days for the three stages, and a hexagonal cells for the drones and total of 24 days for complete de-

Honey As Food Honey is a most delicious, wholesome and nutritious food. It the main combs and hang down- should cease to be regarded as a delicacy and become a staple arover the combs laying eggs, she ticle of diet. It is more readily assimilated that sugar and can cells, filling a certain area before | be substituted for sugar in cookgoing on. Eggs in worker cells ery and on the table. Excellent are fertilized, while those in recipes for its use may be obtained by writing to the Oregon "Brood rearing generally be- Agricultural college, or sending gins in February, increasing in to the United States Department extent as the season advances, of Agriculture for Farmers' Bul-

R. D. TETER, THE WELL KNOWN FRUIT GROWER. IS A BEE KEEPER

present. When I commenced to have to gather honey from. I sting me, it would swell terribly, two times and then got 24 pounds but the moore I got stung the of extra honey from them. I like less it bothered me, till now when the Italian bees best, as they are one or a dozen sting me I scrape not as cross as the black bees, off the sting and in a little while and they are lots prettier bees, "Beekeeping for the Oregon tions to get the bees in condition good luck with bees, last season bees; then they are fine pollen-I had swarms that filled their izers for fruit of all kinds. Yours hives with honey and filled their for the honey bee. Bulletin 282 of the Oregon Agri- will transform these questionable supers; 24 pounds of surplus honey. Some do even better than | Salem, Or., Rt. 4, Feb. 21, 1921

that, and some do not do that I have had some experience well. That depends on the time with bees. I have 22 stands at they swarm and the pasture they work with bees and they would have had the old colony to swarm don't know where the stings and as good or better honey gathwere. I generally have pretty erers. I enjoy working with my

-R. D. Teter.

"The Site-There are a number some of the more important fac-CLOVER MUST BE SUPPLIED BEES individual to make the adjust-

"Protection from the prevailing If the Fruit Growers Will Provide Late Bee Pasture, the cold winds. Bees eat more stores Beekeepers Will Provide Busy Little Workers to Poland are liable to dyentery where lenize the Fruit Blossoms and Make Sure the Fruit breaks on north and west are especially good. Do not have hive Crop Every Year.

a voluntary contributor to the Sa- nectar; fortunately we "If apiary is in hills, locate in lem slogan pages, and what he around Salem some maple, bear valley, since bees fly up hill for worthy of the atention of all our a large river are often lost dur- fruit growers and ' farmers. Mr. Beckley lives across the river, on til late in the fall. ing heavy honey flow. Returning the Polk county side, his address laden with honey they become being Salem, Route 2:)

> By J. W. BECKLEY. and pointers which are necessary to know in order to succeed some-

inches high is ideal. Two hives what in the bee line. facing the same way may rest on The beginner should study at one stand. A sloping board least one good book pertaining to should be placed on the ground bee culture, since there is not a to the entrance. This permits domestic animal from the guinea laden bees to drop near the hive pig up to the elephant about and ascend by means of the board which so little is known in carto the entrance. The hive should ing for, among the general public, perfectly level, otherwise straight combs are not possible. as concerning bees,

In starting with bees if an Italian colony or two with a young queen in a 10 frame modern hive with sufficient honey to carry them into the spring honey flow "The life of the queen is from can be procured, you would be mission in life is to lay eggs in starting about right.

One vital point consists in having plenty of young bees and stores; this is equally true during the previous September and October, I have noticed that just along this time, nearly all the amateurs fail, by having weak colonies in the fall of the year. Consequently they fall an easy prey to the wax moth, which has raised so much havoc among our bee keeping friends. While dwelling on losses among bees, will females, and they attend to the

ing season is over, bees must have | winds, is all they need.

(The writter of the following is, some source from which to gather

vallis, Ore. As to results under the prevailing present conditions, bees do gather a moderate amount of nectar every year in our valley; the yield mostly corresponds to the

However, there exists in the mind of the writer no doubt that whenever more clover shall be planted, the production of honey will be vastly increased in the Willamette valley, (Am referring to alsike, white and sweet clover.) In short we can depend on a fair to a bounteous yield of surplus honey, with little swarming. Our honey is of a light amber color with an excellent flavor, to which many a Salemite will testify, by

mention here one thing relative to bee lore. We have an ideal climate the fatal practice of spraying dur- for wintering bees, compared to ing the blooming time of apples eastern states. Hives may be and pears with arsenate of lead, placed under a shed open on the poisoning the fruitman's best east side where they can be left However, after the fruit bloom- covered and protected from severe

THE FRUIT GROWER WHO IS ALSO A BEE KEEPER WILL GET TWO CROPS

He Will Gather a Crop of Fruit and a Crop of Honey, And His Bees Will Make Sure the First Crop-It Is A Very Simple Matter to Keep a Few Stands of Bees, And They Will Pay For Good Care.

