

The easiest manner of carrying these mating boxes about the apiary is to run the arm through as many as I have queen cells for. Carried thus, they are never in the way and they cannot get lost in the grass.

Instead of using ripe cells, virgins may be run into the box without introduction.

I have devised a second form of box (See Fig. 2), which I intend to try this coming season. It is made from queen excluding metal instead of from plain tin or zinc, and the row of slots will permit of the passage of worker bees in and out of the box. Thus it will probably not be necessary to shake young bees into it when forming the nucleus. If this plan is successful, it will furnish an easy means of replacing an old failing queen, seeing that the young queen will be already introduced. I would suggest that C. B. J. readers give this a trial and report results to the Editor. If any of the foregoing requires any further elucidation, I shall be glad to reply to enquiries in the C.B.J.

#### NOTES ON SPRING FEEDING, HONEY CONSUMPTION AND SAINFOIN

*Indexed*

(By Jacob Haberer)

I read with great interest the article of Homer Burke's in C.B.J. in reference in his opinion of brood-rearing on sugar syrup or honey in early spring (page 369). I would like to make the remark that he is in perfect agreement with German bee-keepers. Again and again I notice in German journals that for successful brood-rearing in early spring they do not believe in sugar syrup, and yet have at the same time, the most perfect confidence in sugar syrup for wintering. They require enough syrup to last them through the greater part of the winter—about 10-15 lbs.—and by the time brood-rearing commences they feed on honey again. Should early stimulation be necessary, they claim that "stampfhonig"

(combs containing pollen and honey smashed and pressed in tubs) is the very best thing for good brood-rearing.

The honey crop in our Province would not give one pound to each person in Canada. This being the case, I am afraid a great many won't get any at all, especially if there are many families like ours. We are ten of us, and I am not sure whether 400 pounds would supply our table for the 365 days; 500 pounds would come nearer to our demands. If ever the honey is not on the table, some one is certain to ask for it. I, for my part, use it constantly in tea or coffee.

Having noticed the articles by Mr. Fixter and Mr. Byr on sainfoin clover, I may perhaps be permitted to make a few remarks thereon. In my native country sainfoin was raised extensively. I experimented with it in a small way a few years ago. I got my seed from Guelph, together with some alfalfa and burnit. Our soil is mostly heavy clay, but knowing that alfalfa and sainfoin need a loose, gravelly or stony subsoil, I selected a well-drained light clay, with a little gravelly subsoil. Now all went on well, my sainfoin plants looking splendid the first year. It passed through the winter safely and started nicely in spring again, but soon had the appearance that it so often possessed in the old country on certain soils. It stopped growing, but still we got some nice flowering plants, and right at the edge adjoining cultivated soil a row of pretty fair plants did well for about four years. The rest, however, never came into bloom again, and by-and-by died out. This ground was not poor and had been used for vegetables. In the old country we had a field on a hillside, the upper part gravelly, the lower part a far better soil. When I was a small boy it was sown with sainfoin. The whole field started finely, but in two or three years the higher part only was good, and for ten or twelve years its growth remained as fine as ever—from two to three feet

high—with beautiful a stony, gravelly field with marl on It seems soil containing lime is also necessary home in Germany though such soil, containing and I don't think could be nicer sainfoin falfa or any other kind as well. Now I don't age any one, but you soil for it.

#### ONTARIO PREFERRED ERN CAL

*Indexed*

W. J. B

In fulfilment of an issue I beg to state keeping is preferable to Southern California 1st. I have been in town and hamlet in Fortune to Windsor and anance of the country and ledge of its climate, I a fair crop of honey years out of ten; who have learned from re journals and actual exp that you cannot rely good crops in every t possible chance of getting every two or three y and sunny south land.

One bee-keeper in R was obliged to feed h years in order to keep ing, and that right in great orange groves.

2nd. Because prices in Ontario for the product than in Southern California better home market and ways on the increase

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