

tions of the atmosphere, and to exudation of this honey dew. During the coming year if any of you are able to get any specimens send them in and make special note as to the presence or absence of the aphis.

Question—Do you think honey dew is a secretion of the insect?

Professor Shutt—It is possible it may be changed in passing through the bee to some degree. I considered on account of the large percentage of cane sugar it was of vegetable origin.

Mr. Darling—When I was at the Exhibition this year, passing along the walk every second tree was a Norway maple, and they were alive with bees. If I had thought you would have been interested in it I would have acquainted you with the fact.

Professor Shutt—When I tested I found about 60 per cent. of cane sugar, and 16 per cent. of dextrose. So there is something else in it as well, which we haven't got.

If any of you would like to test these samples of honey after the meeting is over they are at your disposal. (Applause.)

Mr. Holtermann—Before you close, with regard to the granulated honey, I would like to make a suggestion, to stir the honey after it begins to granulate instead of stirring it when it is entirely liquid, and see if it will become solid more quickly.

Professor Shutt—We tried that in a sense because we had two samples in agitation. We had bottles with long necks and stoppers, and we have a machine in which these bottles sit, and then there is a handle which turns a crank; consequently these honeys were put in and these were agitated until solidification was noticed, and it began to solidify about as soon as it was in a quiescent condition. It was turned over and over.

Worth makes the man and want of it makes him worthless.

Spring Feeding and Feeders

(By F. P. Adams.)

Early spring feeding to prevent starvation is something that, theoretically at least, should not be necessary, but how few of us there are provident enough to give plenty of stores to all our colonies the previous fall, so that a few, at least, will not need looking after before settled warm weather is here.

Unless full combs of honey have been carried over the winter, for just such, the only way of feeding early that it has been my misfortune to practice is by giving a heavy supply of sugar syrup as soon as the excitement of carrying from the cellar has subsided. A good deal will depend upon luck, pure and simple, if such feeding is successful. Should the weather turn cold, as it is apt to do at this time, before sufficient syrup has been put into the combs, or should the colony use up more syrup for brood-rearing than we anticipate, then our labor will be in vain, but still it is sometimes necessary to take the ready to serve the needy, and kind Providence may favor us with warm winds and genial weather during the operation.

But it does seem extravagant to feed solid combs of honey back to the bees! Great, solid, bulging combs, that are capped clean down to the bottom bars, honey that is thick and rich with the aroma of last year's clover fields! Well, I used to think so until friend McEvoy came along and told me what he thought of bee-keepers too stingy to lay by a little of last year's crop for just this purpose. Possibly in just this connection a little personal experience would not be amiss. A few years ago I succeeded in bringing the bees through the winter with comparatively little loss, but found on taking them

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