

added, as because the busiest time in these are when the bees are also stirring and require the most attention. Poultry-farming lends itself to being worked in conjunction with bee-keeping better than anything, as the matter of attending to the fowls may be got over in the early morning and late in the evening, and odd hours during the day, as opportunity occurs, and if called away suddenly by the bees no great loss occurs. Dairying, the same objections may be urged as for the orchard or farming, but with less reason. The milking may be done early in the morning and towards evening, when the bees do not need so much attention; then, in a season when the bees

are busy, labor may be employed and dispensed with at other times. Flower and vegetable farming may well be added to bees, as if the soil is suitable the work may be done amongst the bees, and so the bee-keeper is always at hand if anything unusual occurs. I do not think anything runs with bees so well as poultry-keeping. As for running the various trades and callings, something is sure to suffer. If you can add more bees to bees, unless your locality is bad, in which case to do so would only be filling the basket with eggs, and so make a greater smash.

Elliott J. Rien.

In Australian Bee-Keeper.

WHEN THE SPRING FEEDING OF BEES IS AN ADVANTAGE

(W. Z. Hutchison, Flint, Mich.)

It is possible to have a good flow of honey, and yet secure no surplus. If the bees are weak in the spring, and the white clover harvest is early and short, it simply puts the colonies in good trim; then, if basswood furnishes no honey, the season is practically a failure, when it need not have been had the bees been strong early in the season. How to have colonies strong in numbers at the opening of the harvest is well worthy of consideration.

The foregoing was the opening paragraph in my article last month. I then said: "Aside from food in abundance, warmth is the one great thing needed to promote safe, early breeding." I then went on to show how to secure this needed warmth by protecting the hive with tarred felt. I will now take up the question of food.

Mr. E. D. Townsend uttered a great truth when he said that the foundation of a honey crop lies in "having a colony

ventory of the stock on hand, and then govern their operations accordingly. With two or three good solid combs of honey back next to the sides of the hives, the bees don't seem to hesitate to go ahead and rear brood. I presume that sealed honey in the hive does not have the stimulating effect of liquid feed given a colony from a feeder; and, early in the season it is just as well not to have this stimulative effect. In this matter of early breeding, it is well to make haste slowly. The hives warmly packed and supplied with abundance of sealed stores, furnish all of the stimulation needed until after fruit bloom is over in this part of the country. If Mr. Townsend uttered a great truth when he said abundance of food previous to the harvest laid the foundation of a honey rich in stores for a period of six weeks previous to the main honey flow." The bees seem to be able to take an in-

crop, then great truth, jority of bees early and

After the or at the many colonies carry them the coming and a great. Most colonies carry them many will be ing bees in ti fed. Shall th fall, or in the apiary, and t though it did ference. If t think it woul feeding, on ac effect. Where ies, and widel impossible to feed in such about a stimu that from a ho may also preve until it is so starve, or slack lack of stores. should favor t in the fall unt least 25 pounds cellar-wintering. certainly carry the beginning o son. There will of stores needed colonies consum in winter than o

In this locality much may be g colonies between opening of the f have reference he or one that can b in two or three d Michigan there is