

honey will secure it. Bee-keepers have been giving their attention too much to cities and towns, and allowing the rural population to go without. We have never known an instance where the proper effort was put forth and the best management adopted that honey could not be sold in much larger quantities. There is not one quarter of our territory where honey might be sold, occupied to-day. In one district where a house to house canvass is being practiced, the sales are increasing at every round, in fact the canvasser is himself astonished at the large quantities he is able to sell, and after paying the ordinary wholesale price for it, finds he can make more money in that way than he could by hiring by the day or month. Of course, he is well suited to his occupation. How many thousand ladies and gentlemen have we idle at the present time, or earning very small wages, who, if they would embark in the sale of honey, and apply themselves with the same diligence, might secure a much better living, and who could refuse to buy honey from a lady? Any who embark in this business and endeavor to succeed, will be conferring a benefit on the bee-keeping public. What you say in reference to placing our honey in the hands of men who adulterate cannot be put too strongly, for, no doubt, great injury is done our market through these men. It is quite a common thing in London to see large shipments of honey from America and other places sold at 3 to 5 cents per pound.

From Our British Correspondent.

MEL SAPIT OMNIA.

THE C. B. J., of Feb. 16th, has come to-day, so you see how far we are removed the one from the other in point of time as well as space. When the happy time comes that we shall be connected with the Editorial chair in Beeton by telephone, we shall appreciate the advantages of that great invention more than we do at present, but till then we must be content with the slower steamship.

The Rev. Wm. F. Clarke would like to know more about us. It is astonishing how soon one grows familiar through the post. I have packages of honey by me now, labelled with the names of Pettit, Couse, Dunn, etc., etc., and although I have never seen their faces yet that fact, and weekly seeing their names in print in the C. B. J., makes them and many others, al-

ready seem as old friends to us. J. Heddon too, when reading his article on page 927, and the Editor's remarks appended, made me feel how much I should like to walk into his convention in May next, that he so wishes for, and having done so, proceed to walk into some of the abuses he so loudly denounces, and then walk into him if he talks of 'priority of location' etc., etc., and it would be all in good humor. Don't you know we are 'free traders' and stout upholders of a 'fair field and no favor,' or else how would the 'priority of location' doctrine suit our Canadian brethren when they look for a share of our market?

Well, friend Clarke, Mr. Jones had small opportunities of seeing any manipulations and management, do what we would we could not get them to get out of that foggy hole until their honey was sold, and when they saw the last of that 'we must be off home,' was all we could get in the way of answer to invitations. But, if you can get the Editor's consent, I will be only too happy to write you a few papers on the class of hives in general use here and the various classes of bee-keepers that use them. We can get illustrations of each at little expense, and so I hope the thing can be managed easily and to our own mutual edification. You can repay us by giving us a line on any new phase of anything that may occur to you as being of interest to us in England, through the columns of the *B. B. J.*, and so pay us 'tit for tat.' It was only a couple of days since the Editor of our *B. B. J.*, writing me from Switzerland, expressed his pleasure that our friends Messrs. Pettit and McKnight had not forgotten us. So this I hope will encourage you all to continue.

A few lines on spring management may be of interest to you. You will remember all our bees winter out of doors on their summer stands. They are closed up to as few frames as there are bees to cover, and the space is filled in with loose cork-dust, chaff, saw-dust, or by the more fastidious, by cork-dust cushions. This is done in October. We usually leave them alone until early in March, when on a fine day we can get 70° F. in the sun and bees are flying, we then see how they are looking inside. We usually uncover one-half of the frames at a time, divide the centre ones, look to see if there is brood, ascertain that they have ample stores, and if not, give them reserved frames of sealed stores, or, failing that, candy, and close all up again. If a colony has no brood and we have reason to think the queen is alive and well, although we do not see her, we uncap a piece of the sealed stores and so close up. We always do all this as quickly as possible, using as little smoke as we possibly