

given, is of value only to the beekeepers whose surroundings and situations are practically the same. The novice, then, when he reads an article must first ascertain whether or not he is like circumstanced to the writer; if he is not it will be folly for him to practise his methods.—W. H. POND, No. Attleboro, Mass.

As a people we read too much, digest too little. But do not let us fall into the danger of reading too little,—that is even worse. Let the beginner then really desire to learn, and the writer, when he writes, put himself in the place of the reader.—F. R. HOLTERMANN, Bradford, Ont.

Because he does not understand it, or perhaps I should say because he does not know how to apply it, the novice is apt to overlook many little things which he thinks unimportant, but which may be the very heart of his difficulty. Many a novice puts a super on a hive with a mere handful of bees, and blames the instructions he reads for the failure to find the super full of comb honey; and if you point out the difficulty he will likely insist that the hive is crammed with bees because he sees them spread out over the tops of the frames when he removes the cover. It is want of experience.—R. L. TAYLOR, Lipscomb, Mich.

I don't think it does so very much; but as far as it does, it is because it is not an easy thing to be understood fully by those who have no knowledge of the subject.—C. C. MILLER.

The modern method of bee culture is a thing as new to the novice, as the A.B.C. in letters are to the pupil when he first enters school, and he must learn it a little at a time. He cannot grasp it all at once. For example, tell a novice how to remove frames and cut out queen cells; if he does not know what a frame is, and what a queen cell is, your words are to him unintelligible, "useless." All learning is progressive.—G. W. DEMAREE, Christiansburg, Ky.

Because the editors of bee papers, either do not care about or do not recognize the difference between dollar-and-cent and literary honey producers. A theoretical beekeeper can often write better than a practical one, who is successful, but his writings are of no aid to the novice who desires to make money out of bees, rather than revel in the mazy field of literature.—JAS. HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.

QUESTION

2.—Why is it that men like E. R. France aver that they can reduce swarming to a minimum and obtain large crops of honey by caging or removing the queen for a time during the honey flow? Whilst, if this plan was tried on by a novice, nine times out of ten he would not only have no swarms, but also a lot of sulky bees that would do nothing for him or themselves either, and would ball their queen when returned or when let loose if she had been caged on top of the frames.

ANSWERS.

I have had good success in crossing queens when done at the right time (commencement of the honey flow), and don't see why you cannot.—DOOLITTLE.

I do not practise it; so will pass it and take No. 3.—CURTIS.

I don't know; I don't do things that way. I study to simplify the labor in my apiary.—GATES.

Mr. France will have to answer this question. For myself I have found results the same as the novice does when working on that line.—POND.

I believe in sulky men, women, and children, but have little faith in sulky bees. I can prevent swarming by removing at proper time, shade and ventilation; but I would not be bothered with caging queens. I know nothing about it personally.—HOLTERMANN.

France avers it because he can do it—the novice fails because he fails to consider all the circumstances. He may try it for instance when no great amount of nectar is to be had, though he thinks there is, or he