

McFadden and his whole story is, in our estimation, a "myth." We have looked up considerable evidence on the point, and if our conclusion is wrong we will be glad to admit it.

The interesting account of the difference between European and American basswood is very instructive. We have noticed that grafts placed on stocks of would grow much is would grow much faster than the stock itself, but we think with you that our Canadian bass-wood grows much faster than the European linden but we think you must have two species of linden even in Europe. When we were visiting C. J. Grovenhurst, Brunswick, Germany, there was a large park in front of his residence where linden trees had been planted and they had grown as large as any forest trees. The leaves of these seemed much smaller, and the twigs finer, in fact they appeared like a different variety.

HEATHER.

We think we simply advocated the theory advanced by Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Raitt in regard to heather honey. We cannot speak from experience, as our knowledge on the subject has been gathered from others.

SYCAMORE.

Our Hallamshire friend has kindly sent us a few seeds and we shall endeavour to grow and test them. As they are propagated very easily, we see no reason why we should not be able to secure these trees for our parks, lawns, roadsides, etc. After we have given them a fair trial we will say something more on the subject.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

We have ordered our foreman to give your entire "law" a fair trial and report. If any of the friends will do the same it might assist in determining how this matter will work in this country. We have frequently taken combs from queenless bees and introduced queens without any trouble and we have never had any trouble getting queenless colonies to accept virgin queens when they were hatching or just hatched.

Our "Sundries" department, though only in going order for a week or two, has proved a decided success. We are getting good orders every day.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WIRING FRAMES.-- MOISTURE IN CELLARS.

WIRING FRAMES.

WHIS is one of several things which to the novice, disturbs the gentle current of his nature. Perhaps the wire unrolls too quickly, and the loose part slips over the ends of the spool; or the frame-holes may be poorly punched; or the wire kinks and breaks, and then the young (and sometimes old) bee-keeper may realize that "things are not what they seem." To remedy these evils, see to it that the frame's holes are smooth.

SMOOTH HOLES

can be procured by awls, (a) chisel pointed; (b) set to cut across the grain of the wood; (c) made of steel wire filed to suit and fitted in metals from shoe-maker's awls; (d) should descend vertically and rise in the same plane; (e) five awls may be worked at once, thereby punching a top bar at one drop of the foot. Slipping of frames should be prevented by tacking short strips of wood upon the table. Spools should be on a wire and prevented revolving too rapidly by means of a thin strip of wood, tacked at one end to the table; the other end resting lightly upon the spool. The strip also prevents the wire slipping over the ends of the spool.

KINKING OF WIRE

can now be prevented by screwing empty thread-spools to the table at each end of the frame. Place the thread-spools a little from the frame between the holes as needed. For five strands three are sufficient. To tighten your wire tack the threading end; with one hand hold the wire between the wire-spool and frame and draw, as you remove with the other hand, the wire from the thread-spools, commencing at the attached end first. Complete by the usual way.

FASTENING FDN. ON WIRES.

Several methods have been advocated, some, no doubt, serving the purpose very well. The following will be found efficient, simple and speedy: See that your frames have a neatly-fitting, solid and level wiring-board, and your fdn. is of proper temperature.

WIRING-BOX.

Around a piece of hard wood (oak), well-seasoned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and as long as your wire between the bars, wind a soft wire tightly, (one-eighth inch is a good size) having the laps one-half inch apart; keep this damp when using. Place the edge of the wiring-bar on each wire and by a gentle tap from the hammer the work is completed—if the other joints were not neglected.

DEGREE OF MOISTURE IN CELLARS.

This is a question which is constantly coming up in the journals. One writer prefers a damp,