(Hans Rehb, who writes the write down my experience with following, now has 40 stands of bees, I have to say it is hardly bees, and he expects to double possible for me to write down the number as fast as he can af- the whole story during my time ford the expense and spare the of bee keeping. But I will give (Back copies of Salem Slogan time from his regular employ- you herewith some information ently do not differ from the otheditions of The Daily Oregon ment in the beater room of the and will throw a little light on ers; queens are produced by ticularly if there are other spe-

the beginner, and it may be very feeding a special food to the lar- cies of bees in the neighborhood. interesting for some of the read- vae. In reply to your request to ers of The Statesman in the Sa- Bees have long been regarded British journal, is to remove the must sow sweet clover, and lots of

A FIRST LESSON IN BEE KEEPING BY A MAN WITH LONG EXPERIENCE

You Should Begin by Learning to Handle the Bees Without Gloves and Without Veil, and You Will Soon Find The Handling of Bees an Easy Matter; In Fact, As Easy as Writing About It.

Editor Statesman:

please write your experience with ores. Make it long or : hort, just language," etc. Sounds easy, bladed knife. doesn't it? Handling bees is just as easy, and more so. Did you bees. Well, here is the beginony of bees. Then a good bee gloves nor veil to keep the bees smoker with rotten wood or some it is filled in the new hive. clean burlap, he will set fire to

the bees, then lower the cover. them without any trouble. If being stung, you are a promising midday sun.

candidate, as a future beekeeper. Now, if you wish to transfer the colony into a new hive, spread a cloth on the ground, large enough to place two hives on, with plenty of cloth extending out tions. Set the colony of bees on one end of the cloth, with entrance toward center: place new hive on opposite end and front of Salem. Or., Feb. 22, 1921.

The editor says: "Will you space of six to eight inches be cially incubated as this insures tween hives; have a smooth board that the right temperature will or table to cut your comb to fit frames; some good twine, small examination of the cells without as you please, and to your own and stout and a good stiff, long-

Now, take your smoker and drive bees from the comb on one suitable is introduced to a nuever try it? I mean handling side of hive. Cut the comb in as cleus colony of three or four large pieces as you can. Select frames of bees. Usually the ner's recipe: First, procure a col- those that are well filled with queen is introduced in a wire brood, also a little honey. Lay smoker. Then, if possible, pro- comb flat on board, place frame cure the services of a practical flat on comb, top of frame near bee-keeper, one who uses neither | comb wrong side up. Now cut | comb on which frame is laid just from stinging him. Let him use inside of frame, then tie in the smoker, in fact, let him do place with string near each end all the work while you do the of frame. Proceed in this way watching. This is about the way until you have used all the desirhe will proceed: After filling the able comb, placing each frame as

As a rule, you will not get enit, and, when he gets the smoker ough good straight comb to fill going good, will raise the cover of more than one-third to one-half the nuptial day. This is beset the hive, just a little, blow three of your frames. The remaining with numerous dangers which or four puffs of smoke among frames should be filled with full sheets of foundation. Any dealer After one or two moments, he in bee supplies can furnish them. will repeat the smoking, raising Finish filling your hive with the cover gently until it is entire- these frames, place a good stout ly off, keeping the smoke going cloth on top, then your hive covuntil the bees have quieted down. er on this. Then with your smok-You are now ready to take the er drive the bees from the old hive apart, to examine them as hive, when they will take to their a dragon fly may devour her. to their general condition, to new home as a duck takes to watransfer them from one hive to ter. It is best not to move the another. They are quiet and if new hive for a few hours. Then you are careful you can handle place them where you want them to remain. See that they are shelyou have gotten this far without | tered from the rain as well as the Dear reader, if you have read

this far, and are a beginner in es to venture far they may kill apiarists are braving the numerbee-keeping, and would like to her or drive her from the hive to know more about the handling of | die-no race suicide for the work- | ducing pure-bred queens in order bees, just call me up and I will ers. take you out to the farm and from under the hives in all direc- give you a practical demonstra-

