

highest degree satisfactory. I am satisfied England is waiting to receive all the honey Canada can produce, and that the amount sent to the exhibition was only as a drop in the bucket. I would suggest that a competent man be appointed in England, one who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with bees and honey, to take charge of our honey interests in England, and, if necessary, one in Canada to assist in grading, collecting, inspecting, and shipping the supply, and, if the supply can be depended upon, we have nothing to fear, as to the final result. A bee-keeping friend in 1879, having a large quantity of honey, requested me to dispose of it in England. I reluctantly consented. After six weeks corresponding with parties in England, who were strangers to me, I succeeded in disposing of my trial shipment by the ton, netting 9½c. with an urgent request for a much larger shipment, requesting it to be put up in forty pound cans, and not in casks, as before, promising the sales would realise 10c. net. I also sent another shipment in casks, of 300 and 500 pounds (a poor way of putting up) to a practical bee-keeper who, being much pleased with it, immediately arranged to sell to large firms and other institutions, who agreed in writing, providing the supply could be depended upon, to take four tons per month the year round. Of course the honey had to be unpacked in England and put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 pound cans, according to the requirements of their trade. This shipment netted 9½c. per pound. I was very strongly urged to ship all honey in future in smaller packages, it being more convenient in filling orders that every man should have his own tub, etc. My limited experience is, the individual who ships honey in casks and barrels makes a costly mistake. Canadian honey at this time was comparatively unknown in England, consequently we had to start low, with the intention of gradually raising the price, and in time would make it pay well.

LEWIS MARSH.

Halloway, Ont., April 13, 1887.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

ROYAL JELLY.

QUERY No. 144.—What is the Royal Jelly in queen cell composed of?—W. Cowe, East Linton, Ont.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't know.

O. O. POPPLETON, HAWKS PARK, FLA.—Ask some chemist.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—It appears to differ from the worker food in being richer in Nitrogen.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE ONT.—Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur. Nitrogen largely predominating.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I am no scientist but think it the same as the food for the worker larvæ given in large quantities.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Don't know for sure, but I think it is composed of honey, pollen, salt and water; digested by the nurse bees.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—It is supposed to be a mixture of pollen and honey more thoroughly digested by the bees than that fed to worker or drone larvæ.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Buy Frank Cheshire's work on bees and bee-keeping and read what he says on this subject. The price is high but it is money well spent.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It is a nutritious material which contains nitrogenous, and hydro-carbonaceous material. It is doubtless a model food, and is supposed to be the same material that is fed to the queen when she is hardest at work laying. It is already digested by the worker bees, and so is all ready for absorption.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know. I think I have read all about it, but as it is a matter of which no use has been made I suppose I have forgotten all about it. I would give more for the answer of one good scientific man who kept only a single colony of bees, in a matter of this kind, than for the answer of twenty of the most successful honey producers in the world. Of course being a successful bee-keeper does not prevent one from being a close investigator, but the two things don't always go together.

BY THE EDITOR.—We will leave this to Prof. Cook.

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