

Prof. Cook's cool facts, and Mr. Pringle's sarcasm.

The Dominion exhibition is held in our metropolitan city, Halifax, this year, and no doubt we will have the pleasure of meeting you there. Come on, Mr. Editor, and plan it so that you can make your return trip through our beautiful valley via St. John, home. And come prepared to stay over a day or two with us, too.

H. H. ROACH,
Acadian Apiary.

Clarence, Ames Co., Nova Scotia, April 7, 1888.

We are glad to hear from you away down in Nova Scotia, and to know that the BEE JOURNAL interests you down there so much. Such letters as yours add to the interesting matter in the JOURNAL, and we know our readers in Western Canada are pleased to hear from you too. The N.A.B.K.A. would gladly greet you as a visitor, if you could find time to attend any of their annual conventions. You wouldn't find a more whole-souled lot of fellows in the world than gather together at these conventions. It leaves a pleasant spot in your remembrance for months. Not only is it a pleasure, but a most profitable time is always had.

You are right when you say that everybody has failings of their own, and we have to learn the great lesson of charity in order to overlook many of the sentences which are written while the writer is in a "sour" or a belligerent mood. Many times things are written which, when the writers see them in print, they would give anything to recall. The writer oftentimes cuts out objectionable paragraphs or words, but even then lots of things will slip in which are not Christian-like. What we like to do is to cut out all *personal* references, and this is very hard to do at times without cutting the article in two where the indignant man cut off the tail of the dog, close behind its ears.

From the Bee-keeper's Review.

Securing Workers for the Harvest.

"GO to the ant thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise." It is evident that Solomon had not given much attention to the methods of modern bee-keeping, or this little kernel of wisdom would have been rendered: "Go to the bee thou short-sighted bee-keeper, consider her ways, and let your

methods of management be in accordance with her wise instinct."

If I were to mark out methods for the most successful spring management, I would advise beginning the previous season, soon after the close of the honey harvest, to make preparation.

The stores that are gathered during the summer, prepared with such precision, sealed and protected with so much care and in so perfect a manner, are for the development of workers for the coming harvest and not for the use of the bees that gather and prepare it. Is it not the part of wisdom, to be instructed by these suggestions, and lend our assistance to these our friends, in making their preparations in their own time and way?

The measure of our success, in fact, something of the methods to be employed in spring management must depend very much upon the condition in which the bees come through the winter. If the winter leaves them in good condition, with abundant stores and a young prolific queen, we need have no fears for their future prosperity. The workers for the coming harvest will be abundant and on time, and much fussing, doctoring and vexation of spirit be avoided. Some of the best and strongest colonies I have ever seen at the beginning of the honey harvest have been the result of the let-alone management.

It is useless to think of building up colonies in the spring and expect them to be strong and overflowing with bees at the harvest, without abundant stores. These may be supplied in the natural way in stores prepared by the bees, in quantity sufficient for the season, or we may pinch the bees through the winter on just enough to escape starvation and then supply them artificially with food from day to day to build them up. The latter plan I think is, at best, but short-sighted economy. It is a fact that could not well escape the notice of any observing bee-keeper that those colonies having abundance of natural stores are the most quiet, and wasteless of their vitality in useless activity in frequent flight, than colonies stinted in stores.

If there is a particularly active colony in the apiary, you will almost invariably discover it short of stores.

The methods that commend themselves to us as the most favorable are such as will preserve the vitality and prolong the lives of our honey gatherers, and at the same time secure a moderate and uniform development of brood, rather than such as will excite and stimulate to rapid brood-rearing, to be again wasted in useless activity.

I think it is an open question among our best apiarists as to the best time to set bees out of