

neglected. Some men are so constituted that they cannot employ help to advantage. They have done all of their work so long that they feel no one else can do it properly. It would put them all in fidgets to see some one else cleaning their sections, or uncapping combs for the extractor. Other men have learned that it is much more profitable for them to oversee and plan the work, leaving the carrying out of the details to competent help. You know yourself, or ought to, so choose the course to which you are adapted, but don't keep on conducting your business in such a manner that you are compelled to neglect it. Be thorough, up-to-date, progressive and energetic, but don't lose half your profits as the result of little neglects.

Mr. A. E. Hoshal not being present the President called upon Mr. J. B. Hall to open the discussion on Mr. Hutchison's paper.

Mr. Hall: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, these little neglects have covered a lot of ground and I must speak in praise of the address read by our friend Hutchison. I find as a specialist that my business with the exception of selling honey is all made up of little things. The man or woman who can't attend to little things has no business to keep bees. A man may be able to equip and run a railway and yet may not be able to run an apiary because he cannot attend to the "little things" he must have "large things" to attend to. I believe that the cause of my success as an apiarist is that I can attend to a thousand little things, this of course is not saying that I cannot attend to some large things also, but I can attend to a thousand little things and attend to them properly, this, the phrenologist says in my forte. He says "You can attend to a thousand things and do

them right, but you cannot boss a lot of men. A man who employed you would give you half his income rather than let you go simply because you attend to the little things and do them properly. I have often had young men with me to learn bee-keeping and some of them could not do the little things, they wanted to do a lot at once; they wanted to do a big day's work and rejoice at the end of it no matter how it was done; they could not watch for the little things; they could not cut the grass, they could not tell me which of the stocks of bees in the yard wanted a super, or which was likely to swarm next day except they open it. There are a lot of little things like this overlooked and I think it happens through want of observation. Bee-keeping, except in selling the stock, is all made up of little things.

As far as spring feeding is concerned, I am a lazy man and I have found it is better to give the spring feed in the month of September previous; and as I have advocated in the past, never open your colonies until the fruit blossoms unless there is something wrong with them. If you want to know their strength and cannot tell by the noise they make tip up your hive and look underneath do not break your quilts. This may make the difference of a crop of honey or no honey. You open them in the spring to see if they are queenless, what good can you do then if they are queenless? Let them be.

As to locality, Mr. Hutchison is right. I think we do not as bee keepers, study our locality enough. I was reckoning up the other evening with my good lady how many meetings we could remember that had started to keep bees in the town of Woodstock and had totally failed and were counted thirty-four, some of them with two-hundred stocks of bees

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