bable on account of the great difference, as shown in the table, between the amount consumed by colony No. 1 and that consumed by each of the other two. But in the case of No. 1, if we allow the utmost that can be claimed, that it gathered no honey from the fields at all, we are still confronted by the fact that in addition to large quantities of pollen it consumed during this period of activity, as feed for brood and bees, and for maintaining the proper temperature, and also for the production of the wax necessary for working out, and capping combs from full sheets of foundation contained in sections filling two section cases, 84 pounds of well-ripened syrup being at the rate of upwards of 2½ pounds per day.

This would seem to have some bearing upon the questions sometimes raised as to how much honey a fair colony requires for its own purposes in the course of a year. My space will not allow me to inquire into the question now, but I wish in a word to direct attention to that other question which is sometimes given in response to this one, viz: Of what use is a knowledge of how much a colony uses in a year? They must have it anyway. Let us study something practical. At first glance, this sort of argument seems in a way conclusive, but when we consider that the large consumption referred to must have been largely for the rearing of brood and the production of wax, and that it is the instinct of the bee to rear nearly twice as much brood during the last half of June, and the first half of July when the most valuable honey is gathered, as during August and September, and that during that time, June and July, if the honey is good, twice as much wax in some shape is required, and the feeding of the brood requires not only the time of the nurse bees, to prepare the food, but also the time of the field bees to gather the necessary pollen, of which large quantities are used, and when we further remember that the rearing of the brood can be curtailed at pleasure, and that wax can be to a considerable extent supplied the bees in an acceptable shape it becomes an intensely practical matter to know, not only how much the bees consume, but also for what purposes they consume it. Then what an advantage it would be to have the consumption so itemized that it might be seen how much went for each purpose, so as to make a solid foundation for a calculation to determine whether it is more profitable to produce honey or brood and wax. It may be that those who advocate extreme contraction of the brood chamber during white clover and linden time, or the caging of the queen, and the supplying of wax in the shape of comb foundation to the greatest possible extent in the absence of comb, are right.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer, Mich., Jan. 13th, 1896.

TABLE.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.		
51. 8.	57. 8.	55.	Weight of brood chamber August 10th.
73. 12.	83. 4.	84.	Weight of brood chamber September.
67. 12.	67. 12.	74.	Weight of brood chamber November 26th.
213. 4.	197. 8.	127. 8.	Weight of sugar fed.
122. 4.	78. 12.	73.	Weight of sugar in syrup fed.
46. 7.	41. 6.	24. 5.	Weight of sections at end of experiment.
22.	25. 12.	29.	Gain in weight of brood chamber.
lbs. oz.			
53. 13.	11. 10.	19. 11.	Amount consumed if syrup from 1 lb. sugar were evaporated to 1 lb.
lbs.			
84.	31.	38.	Amount consumed if syrup from 1 lb. sugar were evaporated to 1 ¼ lbs.

Disregarding fractions.

A Bull's Eye.

When you're firing at the target
In the advertising field,
You can ring the bell unceasing
And your trade a profit yield.

If you use the best of powder,
In the shape of printing ink,
And will aim your business bullets
So they'll make the public think.