

Q. But do I understand you that the bees make a heavier comb for the buckwheat with the foundation you supplied?—A. Yes. I said it was waste labour because they had to do more to produce a less valuable kind of honey than they would have had if it had been clover honey. These samples of the combs were prepared by Mr. Shutt, who washed out the honey to find out the exact weight, and carefully weighed it with his delicate scales in the laboratory, where every care was taken to have the experiment accurately carried out.

*By Mr. Pridham :*

Q. How is the apple blossom as a honey producer?—A. It is very good. It not only produces large quantities of honey, but it is much more attractive to the bees than any other plant at that time of the year.

*By Mr. McGregor :*

Q. Do you know anything about the new production of honey from sugar?—A. I have heard of it, although I have never seen it. Sugar, undoubtedly, is supplied by some bee-keepers to be stored away by their bees and then sold as honey. I think there is no doubt that it ought not to be allowed. It is an adulteration, look at it in the mildest way you can. If a sufficient quantity of sugar is supplied to the bees, they will carry it straight into their comb, and fill up the comb with it without it being digested or changed in character at all, so that it will merely be sugar deposited in the comb instead of honey. I believe the Bill to prevent adulteration in this way has passed, and that we shall soon have nothing that is adulterated sold in Canada at all. Canada will soon be a synonym for perfect excellence in everything.

WEEDS AS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE,—MOST NOXIOUS SPECIES.

There are just two other subjects which I would like to refer to if I have time, viz., weeds and grasses. I will only speak of them for a few minutes, because it is merely the general subject that I wish to touch on. A great deal of attention has been given during the past summer to the subject of weeds. I had the opportunity last summer of travelling through Manitoba and the North-west, and I was very much struck with the tremendous headway that weeds have made in that part of the country. The farmers, growing the same crop year after year, and that crop, wheat or grain, have allowed the weeds to increase year by year. By alternate husbandry many of the weeds would have been destroyed, but when the same crop is grown year after year, naturally the weeds in those crops will keep on increasing, and the state of infestation by weeds in Manitoba and some parts of the North-west is a most serious matter to-day.

*By Mr. Featherston :*

Q. Do those weeds grow in the crops or after the crop comes up?—A. Both. A weed that ripens before the crop ripens drops its seeds on the ground year by year and causes great trouble by steadily increasing. Those that are cut with the crop are easily handled, but some of them ripen their seed before the crop is cut and thus they keep on increasing.

Q. What are they?—A. There are many and some of them most aggressive and serious enemies: tumbling mustard, hare's ear mustard, wild mustard, ball mustard, false flax, wild buckwheat, wild oats and many others.

Q. They have no rag weed?—A. Yes, indeed, they have in several places.

Q. The farmers say it is a great advantage to have it, because they plough it down as a green crop in the fall?—A. I have not much faith in that mode of treatment. I have seen it grow eight and ten feet high in the Southern States, and when once I asked a farmer in Virginia why he did not cut it, he smiled on me as an ignoramus, and said: "why, that is my manure for next year." But the miller who gets rag-weed seed in his wheat will tell you that this weed gives him the greatest trouble of all. The