

you told me to bring home "to my wife," although I am still without that precious article.

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### A CAVE FULL OF HONEY.

Exchange.

JOSEPH R. Haning, a young farmer of Norristown, N. J., has discovered a cave filled with thousands of pounds of honey just off the main road from Parsipany to Morris plains. Haning was standing under the big bluff the other day and happening to look up perceived a heavy mass of honey bees thirty feet above him. A few feet further down the bluff was another mass of bees. The two swarms buzzed so loudly that it sounded as though a high wind was blowing. It did not take Haning long to perceive that the bees were passing in and out of huge holes in the rocks. He got two young farmers and they went to the top of the rock to see if they could find an opening. They had a lot of powder with them and attempted to blast an opening. Every time there was a blast millions of angry bees swarmed out of the recesses of the rocks, until the farmers, even with the bee-hats and thick clothing on, found it dangerous to proceed.

Ladders were brought and a charge of powder was fired into the face of the rocks, a few feet beneath where the bees settled. Then the explorers went home and waited until the next afternoon. They discovered that they had made an opening through a shell-like wall into a hollow beyond. A rich stream of golden fluid was trickling down the face of the rock. This showed that some of the honeycombs had been broken. Brimstone was then pushed into the hole and then ignited. The smoke soon began to drive out the bees by the thousands. But the honey could not be obtained as yet, owing to the hive of solid rock. Then young Haning thought of dynamite. He obtained some cartridges, and the first cartridge that exploded bored a hole in the top of the rock that revealed the entrance to what was apparently a small but empty cave. Lights and ropes were brought and the three farmers descended into an irregularly shaped cave, the size of an ordinary room. On all sides the walls were covered with great masses of honeycomb several feet thick. The honey was of various colors and qualities. It had gleaned from the whitest of buckwheat blossoms to the reddest clover heads. On several spots the comb ran back like veins into the rocks where the bees had filled up the interstices. The honey, in many places, was

very red and was spoiled by age and moisture. But in the main portion of the cave the honey was in perfect condition. There was a curious feature about the deposit. The cave had apparently been divided up by several swarms of bees, and they had erected barriers between the territory they had pre-empted and that of the other swarms. The barriers were ingeniously-constructed walls of wax, nearly half an inch thick. The deposit of honey is very valuable. Mr. Haning thinks there are at least several thousand pounds that can be removed and be sold at good prices. The three discoverers are keeping the exact locality of the cave a secret until they can get rid of the valuable honey.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### ON INTRODUCING QUEENS.

Will you please say for the information of the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL just how you would go to work to introduce a queen into a queenless colony; (1) in the spring; (2) during the honey flow; (3) after the flow is over, or perhaps your method is the same for all the season. If so give it to us as explicitly as possible. And please mention as well the measure of success with which your method is ordinarily attended.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDAL, OHIO.—I always use the Peet cage and have not lost a queen in introducing since I began its use. I introduced one with it last February while the bees were in the cellar.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If not a valuable queen I use the Peet cage at all times, and rarely fail. If a young queen, right from the cell, I let her run into the hive at once at opening. This never fails if the colony is queenless. If a very valuable queen I give her young bees only, and hatching brood, this forming a nucleus, which, by adding abundant mature brood, I can change to a strong colony very soon.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—First sweep the bees all off their combs into an empty box, then remove the hive and combs, putting in its