

were making a specialty of the production of No. 1 comb honey he would use full sheets of foundation and single slotted sections. Comb foundation is made which when built into comb is quite as acceptable to a discriminating consumer. If the statement were made that a large proportion of foundation used in sections is too heavy we would have to admit the correctness of the statement. There are several reasons for this. Many know better, some are careless and have not the proper foundation on hand, some think because the light foundation costs more, it is economy to use the heavier forgetting that the difference in price is more than made up in the extra number of feet to the pound in the lighter. Some get their comb foundation from men who have only a brood mill and cannot make the lighter foundation, or they have not the experience necessary to make a thin based light section foundation. In discussing this question, however, we have a right to take as a basis not what is used, but what can be used. If there is any difference of opinion upon this question these columns are open to discuss the question in a quiet and kindly spirit.

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European bee-keepers in some cases attach a good deal of importance to the properties of formic acid in the cure of foul brood. In one instance it was recommended to close the entrance and open a fly hole in the top of the hive, the formic acid generated by the bees is by this method confined more to the hive and it is argued works a cure. In the Suris Bee Gazette it is recommended to put formic acid into the hive to work a cure. It arrests fermentation. Is it possible that there is still much to learn about foul brood?

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L. A. Aspinwall in the Bee-Keepers Review, writes. "The construction of frames bears directly upon the subject of wintering, particularly in regard to maintaining the requisite degree of warmth.

Closed end frames conserve the warmth of the colony in each range to a greater degree than those with open ends. They are in accordance with nature." The above is sound and is a strong argument in favor of the Hoffman, or any other close end frame.

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In the Stratford Beacon of June 18th, may be found a long and well written account of the visit of The Stratford representative of that Beacon. paper to the apiary of Mr. F. A. Gemmell.

We congratulate The Beacon upon its enterprise. Much good can be done to bee-keeping and the country by such work and we trust the time is coming when such recognition will be the rule not the exception.

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The question of overstocking is one but little understood. When you allow a man to say what he thinks, he may be able to say much. When it comes down to what he knows about it he can say but little. In the meantime it is well to be on the safe side, and avoid having large apiaries close neighbors. There is plenty of room in the country.

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It is always a difficult matter to give an accurate idea of how bees have wintered and how the honey flow The Season, is over a large tract of country. The honey flow last summer was decidedly poor over that part of Ontario, west of Trenton. In some districts the fall flow was good, but there was little swarming and many old queens went into winter quarters. Again many colonies went into winter quarters with insufficient stores, and a rather high percentage perished on that account. In eastern Ontario and other provinces the mortality has been about as usual. Spring in Ontario opened well in this respect, neither too cold for bees to fly nor too warm. The bees built up rapidly, vegetation well advanced and swarming early. Honey in most localities has come in well, but the swarming owing to old queens, days that the