

by any close reader of the apicultural press, if we consider the influence being exerted by such able exponents of this system, among whom we might mention Messrs. House, Chambers, Green and Hand of the United States, and Messrs. Miller and Hoshal on this side of the line. Of course, it is well not to forget that this same bunch of bee-keepers would make a success of any kind of a hive, and no doubt, if they wished, they all could put up strong arguments in favor of the deep frame, i. e., for the sake of controversy, but no one for a moment doubts their sincerity when they advocate so strenuously in favor of the hive they have adopted.

At the same time, the divisible brood nest offers advantages over the deep frame, especially for out-yard work, to such an extent that it seems to me the most ardent follower of the latter system will have to admit the plausibility of some of the arguments advanced by their opponents. In thus writing I am not repudiating my oft-expressed opinions in favor of a large hive, for, as Mr. House pointed out at the Brantford convention, the divisible hive can be large or small, just as the operator may desire. No, I am not going to get rid of the hives I have at present, but it is not unlikely that in the near future we may test 20 or 25 hives of the divisible brood-nest style. Whether the Heddon, or a hive similar to the one used by Mr. House, with ordinary hanging frames, will be adopted has not yet been decided upon. However, if we should decide upon the Heddon, it will be made with ten frames instead of eight. Two sections in the brood-nest with this size would make a hive in capacity a trifle larger than the 12-frame Langstroth, assuming, as Mr. Miller says, that two sections of the ordinary Heddon equals the 10-frame Langstroth.

#### Necessity of Early Spring Feeding.

Those who were present at the recent Brantford convention will remember that Mr. House had considerable to say in his address relative to the necessity of early stimulating of the colonies, in order to have them in best condition for the honey-flow. Although he has practised this a great deal in the past, he wished it distinctly understood that his experience was teaching him that it was possible to breed a strain of bees that would reach the desired condition previous to the honey-flow, without the apiarist being forced to go to the trouble of early feeding. It will also be remembered that Mr. House was attributing this desired result by a judicious crossing of the Carniolan and Italian races of bees.

My experience with the Carniolan bees would lead me to think that the more Carniolan blood Mr. House (or any other bee-keeper, for that matter) introduces into his apiaries, the less cause he will have to resort to early spring feeding. While the Carniolans in their purity have their faults, there is one thing more than another which they "shine," it is in the matter of building up rapidly in the spring. In fact, with me they are too prodigal in the matter sometimes, and even if nothing is coming in from the fields, brood-rearing will go on very fast as long as there is a pound of honey in the hive. Notwithstanding all I have heard relative to the good effects of early feeding by way of stimulating breeding, I have no intention of adopting the plan, believing that it often does more harm than good, and to the beginner I would say go slow in the matter, rather giving more time, as suggested by Mr. House, to selecting a strain of bees that will winter good and build up strong for the honey-flow without having to be continually nursed

and coddled during the winter.

#### Prices of Honey.

Editor Root, at the recent convention has been speaking of the price of honey in Great Britain. I have seen that comb honey had advanced to two shillings per pound across the water, and I am sure that Mr. Root is right. I recently think it not possible to get honey from home to here. The editor of the *British Beekeeper* says: "It makes one sick to see the price of the successful market correspondent of this country. A farmer, in a locality of pessimism, has a price very low, and he is sure to go ahead faster than a few years' time. In a change, we shall see a profitable pursuit. Looking over the market, the Irish and British prices are 5d. and 6d. to 7d. for extracted honey, and reasonable to suppose that comb honey is sold at a price that named by me. Incidentally, we are seeing conditions over there that are turning towards extracting Canadian honey, and we have none for export. We will not worry about it."

#### Foul Brood.

It seems strange that some beekeepers opposing foul brood, that fact is the matter. I understand it, that Great Britain had have no foul brood in Ontario and the Union. Just to show the prominent beekeepers, let me quote from the *British Beekeeper* written to the "British Beekeeper" by Mr. W. C. Stone: