

11. Is the average as good in quantity and quality in your district as in other countries or in other parts of this Province?

Fully up to the best. We think the white clover and bass-wood the best. The thistle is excellent, but not so abundant as to quantity. I find the bee-keepers overestimate. The occupation is of an exciting character, which may account for it. My opinion is that Ontario is one of the best, if not the best country for bee-keeping on this continent. There are in all the accounts you see published a great deal of brag, for which allowance must be made, especially in the United States.

12. Do you adopt any method of supplying the bees with comb?

W. C. Wells manufactures excellent foundation both for the Brown chamber and honey boxes or supers. There are other manufacturers of foundations in this county as well as Mr. Wells. Lewis Searles, Foxboro' P.O., is one of them. Every intelligent bee-keeper uses foundation either for the whole frame or as starters.

13. What kind of hive do you consider best?

The Langstroth. I prefer a modification—a little deeper and shorter. The contents ought to be about 2,000 inches cubic.

14. With pure-bred queens, do you find any difficulty in keeping up the purity of your stocks?

Not much. It requires attention, but can easily be done. The drones of hybrids are pure.

15. How do you feed your bees, and in what way are they protected in winter?

Only bad bee-keepers feed bees, or in a poor bee country. A little food in spring to stimulate is of doubtful good—the quieter the better in the spring. We winter in winter depositories, temperature at 41°--45°.

16. What is your treatment of the bees in wet seasons?

Our climate makes no demand for extreme drouth or extreme wet. These are great disadvantages under which we do not suffer.

17. What class of honey commands the best sale in the foreign market?

Clover, bass-wood and thistle. I have been surprised at the preference in England for buckwheat.

18. How is the foreign trade in honey carried on?

Only in its infancy; generally individual consignments to persons with whom connection has been formed.

19. Is adulteration practised to any extent, to the prejudice of the honest dealer?

Not at all in Canada.

20. What insects are destructive or injurious to bees?

The moth; but with a good hive, the Italians protect themselves. The writer has not seen one this year.

21. What methods are best adapted to counteract their ravages?

Good hives, strong colonies, and attentive bee-keepers. The moth is a just punishment for the inattentive sloven.

22. To what diseases are bees subject; and are stocks often lost from such causes?

Foul brood is the only disease; never heard of it but once in this part of Canada. The best cure is to burn the whole thing up, and begin again. This is the cheapest—the labour of curing foul brood costs more than the value of the bees.

[Hon. L. Wallbridge.]

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Advant

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