

more to the extracted article. Although not given to trying every new-fangled device, he is not slow in adopting some, merely because they are new, hence his preference for labor-saving apparatus, such as bee-escapes, etc., including a hive cart *a la* Boardman, with some improvements considered of advantage in his special case. In addition to the above he has been President of two Local Associations for a number of years in succession. Has also been a Director of the Ontario Association for some time past, as well as serving two years as Vice-President, and now occupies the position of President of this Association, having been appointed in January last.

That all should keep bees is not a hobby of his, unless they have some love for the pursuit, as well as adaptability, time and sufficient pluck to stick at it after once commencing. He has suggested that a season spent with a practical apiarist, or attending such a College as the one conducted by Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, a good way of teaching any contemplating a trial. In conclusion, after having served his apprenticeship as a printer in his father's office, he followed the drug business for about ten years, but has for several years past occupied a position in the Civil Service. His family consists of wife, son of fifteen, who by the way is no novice, and is also a great aid in the apiary, although a trifle backward in coming to the front under some circumstances, and a daughter of twelve, who occasionally cages a queen when well paid for it. She thinks, however, her father can roost longer on a bee-hive than any other man under the sun.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### Winter and Spring Management of Bees, and Prevention of Foul Brood.

**I**N the fall with division boards I crowd each colony on six combs of solid sealed stores of the best quality. If the combs in *every colony* are not well sealed when I have the bees crowded on the six combs I feed in the evening until every cell is sealed. When I have to feed, I do it the first week in October. I remove the hive, place a feeder with 10 lbs. of warm feed on the stand, then put the colony on the feeder. The feed being warm, and only five-sixteenths of an inch from the bottom of the frame, it warms up the whole cluster at once. Then the bees will rush into the feeders and take up 10 lbs. on cold nights when they would not look into top feeders. I then pack each colony in a single case with four inches of leaves on each side front and back, and six inches on

top. I make the entrance three-eighths high by three inches long. I see that every colony is real *strong* in bees before I fit them up, and if not I double them up until they are. In warm evenings in spring I take out the division boards and give each colony its full set of combs. The combs that I put in in spring will all have more or less honey in them. I then carefully let every colony alone until the fruit bloom is over unless the weather has been unfavorable during fruit bloom. By crowding my bees on *six solid, sealed combs of the best quality of stores* I can bring every colony into spring all right. But if I were to let my colonies take their chances with their full sets of combs I would meet with more or less losses, because in cold winters the bees would be too much spread out by having their full sets of combs; and if January was very mild, the strong colonies with young queens and empty combs in the centre would start too much brood, which would completely break up the cluster by causing the bees to care for so much brood at a time when they should have been at rest. When the cluster is broken up by caring for so much brood in January, the bees will become very restless, consume larger quantities of their stores, and in spring will dwindle. Between fruit bloom and clover I see that there is plenty of *unsealed* honey in the combs, because brood is never as well fed when *the unsealed stores are used up*. It doesn't matter how much sealed honey colonies have between fruit bloom and clover, as it is the *unsealed* stores that do the business at that time of the year. In favorable weather the bees will gather abundance from fruit bloom and dandelions to feed the brood well, and keep a large quantity of unsealed honey on hand. Then right in the middle of it all, we sometimes get a frost, followed by rainy weather, which cuts off the honey flow so suddenly that the bees have to use up the unsealed stores at once to feed the brood. When the unsealed stores are used up so suddenly by the bees having to feed it to such a large quantity of larvæ, they will not then uncup the sealed stores fast enough to keep pace with the amount of larvæ that needs feeding. Then if the weather keeps backward after that, so that the bees get little or no honey, they will then begin to drag out some of the larvæ, and a little later on we find dead brood which will be starved brood caused by a sudden closing of a honey flow at a time when the bees had a large quantity of brood to feed. And this larvæ that is lost in many localities at such times is the very life blood of the honey business, because that larvæ saved would be the very bees that would gather our honey crops. At such times