

it once commences to boil as by stirring it you cause it to grain which spoils it for sale. But this graining is just what we want for the bees as it takes away all the stickiness from the candy and leaves it in the best possible shape for the bees to eat. Now what I want to caution you about very strongly, is in making the candy, be sure and don't let it burn. If it does burn don't give it to the bees as it will be sure death to them, you had better give it to the children for taffy, and try again, you can tell when it is burnt by the brown appearance. But I forgot to tell you how you can tell when it is cooked enough, well, just drop a little into some cold water and if it is brittle and will snap in pieces when you take it out, it is done enough. You then pour it out into some plates that have been previously greased to keep it from sticking, and after it is cold run the blade of a table knife under it and it will slip out of the plate in a nice cake ready for the bees. When you are going to take it out of the plates you had better have the children off to school or else there will not be so much for the bees.

Stratford, Ont.

It is said that on Lord Holmes' estate in the county of Berwickshire, England, is a tulip tree that is known to have been planted over 2000 years ago.

Heddon on Doolittle.

REV. WM. F. CLARKE.

I regret to see in the Jan number of the Practical Bee-Keeper, an extremely fierce and vindictive attack on Mr. Doolittle from the pen of Mr. Heddon. So fierce and vindictive is the article, that I had to read it two or three times before I could really bring myself to believe it was authentic. The article sets out with a very contemptuous

allusion to Mr. D. as "the master of 60 colonies of bees on an average." Now I do not believe the number of hives a man owns is to be taken as the gauge of his ability as a bee-keeper. This rule would operate most unjustly if applied to the father of modern bee-keeping Rev. L. L. Langstroth, who, I suppose, never owned more than a dozen or at most a score of colonies at one time in the whole course of his life. Mr. Doolittle believes he can obtain better results from comparatively few hives thoroughly looked after, than from a large number not so well cared for. Mr. Heddon, on the other hand, is always trying to find methods of lessening work and saving time in managing bees. Mr. Doolittle makes a good livelihood out of his "60 colonies of bees on an average," and Mr. Heddon has no right to speak slightly of him because he chooses to keep only such a number as he thinks he can make the most profitable.

The most objectionable part of the article is as follows:—

"Mr. Doolittle is nearly always wrong, and in all sincerity we ask if anyone who is a strict adherent to Mr. Doolittle's methods and chosen implements and fixtures, ever did succeed? We are sure we could not succeed with their use neither do we know of any one who ever did. They succeed best on paper. Some one may say, "Isn't this statement a little harsh?" Never mind; ask first if it isn't true, and if not we will attend to the harsh part after it is settled." Now, I do not hesitate to say right here, under my own name, that this is more than a little harsh, and, what is worse, it is untrue. Moreover, I protest in the name of decency, justice and courtesy against this style of writing. I am and always have been in favor of free outspoken criticism, but this is not criticism. His bitterness, spleen, and bad temper. It is well