-G. A. MILLER, 260 Marion street.

lem district. Very many people ing the last few years around Salike to eat honey, but they don't lem and all over Marion county know how to keep bees, and through a bee disease (foul some people are afraid of it be- brood.) This disease has been cause of the sting. It is a very spread from hive to hive by the simple matter to keep a few stands of bees and without get- bee keepers who had a few dozting stung, and they will keep en colonies in half rotten box your table full of nice sweet hives in the back yard and didn't honey the whole year around, and know anything about bees and a little profit besides, with a how to take care of bees, and very little expense; and in a poor some are breeding foul broods season if they don't bring any yet. If bee keepers and fruit surplus honey they always have growers don't see the danger of enough honey in the brood cham- the foul brood they will be withber, so far as I know here around out bees in a short time. Salem to live on it during the says is along practical lines, trees, white clover, varieties of next winter-and they won't live the men, fruit growers and every milk weed etc. that produce pollen on your expense. If they should line of business hove commissionand honey in a moderate flow un- run short on food, a good bee- ers to protect their interests, but keeper will always have some the bee keeper so far hasn't got

> will hive the swarm for you, but healthy colonies. don't hive your swarm in an old gether.

stands of bees have been lost dur-

bees and partly by some careless

The fish and game people, cat-If the farmers would plant honey or sugar on hand to feed any protection, and I wish that every fruit grower and bee keep-Now, the question for a begin- er would be interested in the ner is how to get the bees? There matter. So far as it is known to are always some bees in your me, it will be put up to the voters neighborhood; bees are swarmnig of Marion county in the next elecevery year. Get a new modern tion, providing a bee commisstandard hive, but don't forget to sioner. And if we get a bee comput the starters in so the bees missioner we can force the carecan build their comb straight. less bee keeper to get rid of his Take it to your neighbor and he rotten mess which endangers our

so you can take a look into the lem and Marion county. My loss things that take up all his waking brood nest if necessary. A few was very heavy. It took me sev- hours. colonies of bees is enough for a eral seasons to get rid of the beginner to practice on, and get foul brood and save the healthy an article on beekeeping for this a little experience in the bee bus- colonies, and they returned me a issue of The Statesman, as he had iness. The bees are a great thing fine profit the last few years, been requested to do; so the slofor the orchard. Every fruit Concerning foul brood, I am wilgrower should be a bee keeper. ling to give information to any and have a few colonies of bees body at any time; how it looks in his orchard to have them pol- and how to get rid of it. My and all time.

lenize his fruit, and he will har- bees have wintered fine; everyvest two crops-honey and fruit thing is in good condition, and The bee keeper and fruit grower wish the bee keepers of Salem should keep a close relation to- good luck for the coming season. Yours truly, Hundreds and hundreds of Route 6, box 139, Salem, Or. THE SCIENCE, THE MYSTERY AND

THE FASCINATION OF BEE KEEPING

The Wonder of the Nuptial Flight of the Virgin Queen-No Race Suicide For the Tireless Workers of the the surplus; nine-tenths of what Hive-The Man Who Studies the Habits of the Bees and bees. Has a Task That is Interesting and at Which He May Learn Lessons All His Life Long.

The queen of a colony of honey- | as the most intelligent of insects bees often lays as many as 300 but they thrive best, produce the eggs in a single day in summer. most honey and reproduce their ially prepared for the purpose by guiding hand of an intelligent the workers of the colony. There bee-keeper. Left to themselves is one set of cells for eggs that a colony ordinarily will produce are to develop into workers, a only one queen at a time, as a mistake but gets the eggs in all dustry. their proper cells. The eggs deposited in the queen cells appar- duce queen bees of pure breed in

Each is deposited in a cell spec- kind most successfully under the second set for drones and a third needed. Obviously this would refor queens. The latter are con- tard the establishment of new siderably larger than the others. colonies and limit the develop-The queen mother never makes ment of the honey-producing in-

The first step, says a writer in a Mr. Alley says the orchardists

each containing a tender young anything but drones. larvae, are slipped into the hive. Transferring the larvae from the natural to the artificial cell-cups is an extremely delicate operation. To avoid fatal chilling, the work must be done in the open on a warm, humid summer day.

