

sitatingly advise anyone intending to engage in bee keeping for profit, to obtain what leading books and papers they could afford and after a thorough and careful study of the theory to engage with some leading apiarist who has been successful in his pursuit, work with him until they know they are competent to manage an apiary for themselves.

This opinion is forced upon me after an experience of 5 years, three years of which were spent in fruitless efforts with what I could learn from the books, papers, and working with a few colonies of my own, at the end of which I became convinced that I never would become an expert apiarist in this way, so I applied for a situation with Mr. A. E. Manum, the leading bee keeper of Vermont, and one which I found on acquaintance to be a very nice gentleman besides. Now, after spending part of two seasons with him I am satisfied that the time has been well spent and what I there learned will be of great value to me later on, I dare not put a cash value on it at present.

Why I advise the preparatory study is because much of bee keeping is founded on theory and it is well to know the ground before going over it in practice, practice does not take the place of theory nor is the reverse true, but each helps the other.

H. W. SCOTT.

Williamstown, Vt.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Requeening the Remedy for the Nameless Disease.

BEING a constant reader of your valuable JOURNAL, and also somewhat of a critic in regard to what I read, I take this privilege to prove some articles or article that appeared in the BEE JOURNAL of August 14th, 1889, page 473, is quite misleading. Mr. Boomer asks the question in regard to some ailment attacking his bees. Your reply would cause him to make preparations for a cure by using robbing precautions, which would be one step undoubtedly in the right line, namely, warmth; one of the greatest importance, but it would not effect a cure. I have treated such a case all summer as Mr. Boomer describes in every respect (except killing of the diseased bees) as my bees on guard would not touch the sick ones which may be due to climatic differences, such as odour or moisture or even different strain of bees. The stock came out of cellar in prime condition. It brooded very fair and was fully ripe for division. The honey flow ceased for nearly ten days and the weather turned cold. At the beginning of the second honey flow I noticed an occasional bee with

distended abdomen on alighting board. The numbers gradually increased and young bees, black and shining in appearance, began to appear, shaking as with ague. With this difference that in ague there is fever after the chill, but the bees continued trembling until they petered out. Both the queen and hatching brood had evidently been chilled enough to effect them, in the cold snap between the two honey flows. In the meantime I found in reading "Success in bee culture" by Jas. Heddon, that he was also aware of such a disease and advised requeening as a remedy. It proved effectual with me and I think will in all such cases if the other requisites are combined, i. e., warmth and freedom from dampness. No doubt you may think that negligence was the cause, but such was not the case, it was ignorance on my part at least, in not packing my bees in some manner to counteract the cold dip. Experience is much the best teacher and I hope to profit thereby. I presume this nameless disease that has been written up quite largely is the same as the above and caused the same no doubt. Many run for the doctor when by careful study in most cases the doctor would be obliged to run after them, or go wanting his dinner. It would be a good thing for those that can afford it to paste the above in their hat for future reference as very many like me may be caught when they can not afford it.

J. KNOWLES.

Box 109, Edmonton, N. W. T.

We never had case just like what you mention and requeening might be the best way to do. Of course when requeening cures them or stops any further difficulty that ought to be satisfactory. I have sometimes wondered whether gathering a peculiar kind of honey, that was unwholesome to the bee, might not have something to do with it.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Preserverance.

I FEEL as if I had a right to make my little report with the rest. I sometimes think I have so little to report that it is not worth while to say anything, but when I think how interested I am in reading others' reports it might interest others to read mine.

In the fall of 1887 I had six colonies, put in clump, packed in chaff. In the spring of 1888 I had the clump, chaff, combs and hives, and a little honey. This may be termed bad luck but since I have been reading the C. B. J. I put it down as bad management. I determined not