

will be useless to urge you, Friend Jones, to come prepared to give us the benefit of your large experience, for you are always prepared to impart any information at our meetings that will do good.

Fraternally yours,
H. D. CUTTING.

Clinton, Mich., U. S., Oct. 9th, 1885.

We don't know whether Friend Cutting intended the above for publication or not, but we are going to take the liberty of printing it anyway, because it explains so well just what we wish to say ourselves about the Detroit Convention. We rather think that one reason why the meeting is held at Detroit is to give us Canadians a chance to be there in a body and we ought all to go. Friend Pettitt is arranging fares over the railroads in Canada, as stated last week, and with all the arrangements now being perfected we are sure to have a grand time. We hope to be there, all being well, and shall be glad to see all our Canadian and American friends.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FEEDING BACK EXTRACTED HONEY TO FINISH OUT SECTIONS.

I SEND you a section of comb honey. It is a fair sample of a lot of four hundred partly filled sections that I put on strong colonies, early in September, 1884, and fed extracted honey to have them finished. How do you like it? You will notice this section was partly filled before I fed. That part is all right. If the honey had commenced to granulate before feeding I could not perceive it. I believe if the air once gets to the honey by extracting it will granulate as quickly in the cell as it would sealed up in a bottle with the temperature the same. Why not? I think some of our learned friends have not experimented much on this point.

MARTIN EMIGH.

Holbrook, Ont., Oct. 15, 1885.

The section received is the strongest proof of your argument. About an inch square on one side and about two by three inches on the other apparently have been filled out with honey before you commenced feeding, and the honey placed in before you fed the extracted honey is not yet granulated, but in fine

condition, while the other is granulated hard. We recollect feeding back honey to get sections built and finished out, and a few of them that we kept late on in the winter, as you speak of, became very solid, but not having any others at the time it did not occur to us that feeding the extracted honey back was the cause. We are fully convinced that that was the difficulty, and that you are right in your conclusion. We think you had better send similar samples to some of our bee friends that they may be convinced by the actual facts. If extracted honey remains exposed to the air and granulation is thus caused, will not some of our bee friends tell us why the bees cannot fix it to prevent it from granulating the same as they do when they gather it from the flowers. The liquid honey on one side of the section is much larger than on the other, and we find the honey on the opposite side of the liquid portion also granulated. Save a few sections for our National Convention at Detroit, where the matter can be fully gone into. It will be very interesting. This also appears to be a pretty strong argument against feeding bees extracted honey for their winter stores; because if it granulates as hard as the sample now before us we think the bees would not winter very well on such food. This is an important matter and should be investigated fully.

From The Prairie Farmer.

THE SEASON AND ITS LESSONS.

IT has been raining for a couple of days (Sept. 30th), and bees can do nothing. I prepared syrup for my bees by Heddon's plan and was making preparation to feed late swarms, and in doing so had occasion to lift the front of a hive, when I found it to be very weighty. The abundant rains of the fore part of the month were followed by warm, balmy weather, just the exact condition for the secretion of nectar. Good corn weather is good honey weather; those great corn days (Sept. 15-18) will save from starvation many a colony of bees, owned by neglectful "live if you can" bee-keepers. I was accosted