

WM. NIXON, FLORALIA APIARY, GRANBY, P.Q.—I put into my cellar, November 22nd, 169 colonies, and on April 22nd I placed on their summer stands, after a confinement of exactly five months, 158 colonies, all in splendid condition. The day following, it being fine and warm, they began to bring in pollen in right good style, and when they were examined eggs and brood were found in all of them and in some, young hatched bees. The winter losses throughout the eastern townships will be very great as far as I can ascertain, many losing heavily and not a few their all. The past winter with us in Quebec has been one of extreme severity and great length. Last season owing to the failure of the honey crop the bees were light of stores in the fall, consequently those all over the country who failed to feed liberally have heavy losses to mourn over.

SELIM PETTITT, DALRYMPLE, ONT.—I congratulate you in your famous undertaking for the advancement of light and further improvements in the knowledge of Bee-Culture, which is so greatly needed amongst the majority of our Canadian friends. Bee-keeping is but in its infancy yet, in this country at any rate. Thousands and tens of thousands of tons of honey are going to waste annually in our Canadian Dominion just for the want of the little mediums to gather it. A kind Providence has favored us with them both. Why should we neglect to comply with the means Divinely appointed by our Heavenly Benefactor for our pleasure and profit. I think we all as a people are ambitious, and I humbly trust your JOURNAL will prove a success to that effect to all those who are enterprising enough to encourage the JOURNAL and scan its pages from week to week. It is generally conceded that the right man is in the right place, heading the JOURNAL. I like to hear from our bee friends as often as possible, and hope they will be kind enough to give us the opportunity of doing so through this grand little weekly medium.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

DYSENTERY.

J. BEATTY, MONTREAL, QUE.—I had two hives of bees, and about a month ago I examined them to find out if they had honey enough to live upon. I found one—an old hive—had, and the other, which was a rather late swarm of last summer, had not. I gave the latter a four pound square box of honey which they demolished all but about three-fourths of a pound. I examined both hives last week again and found them all dead,

apparently from dysentery. Is this common about this time of year with bees, and is there any way of preventing it in the future?

If you examine the back and future numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL you will doubtless find sufficient to enable you to succeed next year without any difficulty. You need not be discouraged, many experts in the business have lost heavily this year.

TRANSFERRING.

W. GARVIN, ASHTON, ONT.—I have twenty-four colonies of bees in old square hives and wish to transfer them into the "Jones' Hive." When is the best time to do it.

You should not transfer your bees before fruit bloom, unless the weather is very favorable. When honey is coming in from fruit bloom they will mend up the combs and fasten them much more rapidly. Great care should be taken not to separate the brood too much but keep it in as compact a form as possible. If bees are transferred when no honey is coming in, great care should be taken that robbing does not occur.

CEDAR FOR HIVES.

AARON APIAN, QUEBEC.—Please state in next issue of JOURNAL, particulars about cedar wood used in hive building. Kind of cedar, whether red, white or what sort? Are wide boards (of ten inches or more) easily procurable? Price per thousand feet? Comparative weight with yellow or other pine.

We manufacture our hives of white cedar, it is about one-half the weight of pine. It is difficult to procure broad boards as there are a great many streaks and openings and dry rot in cedar timber. In this part of the country we cannot get cedar boards wide enough for hives, and have to match. We use these principally in double-walled hives; they are cut thin, narrow and ship-lapped both inside and out. Broad boards, free from rot, knots, and shake are worth \$30 to \$50 per thousand feet.

POLLEN, BEES ON SHARES, ETC.

WM. ASHER, DUNNVILLE, ONT.—In the summer of 1884, towards the last of July, I bought a