

and the other (in ordinary hives) to put in my cellar. I have not fed them this year; being under the impression that however careful one may be in the matter of feeding sugar, and however economical it may be from one point of view, the honey produced will be more or less affected by it, and thus to a greater or less extent adulterated; and further that no food can be so good as that gathered from natural sources. This, of course, is simply my own view of the subject, and may differ materially from the views entertained by bee-keepers of superior experience to mine.

I have from this stock extracted 395 pounds of prime honey, and taken 129 pounds of fine comb, and have now, I estimate, over 30 pounds in each of the ten hives, leaving the yield for the present year, as nearly as I can give it, at say 860 pounds. I must observe that this past summer has been an exceptionally fine one for gathering, there having been scarcely a day that the bees could not work; still, to counteract this somewhat, the extreme dryness of the season has, I consider, had the effect of lessening the flow of nectar. And after carefully estimating the work performed by the busy little fellows, I have arrived at the conclusion that even if we have to purchase a new supply of bees every spring, they will more than repay their cost, even during the worst seasons. I notice also that the greatest stowing of honey takes place during the latter half of August and during September, which appears later than in Ontario or the northern States. The statement that the honey made here is of the finest quality, and superior to any yet imported, may appear bold; but it is warranted by the testimony of those who have tried the two, and by the higher price it commands. I can account for this only by the fact that there are no cultivated tracts of bee pasturage here, and that the honey is gathered almost entirely from the large number of wild flowers and shrubs, the product being a very superior article.

The question most difficult to be answered seems to be whether bees can be successfully wintered in this country. I notice that a few of my fellow bee-keepers in this Province claim to have found the secret of success. I am sorry that as yet I am not of the number. Yet I see no reason why it cannot be done as well here as in parts of Ontario and Quebec; for from what I can learn on the subject the period during which they must be prisoners need be no longer here than in many other parts where wintering is successfully practised. I have an idea that successful wintering here will largely depend upon how late in the season we can keep our

colonies brood-raising, so that we may have a good supply of young vigorous bees to carry over the winter and populate the hives until their places can be taken by young bees in the spring; and I have no doubt that apiculture can be made not only a success but developed into an industry.

I may mention in conclusion that I have introduced the new Heddon hive into my apiary this season, and find it an exceedingly handy and desirable hive, especially for the production of comb honey, and intend in the future to adopt it exclusively.

And now hoping our friends who have successfully solved the wintering problem will give us the benefit of their knowledge through your columns, and that the bee-keepers of this Province may all meet at our next Provincial Exhibition and compare notes.

J. W. Vance in Western Farmer.

HOW TO GET BEES OUT OF A TREE.

IT may be of interest to some of our readers to know how to get bees from a tree, and if so just read what a few bee-keepers of experience advise. A. J. Cook says, "cut out the part containing the bees." I imagine this advice rather difficult to follow. I would rather cut the tree down first.

W. Z. Hutchinson says, "climb the tree, cut out the combs, take out the bees and transfer them to a hive." This would just be fun. Take the hive up the tree; no trouble to take a Langstroth or Simplicity up a tree, especially if the tree be a lofty oak, forty feet to the first limb. Tie a rope to the hive, attach the rope to a belt around your waist, then climb the tree hand over hand; "puff a little smoke into one of the holes (C. C. Miller) communicating with the cluster." The bees will issue quietly at the other, where you can place your hive with entrance opposite the exit hole and the bees will enter.

Some people think this more bother than they are worth, even James Heddon says it is cheaper to buy bees than to take them from trees. When he comes to look over the A. B. J. and see how many ingenious plans have been invented for capturing wild bees he may change his mind again.

Alphabet Brown, of Ga., says: "put the nozzle of the smoker in the lower hole, and the bees will go out at the upper." He doesn't tell us how we are to capture the bees when they appear at the upper hole, but I would suggest that we had best have a hive upon the top of a forty or fifty foot pole, and hold the hive in front of the upper hole, and as the bees leave