

some of the cells containing nearly a dozen. These eggs were all laid in the bottom of the cells, as is usual in drone comb. A number of the students examined them and one of them concluded he must have fertile workers in one of his nuclei, as they had refused to accept a queen after several had been sold out of it. He took out the comb; we examined it, and found that it contained fertile workers. There was a marked difference in the laying of the eggs in the drone and worker comb. In the drone comb the eggs were laid in the bottom of the cell, while in the worker comb (the cell being much smaller) the bees were not able to get down to the bottom of the cell, with the same ease as in the drone comb. Many of the eggs in the worker cells were attached to the side of the cells, some few lay on the bottom, but they occupied nearly every position between the top and bottom of the cells. No difference could be observed in the appearance of the eggs of queens and those of fertile workers. Eggs that had been laid some days were quite dry. While some were in this partially dried condition others were quite fresh. Immense numbers of those eggs never hatch, but after the fertile workers have been at the business a short time, they appear to be able to lay the eggs more regularly. They are hatched and cared for and produce small drones. We have known queens, before they became fertile, to be in the hive where fertile workers were laying profusely, and after the queens had become fertile and commenced laying, the fertile workers continued to lay for a number of days, gradually leaving off, until they ceased laying altogether.

BASSWOOD—ALSIKE.

A few days ago we had occasion to drive across the country about forty or fifty miles passing over one of the heights of land lying between Lake Ontario and

Georgian Bay. We could not help noticing the great difference in the basswood trees which we saw in various places. Those standing in favored places, sheltered from the north and west winds, and especially the second growth, were from a week to ten days ahead of some standing on the water shed or height of land. We also noticed a difference in trees in the same locality, some appearing to bloom fully a week before others. It seems to one that if those selecting a location for an apiary could locate themselves to have the advantage of the continuous bloom it would be well worth their making the extra effort. We passed through one locality, a distance of eight or ten miles, where nearly every farmer had large fields of alsike clover, which they were leaving for the seed to ripen. We wondered why they were not cutting their meadows, and on enquiry found that all those who had good clean land could realize more from a crop of alsike clover seed, than they could from a crop of wheat, besides the hay was worth just as much as, and more than, red clover hay after the seed was removed. A crop of wheat requires the land to be tilled carefully every year and a change from one ground to another which necessitates hard work and expense, while the alsike may be sown with a crop of grain thereby causing no extra labor whatever, and a number of crops may be taken off the same field without further expense in tilling. If these facts were made known to many of our farmers it would save labor and put money in their pockets, as well as furnish abundant bee pasturage for at least six weeks of the season.

THE BEES BUSY.

The unfavorable weather for honey seems to have disappeared. The basswood is now in full bloom, and the bees are working on it splendidly. As we enter the yards at night, in fact long be-