season for years—I bought about a dozen colonies in Gallup hives. They were run side by side with the L hives, and given the same care. The difference in favor of the L hives would have more than paid the expenses of transferring the Gallup frames. Such is my experience. I insist that no man can *dictate* the size of frame best for the varied locations of so great a scope of country as the influence of our bee-papers cover. Let us all be conservative when writing on this subject, as well as on all other subjects.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

We agree with Friend Demaree that the difference in location *has* something to do with the difference in the depth of frames, because here in Canada we tried the shallow frame against the deep for fourteen years, and the difference was so marked in favor of the deep ones that we were forced to adopt them. Friend Doolittle is quite capable of placing his ideas respecting the different frames before the public, and as he is one of those jovial, good fellows, there is no danger in allowing he and Friend Demaree to ventilate the matter a little. We like a frame to hang in the extractor just the same as it does in the hive. The system on which the various frames are managed by the bee-keeper has much to do with success or failure.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

"CAN BEES HEAR?"

THIS question has been answered both in the affirmative and in the negative, but what surprises me most is that some eminent bee-keepers who know that bees *can* hear seem to doubt it. On page 169, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Mr. G. M. Doolittle says: "I never could discern that bees could hear anything except that which caused a sound loud enough to produce concussion of the air near or about the hive sufficient to jar the same. The firing of a gun near the hive will disturb them, but, holloa as loud as you will they are not disturbed by it."

On page 490, *Gleanings*, present year, the same writer says: "As a part of the bees may go to the old hive before they *hear* the call of "a new home is found."

Now, I cannot reconcile these two opposite statements. Can you, Friend Doolittle? But in any case we both agree that bees can hear. On page 169, C. B. J., the editor says: "We are not yet fully convinced whether they go by sound or sight, the latter appears the most reasonable. If a moth is thrown on the ground at the entrance, or one of their number is touched or disturbed it seems to make a peculiar sound, the others catch the note." Yes, Friend Jones, that is it exactly. The others "catch the note." Well, I think we will all agree that as sounds are invisible that when bees or any other creature "catch the note" they hear it. Witness the piping of queens, the peculiar little sonnd a bee utters when it goes out and thinks it rather cold and windy to venture out, the plaintive cry when a bee is caught, the calling for help when a bee goes on the war path. The loud call when bees find an entrance to the hive after having been shut out for a short time, etc., etc. All these make me think that bees can hear.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., July 24th, 1885.

We think, Friend Pettit, if you read on you will see what we intended to say. We should have said the others *appear* to catch the note, instead of "the others catch the note" and suddenly there is quite a commotion. In the next sentence you observe we say "and yet these evidences do not prove whether it is the sudden motion or the sound which affects them." We, like you, Friend Pettit, have sometimes become almost convinced that they go by sound, yet after careful tests and close examination, we have not been able to prove positively that such *is* the case, and can generally find an equal amount of proof to show that it is by sight instead of sound. We once knew a person who argued very persistently that bees could not see in the dark, but after assisting us to cut a bee tree one night, without taking the precaution to tie down his pants' legs, he had not been standing long on the ground before we concluded he had just arrived from a circus. He was sure it must be a very large colony from the number he found just where he did not want to find them. After that he was positive that bees could see after dark,