

dred colonies in an hour, and perhaps less time. All I have to do is to pull out a little cork and pour the feed right in. I also have a small glass in the feeder, so as to see when it is full. By this feeder I can have my bees all packed snug and tight, yet I can feed without disturbing them but very little and not let even a cubic inch of warm air out of the hive—a very essential thing in the spring, to hold all the heat possible. With this feeder I can feed a colony of two or three frames as well as a full colony. The porch I shall fill with a cushion. If possible, I will attend the Brantford meeting in January and bring a complete hive such as I am putting up, just to see what others think of it.

If you have any suggestions concerning one taking up bee-keeping as a business, I would very much like to see some such advice in your journal. The bee-keepers in this part seem to be dead, or else they think they know it all, for they will not turn out to our meetings. I have no doubt but what Norfolk County has two or three hundred what is called bee-keepers, and we ought to have a very large association, but at our last meeting it was only the faithful few who attended. Nevertheless, the faithful few, with Mr. Holtermann's assistance, have at last realized quite a change in our county in regard to foul brood. We were literally rotten with it, but now a brighter day has dawned, thanks to Mr. Holtermann.—LEE BEAUPRE.

[We will be very glad to meet friend Beaupre in January, and

inspect his hive. He seems to be going into the bee business in earnest, and is adopting very scientific methods. Thoroughness and a determination to succeed are the chief requisites, and neither of these seem to be lacking with Mr. Beaupre. His method of packing and feeding appears to us commendable. We would suggest, however, that in making his cases, he make them deep enough to take a super on top of the hive, under the cover of the packing case. This is a great advantage in the wet, cold weather of April and May, while at the same time, if the hive is a strong one, surplus honey from fruit bloom may be stored above, and not crowd the brood nest too much. And further, if it is desired, he may give his queen the freedom of the super, when his bees will boom in a most astonishing manner. Just before the clover flow, these supers may be used as increase; or by putting the queen below, let the super be filled as the bees hatch out. In wintering out-doors one has the advantage of giving the bees protection up to the first of June. If this be done, there will be no spring dwindling.—ED.]

IT IS ECONOMY TO USE HONEY—Indeed in many cases it may be a matter of real economy to lessen the butter bill by letting honey in part take its place. A pound of honey will go about as far as a pound of butter; and if both articles be of the best quality the honey will cost less of the two, often a prime article of extracted honey (equal to comb honey in every respect except appearance) can be obtained for about half the price of butter. Butter is at its best only when "fresh" while honey, properly kept, remains indefinitely good—no need to hurry it out of the way for fear it may become rancid.

Letter

Mr. Editor
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