

VENTILATION.

Every care should be taken to provide the bees with plenty of ventilation during the height of the summer. All entrances should be enlarged to their utmost capacity, and where the bees show a tendency to excessive fanning or clustering out the hive should be raised from the bottom-board, and any obstruction such as weeds, grass, &c., should be cleared away from the entrances. Most important of all, ample room should be provided by means of supers, as the overcrowding of the hive will tend to make the bees loaf if it does not produce excessive swarming.

FOUL-BROOD.

As soon as settled weather sets in, the beekeeper should carefully examine his hives for disease, and, if necessary, treat as soon as possible, so as to give his bees a chance to gather a surplus from the main flow. On no account should the operation be delayed until the bees are bringing in large quantities of the nectar that the beekeeper requires for extracting. The "shake" or McEvoy method is the only one advocated, and the combs and frames should be treated and disposed of as soon as possible after the hives are dealt with.

QUEEN-RAISING.

The beekeeper should devote all the time he can spare to the important work of replacing old and failing queens, and if his stocks are of good quality he should endeavour to raise as many queens as possible in his own yard. Cells built under the swarming-impulse are splendid for this purpose, and there are many ways of artificial queen-raising which are to be recommended. All the cells to be hatched should be given to nucleus hives to care for; queen-cells are seldom a success when introduced to full colonies. As soon as the young queens are mated and laying they should be placed in poor colonies, after killing the old queens, and their places filled by other ripe cells.

—*E. A. Earp, Senior Apiary Instructor.*

THE GARDEN.

VEGETABLE-CULTURE.

THE planting-out of the remaining winter crops—Brussels sprouts, broccoli, savoy cabbages, and kale—should now be proceeded with as soon as the plants are ready. The greatest care should be taken with this operation. Soak the beds well the day before lifting the plants. Lift the plants carefully and place them in trays for planting, keeping them in cool shade until they are wanted. Plant firmly in well-prepared land, watering them in.

It is important to lift onions, shallots, and garlic as soon as they ripen, leaving them in the sun for a few days to thoroughly ripen off. They may then be cleaned up and stored in a cool, dry, airy place. Firm, well-ripened onions are all too scarce; this valuable crop deserves more careful storage.