

suppose Mr. Hurley does not mean to infer that he waits until there is ABSOLUTELY NO BROOD in the hives, as in our locality some colonies will have SOME brood clear into November. However, the point is this: By waiting till Sept. 20, my object in so doing is precisely the same as in Mr. Hurley's case, as by that time brood-rearing is pretty well over, and the syrup fed goes where I want it—right into the heart of the brood-nest. So you see there is not so much difference, after all, between advice given by Mr. Hurley and methods followed by myself.

At first glance, Mr. Adams' views in favor of feeding at the close of the honey harvest does, I admit, seem diametrically opposed to what Mr. Hurley and myself advocate, but after careful scrutiny the difference is not so apparent.

Mr. McEvoy is very enthusiastic in this matter of early feeding, and Mr. Adams is a thorough disciple of Mr. McEvoy, at least in the matter of feeding bees.

It will also be remembered that Mr. McEvoy is very particular that his bees go into winter quarters on COMBS SEALED CLEAR TO THE BOTTOM, full of either good honey or sugar syrup. Knowing Mr. McEvoy's views along this line, for some time it was a mystery to me how SOLID SEALED COMBS could be obtained by feeding "at the close of the honey-flow." In a personal interview, only a short time ago, Mr. McEvoy explained how he accomplishes this. Like Mr. Adams, at the close of the honey-flow he feeds all the colonies will take,

THEN IN THE FALL, WHEN THE BROOD IS HATCHED OUT, HE PUTS ON THE FEEDERS AGAIN, AND COMPLETES THE JOB. While I can not positively assert that Mr. Adams followed out the latter part of the program, I feel pretty sure that such is the case, judging from the fact he is an advocate of colonies being very heavy for winter.

Again, the matter of locality figures a great deal in feeding, as well as in many other things pertaining to bee-keeping. Mr. McEvoy, who lives in a locality where there is absolutely no bee-forage after the white honey-flow, admitted that the early feeding was not to be thought of in places where there was a buckwheat or other fall flow. If I am correct, there is rarely, if ever, any fall flow in Mr. Adams' locality. In our immediate district, while we rarely obtain much surplus from the buckwheat, yet enough nectar comes in to keep brood-rearing going on at a lively rate well on into September.

The strain or race of bees has also quite a bearing upon the subject at issue, as it is a well established fact that pure Italians, as kept by both Mr. McEvoy and Mr. Adams, are more conservative in the matter of brood-rearing than are Carniolans and their crosses. While I have some pure Italians, the great majority of my bees have Carniolan blood, and the latter ALWAYS breed later in the season than do the Italians.

All things considered, there is not then so great a difference of opinion among the three Canuck under arraignment on the subject

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