some wild bloom and some fruit bloom, but the mainstay before fruit bloom is sorrell.

Mr. Evans. I would like to ask Mr. Brown if he knows of them gathering honey from the sorrell.

I wouldn't be positive of that, but I know they work well on it.

Mr. Darling. In Mr. Brown's locality and mine we have very little fruit bloom. True, we have some wild blooms; apples are not a success with us; peaches, we cannot get trees to live, as is well known; small fruits bloom well; they are not much cultivated. Wild fruits in the rougher regions are somewhat plentiful, raspberries and the like of that, but I am not aware of bees doing as well on anything as they do on the dandelion. I had honey stored from dandelion one year, so much so that I took some from the bees; not a very bad honey, but it wasn't a white honey by any means. This year I discovered a lot of bees working on the white oak, but I don't know whether they got any honey.

Mr. Holtermann. Haven't you got a lot of wild cherries in your vicinity?

Mr. Darling. Not a large quantity.

Mr. Brown. A while ago the question came up about the buckwheat honey being heavier than the clover. Here is a proof of it. Here is the clover honey in the bottom and buckwheat on the top, both in liquid form. So if the clover was lighter than the buckwheat it should rise to the top and bring the buckwheat down.

Mr. Holtermann. I said that could very readily be explained. The clover was gathered first, it was well ripened; the buckwheat later and not so well ripened, and it came to the top.

Mr. Frith. Specific gravity and consistency are two different things.

Mr. Edmundson. I think if Mr. Brown left the clover honey in the hive until he got the buckwheat, they would be the same weight.

Mr. Holtermann. I was at the Ottawa Exhibition and noticed samples of honey separated in that way. Some of the local men had it there, and you could see standing there a few days, clover in the bottom spreading and colorless. My explanation may not be correct, but that is the one that would suggest itself to me.

Mr. Alpaugh. It is quite natural for honey to form itself into strata or layers. One kind of honey's specific gravity is much greater than another's.

Mr. Holtermann. I may say that the Experimental Union have taken the specific gravity of some 50 samples of honey. They are being taken in hand at the O. A. C. and forwarded to Ottawa, so I expect you will know more a year from now than we do now. They have been collected from all over the dominion with that object. So we can talk a little more intelligently a year from now than we can to-day.

QUESTION DRAWER.

QUESTION—Which is the better, a Frame running across the hive, or one running lengthwise. Explain the difference.

Mr. Post. I give the preference to the hive with frames running parallel. There is one reason in particular why I favor it. You take it late in the fall, say in my case in buckwheat honey, I want the back end of my hive raised quite high, and the bees naturally store their stores in the back end of the frame. When they go into winter quarters the frames are practically empty in the front end and as they take the stores out they move slightly back. I find if they set perfectly level that they don't do it so; they seem all to cluster promiscuously anywhere in the hive. That is one reason. I give them just as much pitch forward as they will bear.

Mr. Hall. I confirm what Mr. Post says in reference to the frames running towards the entrance, for various reasons. He gave you one in reference to the deposit of the honey for winter stores; that is very good. Another reason is this. I want the hive tipped slightly forward so that water will not go in it, and in spring, so that the condensation will run out. We tilt up our hives at least four inches higher at the back than the front, for various reasons. First, to assist the bees in taking out their defunct ones; secondly, to run the water out of the hive, and lastly, but most important of all, when you have the hive tipped up there is the top of the rear end of bottom board in the hive level with the entrance of the hive, and therefore the cold air cannot enter the hive so readily as when flat. It is a very important fact that they should run from front to rear so that you can tip it up three or four inches.

Mr. Gemmell. You cannot raise a hive at the back very well if the combs run crossways of the hive, whereas, if they run from front to rear you can raise it as much as you like.

Mr. McEvoy. I winter my bees altogether out of doors, and I wouldn't think