

native grasses.

I now desire to point out some of the advantages the Dominion of Canada possesses over the South, in the production of honey.

1. Clover springs up soon over all the land.

2. The summer season is comparatively short, but the honey-flow generally is "right smart;" and then, when the honey season is over, bees soon go into winter quarters, and do not rob and destroy one another, for the simple reason that they cannot do so.

3. In summer the sun shines each day, in the Dominion of Canada, from two to four hours longer than at New Orleans; but that is not all; darkness does not come on so rapidly after sunsets as it does in the south. In a large portion of Canada, twilight lingers all night, and bees can work long after sundown.

Now, when we take into consideration the great territorial extent comprised in the Dominion of Canada, the fertility of her soil, the beauty of her summer and the length of her summer days, may we not with safety conclude that by-and-by Canada will be able to produce hundreds of thousands of tons of honey annually for foreign markets.

Perhaps some one will say, "But what about your killing winter?" We state that although Canadian winters are long and sometimes terribly severe yet withal they are pleasant, bracing and enjoyable and it is now a well established fact that bees, when properly housed, will remain healthy for 5 months or more without a cleansing flight.

All these advantages are not the only requisites necessary to make bee-keeping the occupation which we delight so much to laud to the skies; but the question of a market will soon be one of the most difficult problems that the apiarist will have to solve. Did you ever think of it, that nearly all lands within the temperate and torrid zones, whether mountains or valleys, hills or dales, as well as the isles of the seas—all, everywhere invite the labors of the honey-bee?

We talk of wheat belts, corn regions, the cotton fields of the south and the barley districts; we speak of the favorite localities of the pear and the apple, the orange and the lemon, etc., and each has its favorite and somewhat limited

locality, but flowers and honey abound almost everywhere. Now, add to all this the stubborn fact that California, in 1884, sent to the markets of Europe, thousands of tons of honey at an average of less than 5 cts. per lb., and we will have some crude idea of what our honey will soon have to compete with in the markets of the world.

LISTOWEL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

ONE PIECE SECTIONS.—Their shape gave great advantage to the bees in the production of comb honey. He showed their superiority over the old kind. Also gave us instructions to give the queen no more room than she could fill nicely with brood, probably not more than 6 combs, then put in a perforated metal division board and fill up the balance with frames filled with sections.

GOOD QUEENS.—It was important for all bee-keepers to raise good queens for themselves under the swarming impulse. It is an easy matter to build a colony up strong for queen rearing. Take combs from a strong colony, shake them in front of the one you want to raise queens from, when all the young bees will run in and be received; when the colony is strong enough cut the corners off the combs, and give the bees a chance to form queen cells, just about the time they are ready to swarm take away the queens, the bees will then raise and carefully nurse a lot of the best of queens. You then require a nursery. Cut out the queen cells just as they are hatching out and put them in the nursery where they may be kept not longer than 6 days before being given an opportunity for mating.

SPRING DWINDLING.—Spring dwindling proceeds from various causes. Bad food in winter distends their bodies and weakens the bees. To prevent this loss in spring keep the bees warm when the weather is cold by closing the entrances with blocks. Keep your bees from going out if possible unless the thermometer ranges about 60°, keep the entrances pretty well contracted to prevent the brood being chilled. The larger the colony and closer the bees cluster in cold weather the better the bees will stand it. Crowd weak colonies into as small a space as possible and keep them warm; if they have food, and space according to number of bees they are not liable to swarm out or kill their queen. Mr. Jones related his experience in adding young bees at the entrance and building up a good strong colony when he had only 28 bees and a queen to start with. If hives are depopulated in cellar wintering and you desire to unite them, do it the first day you take them out and they will not fight or kill their queen.

WINTERING.—To prepare for winter com-