

Allen and honey
(tubs) is the very
good-rearing.

Our Province would
to each person in
the case, I am afraid
get any at all, es-
pecially families like
us, and I am not
sure would supply
500 pounds
to our demands. If
on the table, some
for it. I, for my
part in tea or coffee.

See articles by Mr.
on sainfoin clover,
admitted to make a few
my native country
extensively. I ex-
plain in a small way a
got my seed from
some alfalfa and
mostly heavy clay,
alfalfa and sainfoin
on stony subsoil,
mixed light clay, with
soil. Now all went
plants looking splen-

It passed through
and started nicely in
season had the appear-
ance possessed in the
in soils. It stopped
and got some nice flow-
ers at the edge ad-
joining a row of pretty
for about four years.
never came into
by-and-by died out.
It poor and had been

In the old country
on a hillside, the upper
lower part a far better
a small boy it was

The whole field
in two or three years
it was good, and for
its growth remained
from two to three feet

high—with beautiful heads, and this on
a stony, gravelly subsoil. Covering a
field with marl often gave good results.
It seems soil containing quite a lot of
lime is also necessary, and near our
home in Germany there was a district of
such soil, containing many limestones,
and I don't think that anywhere else
could nicer sainfoin fields be seen. Al-
falfa or any other kind of clover did just
as well. Now, I don't want to discour-
age any one, but you need the proper
soil for it.

ONTARIO PREFERABLE TO SOUTH- ERN CALIFORNIA.

Indexed

W. J. Brown.

In fulfilment of my promise in last
issue I beg to state why I consider bee-
keeping is preferable in Ontario, Canada,
to Southern California.

1st. I have been in nearly every city,
town and hamlet in Ontario from Point
Fortune to Windsor and from the appear-
ance of the country and a perfect knowl-
edge of its climate, I am satisfied that
a fair crop of honey can be had nine
years out of ten; whereas, from what I
have learned from reading leading bee
journals and actual experience I conclude
that you cannot rely on more than two
good crops in every ten years, with a
possible chance of getting a small crop
every two or three years, in the fair
and sunny south land.

One bee-keeper in Rialto told me he
was obliged to feed his bees for three
years in order to keep them from starv-
ing, and that right in the heart of the
great orange groves.

2nd. Because prices are always higher
in Ontario for the products of the apiary
than in Southern California; a much
better home market and the demand al-
ways on the increase

3rd. Because we have less trouble
with the bee moth in Ontario than in
California, and also less trouble with
foul brood.

4th. My experience in handling bees
more or less for the past thirty-five
years is far from being in accord with
Mr. H. G. Acklin of Glendora, (page 5,
Gleanings), as to the gentleness of bees
in Southern California. This was one of
the worst features of my experience with
those pretty little yellow imps (not im-
ported as you put in my last article).

[If the word was not "imported," it
is because we did not know what it was.
That is what it looked like, at all
events.—Ed.]

5th. I also claim that our clover honey
is second to none, let it come from where
it may, and this is the chief source of
Ontario honey. No doubt you will be
told by some that alfalfa honey is just as
good. Be that as it may, there is pre-
cious little alfalfa harvested in Southern
California, for the reason that those who
sow alfalfa do so for hay, and conse-
quently cut it just when it is nicely in
bloom, before the bees have a chance to
work on it. In Ontario the bees have
two or three weeks to work upon it be-
fore it is cut for hay. Then there is
sometimes a second crop, which is not
at all times cut, but left on the field to
serve as a fertilizer for the land.

LOSS BY POISON.

Last year I had a great loss of my bees
by poison.

Will you be kind enough to tell me
the best and the safest way of making
the most swarms. I want bees not
honey.

Please make it plain so I shall under-
stand it and you will greatly oblige.

W. M. SPURR.

Madoc, January 13th, 1911.

[Get your colonies good and strong by
the time the clover flow opens up. Then
break them up into about three frame
nuclei, having first procured queens or
queen cells for each nuclei. You will
have good strong colonies for the fall,
and a little honey too.—Ed.]

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