The bees at once accept the frame of grafted larvae and days after the laying of the eggs from which the larvae have developed—they close the cells, which have been generously supfood. Six days after this the newly hatched queens cut the sealing and crawl forth. In some hives facing each other, leave a cases the sealed cells are artifibe maintained and permits the disturbance to the hive.

The young queens are fed and examined and each one found cage and kept there for 48 hours because the bees unaccustomed to her, might sting her to death if they could get to her. When the virgin queen is seven

days old she is ready for the momentous nuptial flight which if successful will leave her fertile throughout the remainder of her life. Several trial flights are made. As she gains confidence these become longer and longer until at last she is prepared for worry the beekeeper not a little. For instance if the weather becomes a little colder she may be chilled so that she cannot fly back to the colony and will then soon die. There is always a possibility that some bird may gobble her up. If she escapes the birds

If the weather is unfavorable on the nuptial day the queen may remain in the hive or make only short flights and return unmated. The workers, greatly annoyed, may excuse her if the weather reforth occasionally and she refus-

mated in from 12 to 18 days from her birth she will never be a common breeds. This is because first class queen. Some insist they have been tamed by many that after she is three weeks old generations of bee keepers.

queen at the head of the colony, she will never mate at all and in Then artificial queen cell cups, consequence will never produce

Fertilization can take place only in flight in the open air. The queen mates with the swiftest winged drone of the hive or of some neighboring hive. The male invariably dies as a result of the encounter. Obviously the question of whether he was of the rights pecies, free from disease three or four days later—nine and resistant to fatal bee plagues is one of great importance to the bee-keeper although it is altogether beyond his control. If the queen has mismated she becomes plied by them with special queen an outcast in the apiary because none of her progeny can be allowed to become queens. Cross breeds are hard workers and good honey producers but they are vicious and savage.

Producing purebred stock is out of the question in a district where different races of bees are kept. The apiarist who wishes to rear queens of pure breed must keep his stock pure and breed vigorous drones, having them in the pink of condition when the virgin queens are ready for their nuptial flights.

Drones, lazy fellows that they are, usually loll in the hive until toward noon when the sun has warmed the air thoroughly. Then they fare forth to the accompaniment of a long deep droning song which has given them their name. The queen during her trial flights, is is said, is silent, but when the great moment arrives she issues a sort of challenge to which all the males within hearing respond.

The black English bee readily succumbs to a peculiar bee disease common in England. Dutch bees are more resistant but they are far too much given to swarming. So short is the life of a honeybee in the days of its foraging that it is possible in about three months after a new queen is introduced to change the type of the tens of thousands of inhabitants of the hive.

Bee-keepers are now looking to the Italian bees to repopulate their hives with a race that is able to resist disease and that is a honey gathering, rather than a mains bad but if the sun beams swarming type. Italian queens are being imported but some ous difficulties in the way of proto avoid dangers and and losses Some authorities are convinced inevitably attending the long that if a virgin queen is not journeys by mail. The Italian bees are much gentler than the

BEES WERE WORKING YESTERDAY ON THE PUSSY WILLOWS FOR POLLEN

This Was the First Day's Work For the Season For the Industrious Little Golden Wonders of the Hive-Mr. Alley Accentuates His Advice of Last year, That the Fruit Growers Must Provide More Late Bee Pasture

The Statesman slogan editor | it. He says it is a great soil repos found P. M. Alley busy with his vator and makes good pasturage bees, at 371 South Church street, when he called for an interview clover, and he is an extensive yesterday afternoon. That is stock breeder as well as beewhere Mr. Alley lives and he keeps his bees in his back yard; about 20 stands of them now. He is one of the best posted beekeepers in start here, is fine for bees. It the Salem section, or in all Oregon. He is employed as night man in the Southern Pacific passenger office at their depot on Twelfth In speaking for myself, I have street, and he is able to employ box or a keg. Bees ought to be had as much experience with foul his spare time with his bees, along in a hive with movable frames, troods as any body around Sa- with music teaching and other

> Mr. Alley was too busy to write gan editor has to be content with a revision of the interview of last year, which stands for this year Mr. Alley said it was estimated

that bees go an average of two miles from their hives for nectar; and that there are statements of flights of seven miles. But he said they will not go 700 yards if they don't have to. When the maples are in bloom

in Salem they go to the first tree; | the job. and in the height of the maple bloom every maple tree is so full Mr. Alley. of bees that they sound like a

The bees are working on the not keep posted. willows now; but they are workey. About the first of March, or a and they have got to provide bee little later (somewhat later this pasturage. year, from present appearances). they will be working on the ma-

The beekeeper harvests only

After the maples will come the fruit blossoms, and blooms of shrubs and bushes of various kinds, and berry blossoms.

