

mence in the summer by arranging affairs immediately the honey harvest begins to wane. Put the combs about 1½ inches apart, this means they are drawn out thicker at the top, allowing a large space for bees to cluster naturally between the combs and pass upward for their food. The result is healthier bees and less food. He gave charges concerning the ventilation of cellars and bee houses and related an experience with carbonic acid gas, and the consequences of pure ventilation. A damp cellar will bear more heat than a dry one; a cellar might be kept cool in spring by ice being put in boxes and placed near the ceiling of same. Here Mr. Jones gave a description of clay hives used in Cyprus, which were piled up like cord-wood; they were made round, being small in diameter and long and in which hives the combs did not melt or break down.

QUESTION.—Is there no new market for honey?

Mr. Jones said: "Yes, he had received orders from England, Russia and Germany, he had sold 40 bbls. in London, Eng., at 12 cts. per pound, and the freight was less than one cent per pound."

Mr. McKnight, of Owen Sound, got a school caretaker to sell his during the holidays who sold all he had in four days canvassing from house to house. Another bee-keeper went to Toronto and disposed of 6000 lbs. during the time of the exhibition: no trouble to sell honey if you have it to sell. We are in one of the best latitudes in the world for honey as it requires a northern latitude or a high altitude for fine honey. In Asia the honey in the valley is dark, coarse and unfit for food, while up in the mountains it is pure and fine. Canadian honey is unsurpassed for quality and equal to any other country for quantity on an average. We have a long winter to contend with, but bee-keepers in the South have more trouble in the 4 months of scarcity. During this period bees consume their stores and the stronger are liable to rob the weaker ones.

QUESTION.—What about adulterated honey?

I feed hundreds of barrels of sugar, but none of it ever goes to market; it is all consumed by the bees before the honey flow commences. The syrups of the present day are made largely from glucose, and some of its ingredients are poisonous, it sells under various aliases, viz: golden syrup, silver drip, loaf sugar, amber syrup, etc.: "beware! death is in the cup!"

WINTER FEEDING.—The bee-keeper who neglected to feed his bees and have them in proper shape in the fall will probably be mourning before long. Liquid food cannot be given the bees during the winter. Take a small quantity of honey and mix pulverized sugar, kneading to a stiff cake, placing the dish containing the mixture, in another one containing warm water, make into thin cakes and place them over the cluster.

QUESTION.—Is pollen injurious to bees in winter?

This theory was gotten up by a man who thought he had made a discovery of the cause of bee-diarrhoea. I have often noticed when I have taken a young hound into the woods that he will often go off on a scent, but he is just as liable to take the back track as the forward one. I leave pollen in all my hives; all honey has pollen in it, and there is no harm in pollen as far as I have experimented with it.

QUESTION.—Should frames be lengthways or crossways from the entrance?

By having them crossways they are better sheltered and consequently warmer and the inmates breed earlier and later.

QUESTION.—How is snow for protection in winter?

Mr. Jones had found it very good, and once bought twenty colonies under ten feet of snow; in the Spring they all came out good and strong.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.—The common way is to use a perforated or wire cage, press the cage hard enough into the comb that the bees will have to gnaw away the septum of the comb to liberate the queen. See that the queen is caged over food. Another way is to smear the queen with a little honey from the hive and slip her gently in between two combs; be careful not to jar the hive, as a slight jar will make the bees angry, and it might perhaps cause them to ball the queen. Mr. Jones frequently introduces them with chloroform, but would not advise its general use to beginners.

QUESTION.—What would you do if half a dozen swarms cluster in the one place?

We take a sheet and spread it on the ground, after preparing the same number of hives as there are swarms, setting them around the edge of the quilt, then take a tin dish and divide the bees as equally as possible, placing some at the entrance of the hive and trap the queen with a tumbler (do not let the sun shine on the tumbler). Two queens might enter into the one hive unobserved, but you can soon tell by the actions of the bees, which have queens and which have not, those with the queens will appear perfectly satisfied, while the others will be restless and run in and out of the hive hunting for a queen. Place a queen at the entrance of each discontented colony and she will run in, then place the hive on its stand.

CROSS BEES.—Bees are not cross if rightly and properly handled, with smooth clothing, singeing the hairs on the back of your hands and wrists; they much dislike a feather in ladies' bonnets, nor do they like ornamental trappings. Frills and flounces are not to their taste, as a plain smooth service is more suitable to their delicate feet. You are safe with a hat or veil, and your hair should be kept damp and smooth.

QUESTION.—What is your remedy for