

to prevent the cold from chilling the brood, there were no bees left after filling the four spaces. "What is to be done?" asked the assistant I took a honey knife and shaved off about one-half inch of the capped honey at the top of the combs and dropped it down behind the division board at the back of the hive then I placed two more worker combs in the brood nest. In one week the result is that we had seven combs with eggs and brood, they no longer could crowd into the four spaces or even six and they are now filling eight spaces between the combs and keep it as warm as they were previously doing. It is a great mistake to have combs far apart in the spring the bees should have barely room enough to get up between the combs for breeding purposes. One row of bees between each sheet of comb if placed a proper distance apart is just as good six if they are spread and as bees are usually scarce in the hive early in the season it behoves us to make the best disposition possible of them until they become strong in numbers. In midsummer when the weather is very warm the difference is not as great, but early in the season by careful attention to this point one third more breeding may be carried on by the same number of bees. In using the Heddon hive we recollect finding a colony with very few bees which had so much brood in proportion to their numbers that the assistant suggested we shake in some young bees from some of the stronger colonies or they would swarm and leave their brood as they would be unable to protect it, but I pointed out to him the fact that this was an experimental hive, that the bees were only about one and a quarter inches thick, the top bars about three-quarters, and the result was that so few bees were required to protect the brood that they succeeded in building themselves up with wonderful rapidity, and it was surprising to see the difference between it and a colony with combs spread the ordinary distance apart and those spread from one-quarter to one half inch farther apart in order to test the matter. But you must bear in mind that where frames have no fixed distance they must be very accurate or it is impossible to get them close as is desirable for the best result in early spring, but in spacing your combs care should be

taken to crowd them up as much as possible, this is where straight combs tell. When I find combs bulged I endeavor to straighten them even though I have to cut a small narrow strip off but if they are warm it can usually be done without. Where combs are not built straight, by running a thin bladed knife up the side of the frame the combs may be pressed back in the frame and if it hangs true this will be a decided advantage.

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The Delegates to the Industrial met in Toronto on the 2nd inst., for the revision of the prize list. The following changes were made in the Apiarian Department:

Section 1. Best display of extracted granulated changed from 200 lbs. to 100lbs; and the prizes were increased from \$10 for first, \$5 for 2nd, \$3 for 3rd, to \$10, \$6, \$4, and \$2—increasing the 2nd and 3rd and adding a 4th.

In Section 10—Apiarian Supplies—1st prize a silver medal, and \$10 to the 2nd. \$5 was added to the Bronze Medal.

Section 13—new inventions—the prizes were increased from \$5, \$3 and \$2 to \$8, \$5 and \$3 and a 4th prize of \$2 was added.

Section 16—most tasty display—was changed from \$35, \$15 and \$10 to \$30, \$20 and \$10.

Candy For Bees.

TWO pounds granulated sugar. Boil until it will crack when dropped into cold water. Then take off the fire and stir in one pound of good extracted honey. Then stir until it creams and you will have candy that the bees can use in every kind of weather.—American Bee-keeper.

Queerest of Races

PIGEON fancier in Hamme, in West. pualia, made a wager that a dozen bees, liberated three miles from their hives, would reach it in better time than a dozen pigeons would reach their cot from the same distance. The competitors were given wing at Rhynbern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee finished a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon, three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon, the main body of both detachments finishing almost simultaneously an instant or two later, says the "Cornhill Magazine." The bees, too, may be said to have been handicapped in the race, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—Exchange.