queen cells larger, and undoubtedly fed the royal grubs better than a weak nucleus. On the seventh day the queen-cells should be cut out and given to other bees, and they will all hatch at the same time. If the cells are not cut out on the seventh day they would not be desiroyed, as if the colony were weak, for the reason that the bees want to swarm, and would not allow the queens when hatched to get out of the cells. If they should get out, the bees would ball them, and prevent them destroying the other cells. He had known queens to be kept in the cells for twenty-four hours, and fed, so that when they got out of the cells they could fly. By cutting out queen-cells just as they are about to hatch, and placing them in queen-cages and giving them to a queenless stock, from ten or twenty cells could be saved in every ordinary hive, but if there should be a little Syrian or Cyprian blood, the number may mount to a hundred. He had had eighty queen-cells on a single comb. Those queens were more vigorous than queens raised in an ordinary way. Professor McLean said that that was also the best system for raising drones. Drones raised under the swarming impulse, in unusually strong colonies, were of more value than drones raised in weak colonies. He (the speaker) invited the audience to question him on any matters of detail which they did not fully understand in reference to the foregoing remarks. There was another branch of apiculture on which there had been a good deal of discussion, namely the spreading of brood. It was a practice which he had advocated under certain exceptional circumstances; but it was a very dangerous practice, speaking generally. A firstclass bee-keeper who thoroughly understood the subject might do it with success. The difficulty was to know what the weather was going to be. If the brood was spread on a cold night, chilled brood would most likely result. If two combs are filled much fuller with brood on the inside than the outside, lift them up, turn them round, at set them in again. After reversing the combs once or twice, the colony would be increased without any danger of chilling the brood, that was a much better system than spreading brood by putting empty combs between, which was dangerous. Canada was, without doubt, a very favorable country for the production of honey, but it must not be supposed that it was obtained as easily as pumping water out of a well. Of course in that country there was a great deal more bee-pasturage than in England, where the land was better cultivated as far as agriculture was concerned. In Britain all the original forests had been cut away, whereas on the other side of the Atlantic they still remained.

They had an immense quantity of lindens over there, from which during some years they obtained as large a quantity of honey as was produced from clover. In places where linden-trees were scarce, bee-keepers had to rely mostly on white clover for their honey crop. The eastern provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, where icebergs were to be seen during a great part of the year, were not very good farming districts. and they produced a great deal of buckwheat and white clover. Buckwheat honey was very much like English heather honey, though not quite so strong in flavor. The principal sources of honey in Canada were linden and white clover, most of the products of which no doubt had been seen at the Colonial Exhibition. The Canadian thistle, which was the same as its English namesake, did not vield honev every year, but at certain seasons it produced a very large crop ; and he thought that if the farmers in England would allow one-third of their land to be thistles they would obtain an immense crop of honev (laughter). As a bee-keeper he would be glad to see that, but as a farmer he would be sorry for it. Thistles grew vigorously in a wet season, and produced more honey than in dry seasons. The first produce that the bees obtained in Ontario was willow honey. He was not so well acquainted with the different sources of honey in other parts of the country. They must remember that Canada was an immense territory and that the climate differed according to the locality. He knew it was the custom generally in England to look upon that colonv as a land of ice and snow where they would only freeze to death. That was a great fallacy. If they had seen the 3200 plates of apples, pears, and grapes, exported from Canada and grown in the open, which were shown during the last four weeks of the Exhibition, they would have some idea of the products of Ontario. Of course in England they had plenty of money and could rear these fruits under glass if not out-of-doors. There was no doubt that Canada was well adapted for farming and bee-keeping, and he would advise any who thought of emigrating there to mix up general farming and market gardening with bee-keeping. Bee-keeping was really the only honest way by which a man could steal his living (laughter). There was only one farmer in ten that kept bees, and yet there was no reason why they should not gather the honey that would go to waste there. In some locations there were millions of pounds of honey going to waste --places where a continuous honey flow from spring to fall could be obtained. The season commenced as soon as the snow was off the ground, when, as he had already explained, the