

this, practically no surplus stores are obtained, but we believe from the way in which they work upon it, they get what we will term a "living." This permits the continued and uninterrupted rearing of brood, and keeps the bees well supplied until our buckwheat flow opens. All the colonies that are then in good shape generally secure at least a super full of buckwheat honey. This brings us up to the first of September. Brood rearing is all this time continuing with full force. We generally leave the buckwheat supers on until about the middle of September. This is to let the honey ripen well, and further because we are in no hurry to take the buckwheat honey off, until we are prepared to make preparations of wintering. When we examine our hives about the middle of September we find the brood chamber well stocked with brood. Mr. Adams says if fed early, they can store a surprising lot of honey in the brood chamber. True—but they cannot store it where there is brood. That is equally true. We find in our particular locality that brood rearing will continue up to October the first. In fact we have seen unhatched brood as late as October 15th. Now, it has happened when we have had lots of buckwheat honey—combs well filled and well sealed, we have given the bees these full combs to winter upon instead of feeding syrup. Therefore we do not want to lift our brood combs out of the brood chamber until all the brood has hatched. About the 15th of October we take these brood combs out and put in the well-

filled buckwheat combs. If, instead of this, we decide to feed syrup, we leave the brood combs where they are, and any time between the first and fifteenth of Oct. we feed. A Miller feeder is placed on top of the hive and is filled with warm syrup in the evening. The heat of the syrup arouses the bees by raising the temperature, and during the night and early hours of next morning the bees take it all down, and fill it in just where they are most likely to cluster during the winter on the combs, the outside combs, of course, being fairly well filled with sealed honey. This has given the writer entire satisfaction and justifies, in our opinion, late feeding, in our particular case at all events. We can quite understand that where the late fall flow that we possess does not exist, brood rearing will diminish much sooner, and that therefore earlier feeding would be quiet the proper thing to avoid the storing of honey dew. But even where early feeding is resorted to in circumstances of this kind, we still think it should be followed up with later feeding to secure the filling of that part of the brood comb last hatched out. Now, friend York, are we wrong? If so, we will be pleased to be put right by no less an authority than yourself.

Bee-keeping is a profession that cannot be carried on by any rule of thumb methods. It requires the exercise of the highest intelligence coupled with great discretion. This is a lesson the beginner must learn. We have learned it ourselves at considerable cost. It is the function and

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