

and the conveniences at hand, care being always taken to do it in such a way as to make it easily accessible to the bees and to prevent exciting robbers, which in my experience can only be done by keeping it inside the hive. I have tried many of the feeding devices recommended and have come to the conclusion that anything that will secure the above condition answers the purpose very well.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.:—Yes, we practice spring feeding and advise it if done judiciously. Unless it is so done it is better not done at all, except to supply deficient stores and keep the bees from starving. What I mean by judicious feeding is to feed so as not to induce robbing; so as not to expose the bees to premature death by enticing them out in unfavorable weather or inciting them to abnormal activity, thus producing spring dwindling; and so as not to have a hive full of voracious feeders just at the wrong time. If feeding for any purpose, whether to supply deficient stores or stimulate breeding, feed always late in the evening and inside the hive. If you are feeding for the latter purpose, time your feeding so as to have your colonies populous at the period of fruit bloom, or alsiae and white clover bloom, which, in my locality, has been a failure the past two years. As to "how" to feed there are as many plans almost as bee-keepers. For myself, I make all the bottoms of my hives tight at back part, fill in crevices with putty and paint so that the feed cannot run out or soak in. I then pour the feed in the back part of the hive which is slightly tipped back. This, I consider the best and most convenient method of feeding, and is, I believe, Mr. Jones' method.

BY THE EDITOR: We practice Spring feeding and find that it pays well to do so. As the combs are much thicker at the top where the honey is sealed, than they are where the brooding is being carried on, we cut off all the capped honey, cutting the combs down to the same thickness as brood combs, they then can be placed so close together that only the necessary space is between the combs to allow the nursing bees to carry on their work; this stimulates them, and as soon as the effect of this operation is over, feeding sugar begins. I find that a little syrup poured into the back end of the hive, when the bottom board is perfectly tight, stimu-

lates them more than placing it in the combs. It is a great mistake to leave the combs $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more apart in early Spring when breeding is being carried on rapidly, as many more bees are required to perform the same amount of brooding when placed so far apart; and stimulative feeding does not appear to do nearly as much good.

WHICH IS THE MORE PROFITABLE.

QUERY No. 4.—Which do you consider the more profitable, the raising of comb or extracted honey?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.:—Comb honey.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.: Comb, if you can get a No. 1 article, if not extracted.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.: Having all fixtures arranged for it, and experience mainly in that direction, I work for comb honey. Perhaps if I were under full sail, working for extracted, I might consider that more profitable, especially as the present depression in prices, as it looks to me, discriminates in favor of extracted.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTON, IOWA.: This depends altogether on location, duration of honey flow, distance from market, &c., and each bee-keeper has to be a law unto himself. The raising of extracted honey has been the most profitable with me.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.:—As to which is more profitable I do not know from close practical observation. My intention at present is to raise a good supply of both, because I find it easier to furnish a customer with the goods he wants than to convince him by argument that something else suits him better.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.: It is more profitable to raise both in conjunction than either exclusively. This is true for the following reasons: In the first place your local market will call imperatively for both kinds; and in the second place some wayward colonies will not work profitably in sections. They can neither be persuaded, cajoled, nor coerced to do so. Such colonies will, however, as rule, gather honey as rapidly as if you keep the extractor going on their frames. On the contrary other colonies take to the sections as readily as a duck to a pond.

BY THE EDITOR: We have always