

with medicated syrup, as they are a strong lot with heaps of stores. Or, at this time of the year, with no natural food coming in, would it be better to destroy bees and disinfect hive? After putting in the two balls of naphthaline I had two cases of overdose—i. e., uncapped nymphs, quite white and healthy, and the edges of cells slightly higher than normal.

P. S.—The third little packet contains a substance found at the bottom of the only sealed cell in No. 20. Is it dried pollen, or the foul brood "scale," or only the remains of the cocoon lining membrane?—"QUEEN BEE," Bridport, October 6.

REPLY.—1. We find no trace of foul brood in comb. Chilled brood will go dark grey, but in its advanced stage it turns into a powdery substance, whilst with foul brood it turns to a stickier matter, and can be drawn out in strings, so to speak, with the end of a match. It is, no doubt, chilled brood in your case. 2 and 3. With regard to the "stupid" appearance of the bees, we ascribe this to the late season; they want to rest, which is quite natural. Two balls of naphthaline in four pieces is the right quantity for a strong stock. 4 and 5. No; the little bee is an abortive production, consequent upon insufficient warmth to bring it to maturity. 6. Not under the circumstances. The little packet contains only the remains of cocoons of bees bred, perhaps, long ago.—The British Bee Journal.

An Apiary Tent.

—J. F. DUNN.

Perhaps some of the readers of the C. B. J. might be interested in a description of a tent that takes the place of a honey house at our "Split Rock Apiary," four miles out of town. In this tent we keep our empty combs, do our extracting. I very much prefer this tent to a honey house, as it is cooler in hot weather and it has much to commend it on the score of economy, as it costs very little. Our tent is 9x14 on the ground, 6 ft. high at the ends, two boards 1 in. x 12 in. x 14 ft. are placed edgewise on the ground and 9 feet apart; to one end of these boards nail a board 1 in. x 12 in. x 9 ft. and to the other end a board 1 in. x 12 in. x 6 ft. This leaves a space at the end for a door in the corner 3 ft. wide. This door is simply a frame of 1 in. x 3 in. x 3 ft. wide and 6 feet high.

Place the door in position, and about two inches from the outer edges of one side on the top and bottom rails of the door, bore a hole $\frac{1}{2}$ in. down through the edge of the top and bottom rails and a corresponding hole through the frame work at top and bottom of the door, drop a $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 in. wire spike through these holes and your door is hung and will open out or in. To the 1x12 in. boards above described, nail a 1x4 in. piece 6 ft. long in each of the four corners, and one same size in centre of the 14 ft. lengths, and to the top edge of these 1x4 in. upright pieces nail a "plate" 1x4 in. clean around the frame, cut 1x4 in. rafters, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch and nail them edgewise to the "plate." A 1x4 in. belt is now nailed clear around the frame just far enough down from the plate so that a 30 in. screen of mosquito netting will catch the edge of the belt, and this screen is nailed clear around the frame, door included. The balance of the space is boarded to the ground with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. siding, and for a cover for the roof we used white duck. Extending about 18 inches over the eaves are ropes four on each side fastened to the cover and pegged to the ground; this is necessary as in wet weather you must slack the ropes, or your cover will split. The waste room under the roof is utilized to hang empty combs and brood frames in by nailing 1x4 in. pieces edgewise, the proper distance apart to catch the top bars of the frames. This tent we found to do nicely for 100 colonies spring count, but it would be better if 10x14 ft. When the season is over we strip the frame, and the netting and duck is alright for another year. I might have added that a double cover is preferable for the roof, let them touch on the ridge and no other place, that is have the outer one say a foot above the inner one at the eaves and your tent will be very much cooler and perfectly dry. We use this arrangement at our outapiary four miles out of town, where a honey house is not a necessity. We do our extracting in it, and if we had a honey house there, I am sure we should want the tent also. I feel quite sure that if any one who has sweetered all day long in a honey house would try the luxury of the tent I have described, they would vote it a necessity.

Ridgeway, Ont.

[Mr. Dunn has given us in the above a very pleasing and instructive article. Our readers will congratulate us in having induced a man so prominent in the past to take up his pen again.—ED.]