

Ans.—The tall section is considered the best, better filled and best for selling.

Question No. 8.—Has locality anything to do with the size of hive and general system of management in the apiary?

Ans.—Yes, the hive should be suited to the climate. Colder climate requires a larger hive than the milder.

Question No. 9.—Which is the best sized hive for all round use?

Ans.—A hive about 11 or 12 inches deep, the Langstroth in many cases being not deep enough.

Question No. 10.—Where the bee-keeper desires only a prime swarm, what is the best method of preventing seconds, and at the same time securing a surplus from the parent colony?

Ans.—As a rule move the parent stock from the old stand and place the young swarm in its place. If the hive used is small this will not prevent second swarms.

Question No. 11.—Which is the simplest way of requeening an apiary with good queens without purchasing from breeders.

Ans.—Destroy old queens and introduce queen cells from a colony that has a good queen and has proved its qualities as a honey gatherer.

Question No. 12.—How can the flow from early blossoms be utilized to best advantage?

Ans.—If an abundance, allow the bees to store in supers and feed or extract before clover bloom.

Question No. 13.—How can the bee-keeper best manage to prevent the mixing of dark and light honey, both comb and extracted?

Ans.—The only sure way is to extract.

Question No. 14.—Will honey deteriorate if not properly cared for

after it has been removed from the hive, if so where should it be kept?

Ans.—Yes. Honey should be covered with a cloth and kept invariably in a warm dry place.

Mr. J. D. Evans advised bee-keepers not to be too anxious to place their honey on the market and to keep the price up believing that as the loss of bees in many places was large and old honey being pretty well sold out, fair prices would be available. He also thought that bee-keepers' supplies were made of too light material.

The report as to the condition of bees was differed widely. Some bee-keepers' stock were in prime condition, while others had sustained a heavy loss. The acreage of clover growing is not large.

J. F. DAVISON, Sec'y.

Can a Bee Carry It's Own Weight in Honey?

Observations made to test this question showed that bees can carry with ease twice their weight in honey. Several bees were caught as they returned to their hives laden with honey and, after inclosing them in a little box, they were carefully weighed. When the bees had unloaded their honey they were again caught, placed in the same box and weighed a second time. This experiment showed that the bees when laden weighed three times as much as when empty. It was therefore demonstrated that a bee can carry twice its own weight of honey, and can fly very considerable distances with that weight—Tit-Bits.

Paris Exhibition, 1900.

A congress of bee-keepers will be held in Paris from Sept. 10 to 12 next.