

of symmetrical and neatly painted hives covering a hillside or appearing from among the trees of an orchard, arrest attention and excite interest. At the start Mr. Manum tried all the different hives and studied and experimented to get the best for practical work. By combining, modifying and inventing new features he turned out that which met his ideas and which with a system of management suited to it is now used in all his apiaries and many others. The hive is double-walled and consists of a stand, inner hive or brood chamber and an outer case. The entrance is through the stand underneath the brood-chamber and cannot be clogged by snow, is protected from rain, and by means of a slide can be graduated from two inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide in winter to fourteen inches long by two inches wide—the full summer width when the slide is removed. The outer case is moveable and is in three separate sections. The roof is of clapboards. In each gable is a two-inch augur hole for ventilation. This is protected by a wire cloth funnel projecting outward, which allows the bees to leave one at a time, but not to enter. This is an important proviso when bees are hastily shut in or when surplus honey is removed. The three-inch space between the walls is filled with chaff or sawdust, which is allowed to remain winter and summer. When damp, it can be readily replaced. Having so many loose parts, the hive can be moved without heavy lifting, and when properly packed is sufficient protection from New England winters. The hive stands rest on two lengths of joist to keep them off the ground, and are set perfectly level. Hives once located are not afterward moved unless carried away from the yard.

To be Continued.

A President for the Michigan Agricultural College.

THE State Board of Agriculture, at a meeting held on Tuesday, last, elected Rev. Oscar Clute, President of the Agricultural College. Mr. Clute was formerly a resident of Michigan and a graduate of the Agricultural College, class of 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1865, and occupied the chair of Mathematics and Engineering from 1865 to 1887. He then became a minister of the Unitarian Church, locating at Iowa City, Iowa. Later, he was appointed missionary at large and in that capacity is now in Southern California. Lemuel Clute, of Ionia, who is well known as a publisher, is a brother of the appointee. It is hoped that the board has made a good selection, and that it will contribute to the continued success of the College. The other

parties mentioned for the place were the Hon. John T. Rich, at present occupying the position of State Railway Commissioner, and Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of the College, the senior member of the faculty.—Michigan Farmer.

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.

Forty Miles for Honey.

QUERY NO. 234.—Having noticed in a Montreal paper an article giving its readers to believe that bees travelled 40 miles to gather honey, will some of our practical bee-men give us some information on this question.

MARTIN EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—About three miles is as far as bees travel in Oxford county.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—Consult books of reference for my reply to this question.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—As a usual thing I believe they don't go over two miles,

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—The statement was not worth printing, nor was it worth reading when printed.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOBODINO, N. Y.—Seven miles is about the outside limit of the bee's flight for honey, and more often not over three or four.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It is on record that when Italians were first introduced they were found seven miles from the apiary where they belonged.

JACOB ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—I do not know how far bees will fly after honey, but I think they will very little more than live if they have to go over two miles to gather honey.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—This is undoubtedly an error. Bees have been known to go six miles. I dare say three miles is about as far as they generally go for honey.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—If bees, during the honey harvest are taken three miles from home, it has been found they do not find their way back. Is not this pretty good proof that they have not been so far for honey.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Usually bees do not go more than three or four miles for their stores. We know by authentic reports that where they are compelled to, they do gather stores double that distance from their hives.