

or two swarms mixed up, then I put on a queen excluder, and a case of sections and at once the sections are filled with bees.

But to return to the frame question I am free to admit that the shallower the frame, the more likely are the bees to enter the supers or sections. But will bees winter as well on shallow as on deep frames, I think not, and if not, then will any seeming advantage there may be in their entering the supers more readily, offset the disadvantage there certainly is in the wintering problem. My greatest study is the wintering of my bees, if I can get them safely through these long winters, I am not so much concerned about the summer management.

I have a few tenement hives with extra deep frames, and the bees winter admirably in these, and they enter the supers readily, also miriag frames. this is another of the undecided questions. If I had to use foundation for the supers I would wire the frames to strengthen them for first extracting, but having an abundance of good white combs for this purpose, I very much prefer to have combs built without wires. I may not be an adept at the wiring business, but I do get much nicer, straighter combs built without wires, and thus save a lot of labor. I have my swarms mostly on full sheets of foundation, then in a few days I look them over to see that they are being properly drawn out, and if not, turn them around and in other ways compel them to build them properly, and I only had a few shets melt down last season, and that only in an extremely hot spell of weather, even this could have been avoided by properly ventilating and shading the hive. A very good plan is to hive the swarm on empty frames, with frames filled with foundation and in nine cases out of ten, the foundation will stand all right.

In a future article I may have some-

thing to say on a few other undecided matters, whether I shall be able to help to a decision or not. In the meantime I fear I have already said more than will be interesting, at least to "practical bee-keepers."

Seeds, Bee Supplies, Etc.

We have received one of John S. Pearce & Co., London, Seed Catalogues for 1895, and in looking over its 72 pages, we notice the seeming endless variety carried in stock to meet the wants of the farmer, gardener, florist and nurserymen.

The first 16 pages is devoted to novelties in vegetables, roots, grain, flowers, etc., of which the enterprising firm leads in Canada.

They have a trial ground kept up at great expense, on which all new, as well as old varieties are tested before offering them, by protecting their customers against frauds.

The aim of this firm has always been to supply nothing but the best and their labors have not gone unrewarded as an evidence of which their large and increasing business can testify.

They also carry a large stock of bee supplies and Pearce's snow white polished sections, brood and section foundation hives, etc., are noted as being of the very best material, workmanship etc.

We think that anyone needing anything in their line cannot do better than give them a trial.

There is quite a furor at the present time among farmers about crimson clover. It is supposed by many to be a newly introduced variety of clover, but this is a mistake. More than 30 years ago it was in cultivation under the name of "Incarnat clover," so called from its botanical name—*Trifolium incarnatum*—which will be found attached to it in the seed catalogues after the names crimson, or scarlet clover.