

12-frame Langstroth hive. He believes that the large brood chamber helps to keep down swarming, whilst for winter he is able to contract, so giving better protection. The weight may be an objection, but he would rather lift a 12-frame Langstroth than be bothered with so many small ones. He advised a protection of evergreens about the yard, and expressed some rather radical ideas about feeding. His apples keep him busy during the early part of the fall, when most men are doing their feeding, and he often has to feed when it is very cold, even as late as December. This he does successfully by giving the syrup from below. He was not sure whether it was best to have this capped or not; at any rate, he never found his all capped. The syrup never granulated, but he always used a little honey along with the sugar. Speaking of winter packing cases, Mr. Clark uses mostly single boxes, and finds them very satisfactory. However, as Mr. Anguish pointed out, the question was what to recommend to the beginner, and he strongly advised the four-hive case as being much the most convenient.

Now about the chickens, in which it was evident Mr. Clark was more interested than in the bees. Of course, the big money is made from the fancy stock, but this means exhibiting, and it takes years to work up a trade. But here are a few pointers for the production of eggs and table fowl, in which most of us are more or less interested. The only way to raise chickens successfully is to follow the colony house plan. These can be made at a small cost from two piano boxes. Self-feeding hoppers are used, being filled once a week. This is a better system than feeding by hand, as then the chicks can get food when they need it. A coal oil barrel with a tap in it supplies the water. This is placed on runners, and can be taken to the pump to be filled as needed.

Experiments go to show that it does not cost as much to produce a pound of chicken as a pound of beef or pork, yet the price is considerably higher, hence there is money in the production of table fowl. The article should be finished before putting on the market, crate-fattened fowl being several cents per pound higher than birds just allowed to run. When first shut up, starve for 48 hours; then feed sparingly at first, gradually increasing the

amount. A mixture of one-third low-grade flour, one-third shorts and one-third cornmeal makes a good fattening ration, this to be mixed with some sour milk so that it will pour. It takes three or four weeks to fatten.

For the production of winter eggs, the hens will do better if kept cold. They require plenty of fresh air, exercise and green food—roots or alfalfa hay supply the latter best. Buttermilk or skim milk is excellent, and if either is not available, some animal food is needed.

At the end of the discussion on Mr. Clark's talk, the pertinent questions were asked: "Why go into so many branches? Would you not get as much, or more, profit from the same amount of attention devoted to any one line?" Some of the ideas on this I will give you next month.

Mr. Hershisier then spoke on "The Building Up of Bees for the Honey Flow." The only way to build them up is to build them up." Then he proceeded to explain what he did. "I have my yards scattered to avoid the possibility of failure, and so am not able to give them much attention. I give plenty of stores in the fall, and then follow a plan of letting them alone. Early manipulation results in loss of queens. I do not believe in equalizing stores. Weak colonies often have a good queen, so I take the eggs and young larvae from them, thus inducing the queen to lay more eggs, and give them to the stronger ones to rear. The weak colonies are sometimes helped by a card of hatching brood. By giving plenty of room, I have very little trouble with swarming, and am able to run four yards myself."

"Do you stimulate between fruit bloom and clover?"

"No, but I think it might be profitable to do so, if possible, but never before fruit-bloom. It is a good idea to uncup the sealed honey."

Mr. McEwen summed up his system of getting the bees in good shape for the honey-flow thus:

"Good queens, abundance of stores, good packing and a right good letting alone until apple-bloom. If there is a good flow of early honey, there is no need of feeding. If the stores are low I use little tin feeders in front of the hive; if the colony is short of stores I mark it, and feed it extra. When clipping queens, I uncup surplus sealed

honey. Last year had 26,000 pounds

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Mr. Hershisier—

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