

passes the said belt or rope, the said pulley being mounted to turn, and springs engaging the said shafts for holding the same in position until reversed, substantially as shown and described.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MAPLE SUGAR FOR WINTER AND SPRING.

MR. EDITOR,—A respected correspondent asks the following questions, and desires a reply through the columns of the C.B.J.—

1.—What do you think of maple sugar in cakes as a winter food when there is no candy at hand, if put on top of frames, under the quilt?

2.—And of maple sugar as a spring nourishment for early brood rearing?

ANSWER.

1.—If bees were out of stores towards spring and no candy at hand, a cake of maple sugar placed on the cluster would answer nicely.

2.—As to sugar of any kind being a good stimulant or food for brood rearing I have my doubts, as it does not contain sufficient nitrogenous matter. Perhaps it would answer very well if there was plenty of pollen in the hive, but that is not always the case in early spring. It should, if used at all, be melted and fed in the form of a syrup. I would greatly prefer honey made rather thin, and fed in small quantities daily, for stimulating feeding in the spring; and buckwheat honey is just as good as any for that purpose.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford, Que., March, '93.

Profits in Bee Culture.

That bee-keeping will compare favorably with any other pursuit in life, is undoubtedly true, and the reason why so many fail in it is that they do not properly attend to it. Men will give their horses and cattle the best of care, but when it comes to the bees, they let them take care of themselves, with the exception of hiving swarms and putting on and taking off boxes. In this way there is no profit, and little, if any, pleasure in apiculture. What would they expect from their cows if treated in that way?

The keeping of cows means milking twice a day for at least two hundred and ten days out of the year, and feeding them three times a day for one hundred and

eighty days, saying nothing about cleaning stables and other work necessary to carry on a dairy. When men are willing to thus care for bees, they will find they will give as much profit as can be obtained from cows, or any other branch of rural industry, and in this profit comes very largely the pleasure side of the question.

Bee-keeping means work, with enthusiasm enough put into it to make this work real fun; a place for everything, and everything in its place, and to know how to do things just at the right time and in the right place, if we would make it both pleasurable and profitable.

We also want the best bees, the best hives, and all modern appliances, just as our enterprising dairyman would have the best breed of cows and the best utensils to care for the milk. Also a man must have liking for the business. No man will ever make bee keeping profitable who prefers to lounge around a country tavern or store instead of working in the apiary. In fact, a person will not succeed in any business unless he has enough love for his calling in life so he will be diligent and faithful thereto. "Sceat thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings," was what King Solomon told his son, and the saying is as true to-day as it ever was.

To be successful in any business, a man must "grow up" into it by years of patient toil and study, till he becomes master of that business, when in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred he will succeed. It is this getting crazy over a business which looks to be a good thing, but with which we are not acquainted, and investing all we have in it, expecting to make a fortune, which ruins so many and gives no pleasure as a result.

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