Maple blossoms last only about three weeks - though some hard keepers, appoint county inspecmaples in Salem come later -- if tors, there were enough of the latter.

Then come locusts and white clover and various kinds of berries appointed as a matter of course. and flowers, weeds, shrubs, etc.

But by early summer time there is little bee pasture left here. During the time when the daylight is longest and conditions are tion, and enforcement of proper the most ideal for the work of the

bees, there is little for them to The spring flow is wonderful

here; but the spring weather con- them all unprotected.

Iowa who raises nothing but sweet

keeper Mr. Alley says the Scotch broom, which is getting a great should be scattered everywhere, in forest places and along road sides The fire ween, sometimes called elk weed, or Indian pink, or rose bay, or willow herb, makes a great bee pasture. It springs up on all burned over lands in western Oregon and Washington.

He does not think a great deal of buckwheat, for this part of the country; though it is a great bee pasture in some sections; just as alfalfa east of the Missouri river yields no honey while it is the greatest bee pasture of all in the west, and more especially in the irrigated districts, where several crops of it are grown.

Mr. Alley thinks the Italian bees are the best; the golden Ital-They throw off the American and European foul brood and oth-

er diseases. Get Italian bees, and keep on That is the recommendation of

The time is past when a man can be a successful beekeeper and Fruit growers have got to have ing more for pollen than for hon- bees, for pollination purposes;

Then they will have a double profit. Well nourished bees will thrive. They will be strong enough to combat all enemies; diseases as

well as others. And there ought to be bee in-

We have got to come to it. The legislature of 1919 enacted law under which county courts MAY, on the petition of seven bee-

In the eastern Oregon counties the maple bloom would last six where beekeeping is carried on extensively, in the irrigated alfalfa districts, inspectors are being

But beekeeping is more important here in this great fruit district than elsewhere in the whole state, and there must be inspecbee regulations.

We protect other industries. says Mr. Alley; but we are leaving the potentially biggest industry of

And, when inspectors are ap-

(Continued on page 4)

DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day) Loganberries, Oct. 7.

Prunes, Oct. 14. Dairying, Oct. 21. Flax, Oct. 28. Filberts, Nov. 4. Wainuts, Nov. 11. Strawberries, Nov. 18. Apples, Nov. 25. Raspberries, Dec. 2. Mint, Dec. 9. Great cows, Dec. 16. Blackberries, Dec. 23. Cherries, Dec. 30. Pears, Jan. 6, 1921.

meberries and Currants, Jan. Corn, Jan. 20. Celery, Jan. 27. Spinach, Feb. 3. ions, Feb. 10. otatoes, Feb. 17. Sees, Feb. 24. Mining, March 3. Goats, March 10. leans, March 17. Paved highways, March 24. Broccoli, Marcr 31. April 7 Legumes, April 14. Asparagus, April 21. Grapes, April 28,

Drug garden, May 5. Sugar beets, May 12. Sorghum, May 19. Cabbage, May 26. Poultry and Pet Stock, June 2. Land, June 9. Dehydration, June 16. Hops, June 23.

Cucumbers, July 7. Hogs, July 14. City Beautiful, bulbs, July 21. Schools, July 28. Sheep, Aug. 4.

Seeds, Aug. 18. Livestock, Aug. 25. Automotive Industry, Sept. 1. Manufacturing, Sept. 15.

Paper Mill, Sept. 29.

Wholesale and Jobbing, June

National Advertising, Aug. 11.

Grain and Grain Products, Woodworking and other things,

Statesman are on hand. They are | Salem paper mill:) for sale at 10c each, mailed to Editor Statesman: any address.)

I shall try to outline a few facts dom. Also sweet clover is coming

more alsike clover on low, heavy back to the bees. soil, it would prove to be a good wrinkle for themselves and beemore and more into its own, as a soil builder, and as pasture for bees and stock; though our soil has to be limed and the seed inoculated with bacteria in order to produce a satisfactory crop of weet clover. Soil bacteria can be had at the O. A. C. college, Cor-

way the owner handles his bees.

intelligent care. Will add one more word to thousands that could be said about the year round, or else if well