My time, car fare and livery hire amounted to $616.30.

WM. McEVOY.

Woodburn, Jan. 9th, 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

QUESTION DRAWER.

A subscriber writes as follows —"I intended asking you for a description of a chaff hive, but the Bristol hive described in the JOURNAL of December 15, is exactly the one I wanted. I do not understand how the cover opens by means of the rope and straps of wood, which I should like to have explained more fully. The frames I am making are 14¾ x 9½ inches outside measurement, all made of ⅞ inch stuff. As this is a nice light frame to handle, I would like to know if, with Hill's device on top in the chaff hives like the Bristol, would they winter as well as a Langstroth? Which is the best way to work for comb honey—using wide frames on outside of brood till partly filled, and then putting them into crate as bait, or using the reversible frames without side sections? If using reversible frames, will the bees carry up capped honey below the brood, and put it in the sections, that is if there is not much of a honey flow? Is it best to take off sections directly they are all capped or nearly all capped, or to tier up? I took off ninety-eight sections from two swarms directly they were capped, and the honey is now so thick it will not drop from a spoon and is delicious in flavor. Therefore, what is the use of tiering up as the sections and cappings only get stained.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Replying to the above correspondent, I would say that the lid of the Bristol chaff hive is made to swing by nailing two strips about 5 inches long by ⅝ x ⅞, with upper end bevelled off like a chisel, on backside of outside body, at the upper outside edge, one at either end with highest point outward. This forms a sort of a hinge or support to the corner when it is opened. A ⅝ screw should be put in ¾ of its length, a couple of inches from upper edge of one end of the outside body, inside at frontside, and a corresponding one in end of corner near the lower inside front edge, and by means of a strong cord, *attached to the screw heads*, allows of the cover being swung back as far as desired, the length of the cord regulating the distance. When closed, the cord is inside the outside case, out of the way and out of sight. Bees should winter equally well in a Bristol hive made to take frames 14¾ x 9½, as in a Bristol L. hive, but we would prefer and advise a standard frame.

Using wide frames and crates is a good way of producing comb honey, but we would dispense with the wide frames, as too much machinery, and use only the crates. Reversibles frames of all kinds have about had their day. For bait sections use clean, unfinished sections left over from previous season, or what is preferable, two or three sections from another colony that has already begun work, placed in the middle of your crates. In using reversible frames we doubt if the bees would carry much sealed honey from below the brood and place it in the sections during a scant flow, but cannot speak from experience. The advocates of such frames have claimed they would, however. All sections should be removed as soon as filled, of course. Tiering up is practised to give the bees sufficient room to all work to the best advantage without loss of time.

F. W. JONES.

Bedford, Que., Jan. '93.

Why is the letter "L" like a young lady giving away her sweatheart to another?—Because it makes over a lover.

Who was the first whistler, and what did he whistle?—The wind; he whistled "Over the hills and far away!"

What great commander, after having been killed in an engagement, came home in good spirits at last?—Nelson.

Why is a candle nearly burnt out like a certain county in Ireland?—Because it is Wick-low.