

Mr. Armstrong raised both extracted and comb honey; those who thought there was no work in raising comb honey were mistaken. There was a great deal of work in getting good comb honey and a good deal of expense in buying sections, etc. He could make more money out of extracted honey. It was easier work and less expense in getting to market.

Mr. W. Kindree said that in order to get the largest yield he commenced early in the season to feed them and get them in good strong condition for the early honey harvest, and extract as soon as the bees commence to build comb on top of the frames.

Mr. Armstrong thought the best way to secure the largest yield of honey was to tier up as fast as the bees filled the hive; they should have plenty of room to store their honey and keep them working all the time.

Mr. Eden believed in the tiering-up system; the extracting could be done after the honey season was over.

Mr. Smith thought he could get more without tiering up, and Mr. Rose took the same view.

SPRING MANAGEMENT.

Mr. W. Kindree said he took a look at his bees as soon as it was warm, and if they were short of stores he fed them a little every day, and got them as strong as possible for the early harvest.

Mr. Armstrong said he did not touch his bees until April, and if they needed feeding he gave them enough to last until there was natural honey. He did not like to handle his bees in spring unless it was necessary. He left them packed until settled warm weather.

Moved by Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Smith, and resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held at Nelles' Corners, on Monday, 28th day of May, 1888.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

For the Canadian Bee Journal

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

I HAVE been wondering ever since I read that Mr. Cowan and his wife visited the Dadant's at Hamilton, Ill., whether they did or did not pass within a mile of our house. If they travelled from St. Louis to Chicago, by way of the "Buda Branch," they passed within sight of us, and might have seen a flag waving in honor, if we had possessed one and had known when to wave it. Or better still, if I had known when they were to pass, I might have gathered at Vermont, Ill., and shaken them by the hand, and perhaps they might have liked me well enough to invite me to come and visit them when I go to England, and then perhaps they would introduce me to the Queen or to the Princess of Wales, if we happened to meet them on the sidewalk anywhere, and then I should feel perfectly at home and would have something to talk about when I come home. But, alas! I never dreamed that they would pass this way, and now my one chance to know Mr. Cowan and his wife is gone forever. I wanted to see Mr. Cowan about queen bee's legs. I want to know whether in his large microscope the "rudimentary" baskets on the queen's legs show or not.

MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Vermont, Ill.

We think our friend Mr. Cowan did not pass over that line. Believe he went direct from Chicago to Friend Dadant's and returned to Lansing where Mrs. C. awaited his arrival. We are sure he would have been pleased to see you as he was anxious to see as many of our noted bee-keepers (especially ladies) as possible. Any who had the pleasure of a meeting will always remember his gentlemanly demeanor and unassuming manner, while he is probably one of the best informed bee-keepers in the world.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

BEEES WINTERING WELL.

F. W. FULFORD.—As I wrote before when I put my bees in winter quarters I would let you know at times how the bees are wintering. It is now three months since I put my first and second lots in the repository. I was through the repository to-day (24th January) and examined them by looking in at the entrance of hive, found them in good condition, i.e.: quiet and very few bees dead, whereas in former years at this period my bees began to die off at a great loss, devouring their stores up rapidly, and some had their stores wholly consumed. This year my bees are better under the circumstances, derived, I believe, from the manner in which I placed them when I put them away—dry and with plenty of stores. Hope to give you a good record next May. Temperature in repository at present is 42°.

Brockville, Jan. 24th, 1888.

COMBS MELTING DOWN IN THE FALL.

O. FATHERS, JR.—If you will kindly allow me space in your valuable JOURNAL I will endeavor to give my experience in bee-keeping. I began in the spring of 1884 with two colonies in old box hives. These I had transferred to movable frame hives and increased to four, getting about 50 lbs. of section honey. The winter of 1884-5 was a very hard one and I had the misfortune to lose all the bees that I had, but I was not easily discouraged so I purchased another colony during the next summer. This colony I brought through the winter in good shape and in the spring of 1886 I purchased another. These numbered six in the fall, and with eight others which I bought, I put into winter quarters fourteen. In the spring of 1887 I had eleven colonies, some of which were very weak. I increased them to twenty-six (lost one in the fall by the combs melting down) and extracted 850 lbs. of honey, which I think is not at all bad, considering the dry summer which we had. I have now twenty-five colonies in winter quarters and I am wintering them on their summer stands in tenement hives, four colonies under each cover.

South Cayuga, Jan. 20, 1888.

It seems rather unusual that you should lose a colony in the fall through