

too late for the honey harvest and too early for wintering, I am never fearful about having too many bees hatched before the honey flow begins and therefore try to encourage it in every way I can. The earlier I can remove the bees from the cellar the sooner brood rearing begins, so I intend this year at least to do this about the first fine day between the 5th and 10th of April or possibly before if any prospects of early spring, and then put them back again for say two weeks or so. Brood rearing will then have begun and in some instances young bees either hatching or soon to hatch when placed on their summer stands. The weather then will be settled and very little loss from any being chilled in flight. I am convinced that we can make no mistake in this, and if one has only a few colonies I believe it would pay to put them back more than once. I have had this conviction for sometime, but different things have hindered me from always putting it in practice, or, I have not dared to undertake it because of the work involved. It is true it is not necessary, but where one desires to make the most of his bees and to have them ready for fruit bloom and white clover, then it will surely pay. There is one of the advantages of cellar wintering. How I have frequently wished that there was some way of keeping bees in their hives on unfavorable days for flight, but with those wintered outside it cannot be done. Not so with those wintered in the cellar, which can be kept in their hives by having them in the cellar. After giving them a cleansing flight, they can be fed sugar syrup to advance while in the cellar. In the early days of my bee-keeping I had some of the hives and as I thought that they would easily freeze, I returned them to the cellar on the return of

cold weather, and as I was doubtful about the quantity of honey they had I took the precaution to feed them. It is unnecessary to say there was no spring dwindling there. As to the time of day best for taking out and other things pertaining to it I will reserve for the next issue of this journal.

Honey Fruit Cake.

Four eggs, five cups of flour, two cups of honey, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a slow oven.

A Business Change.

On the 10th inst., the Breeders' Advocate, a Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock paper published at Petrolea, Ont., purchased the Canadian Poultry Directory, a similar publication, of Woodstock, Ont. The two papers will be amalgamated under the heading of The Breeders' Advocate and published at Petrolea. This will add nearly 1,000 to The Advocate's circulation, and will materially benefit those interested in the fancy. Sample copies mailed for the asking.

There are now in the United States at least ten different kinds of agencies for the benefit of the American farmer and the Department of Agriculture alone has over two thousand persons engaged in scientific investigations looking towards improvement in the quality and quantity of farm produce. This great educational work is reviewed for The Youth's Companion by the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture—one of the many important announcements for the 1903 volume of that paper.