

the combs melting down. We had no weather here that would cause such mischief. Was there not some other reason for it? You have done very well and we hope next fall to have even a better report from you.

FEEDING CANDY FOR WINTERING.

W. W. JONES.—I send you herewith my report for last season. I commenced with twenty-seven colonies in fair condition. The first part of the season was very good, but dry weather setting in about the middle of June made the latter part exceedingly poor. I obtained 1,100 pounds of extracted honey and increased to fifty colonies. The average price received for the honey was 10c. On Nov. 19th I put all my bees into the bee-house and they are doing well. On Sept. 1 I weighed them all up and found they had sufficient stores, weighed them again on the 19th November and was surprised to find that they were 250 lbs. short. I make candy for them and lay it over the cluster on the frames and they are working nicely on it. I find the C.B.J. of very much value to me and I advise everyone who is interested in bees to subscribe for it. I trust that I may be able to have a better report for you next season.

Caledonia, Jan. 20th, 1888.

We do not see that you have any reason to complain. You doubled the number you had in the spring and you took an average of nearly 50 lbs. per colony. We don't think, with all things considered, that there are many who did better. Your experience as to the amount of stores consumed, while the bees are on their summer stands patiently waiting for winter to set in, should be of considerable benefit to many who never think of weighing up their colonies a short time before putting them into winter quarters, to ascertain their standing. So long as they have sufficient honey for wintering when the honey flow is over they seem to think it is all right. We shall be glad to hear from you, how the colonies which you are feeding on candy came through the winter. The hardest time, however, is yet ahead of you. If you can get them safely through the first few weeks after they are set out you will have reason to be proud of your work, and there is no excuse for their not coming through if you give them the attention we are satisfied you will.

THE SEASON AT MORPETH—HONEY FROM WHITE BEANS.

H. B. PARKER.—I send you my season's report for 1887, its not very good, still the old proverb says its an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody

good. I didn't get much honey, but I got bushels of experience. I think now if I had managed a little differently I could have secured double the amount of honey just as well as not. I commenced the season with ten colonies; increased to twenty-five. The spring commenced very fine. Fruit trees yielded quite well for a few days; the flow was short. By the time white clover came in bloom they had used nearly all their stores in breeding. White clover was almost a failure here. The cold nights and cloudy, wet days seemed to discourage the bees; some days they hardly left their hives at all. The last few days in June seemed a little better. Some colonies stored a few pounds of surplus honey, but none was sealed over before basswood came in bloom. Basswood opened up fine; weather dry and hot, and the flow lasted about eight days. I received from ten colonies and their increase 550 lbs. of extracted honey, mostly basswood. After basswood, some seasons we have quite a flow from white field beans; there are 200 or 300 acres grown here within range of my apiary; it didn't yield much this season. Golden rod yielded very little this year, it being so dry we didn't have any rain here from about the middle of June till the middle of October. I found after the brood hatched out in October that I had to feed from five to fifteen pounds per colony. Well, I fed them all up nicely and have them now all packed in little sheds with front end exposed to the sun, back end and sides nicely packed with chaff. I tried some that way last year, and with me they started breeding earlier than those that were kept from the sun.

Morpeth, Ont., Jan. 10, 1888.

White beans.—This is the first time we have heard of a crop of honey from this source. Have frequently noticed bees working in bean bloom, but have never kept bees where it was grown in sufficient quantities to store honey from. No doubt there are many crops that might be grown, and which would produce considerable honey if we only knew what they were and could induce people to grow them in sufficient quantities to enable the bees to store honey from them. Your bees certainly did very well considering the poor season. No doubt with good management you will have a much larger crop the coming season.

TREE PLANTING AND FENCING.

J. W. WHEALY.—As this is the season for bees to "hibernate," bee-keepers and bee journals may well be excused if they occasionally take up other subjects for discussion. For instance, in the C.B.J. of Jan. 11, you give us an essay on tree-planting. I can agree with the most of this essay, but not all. With regard to fruit tree planting there are two very serious objections. (1st.) The general belief among farmers that fruit-growing will not pay. An orchard takes up land, is difficult to plow, you have to wait a long time for a crop, it may not be the kind of fruit ordered, it takes time to pick the