

was a new revelation to at least some present. That "august body" — the Congress — spent nearly one day out of the three in discussing the important question, so vital to the interests of all members of the fraternity, both North and South, a question in which future generations must certainly feel a profound interest, that is, whether the "Congress" should have its picture taken! They so deliberated. They so decided. They so sat. And now I hear that the pictures are not satisfactory. What a fund of bee lore will be lost to the world!

I put thirty colonies in the cellar Nov. 24th, and none of them have been yet removed. The temperature has run as low as 26 degrees in the cellar. I somewhat fear the result.

EUGENE SECOR.

Forest City, Iowa, April 16th, 1885.

You are very much mistaken, Friend Secor, if you imagine that we here in Canada look upon American periodicals with disdain. They have been our guiding stars in the past and as we look upon ourselves as their children; it would be very unkind of us to be naughty to our parents now, but we told them we should sustain them, and in advocating apiculture in Canada we are only giving more of our Canadian friends an appetite for bee lore, which will never be satisfied by taking *one* journal, in fact we can hardly call it a CANADIAN Bee Journal in one sense, because many of our ablest writers are in the States. That brotherly love and friendly feeling should exist is the wish, we believe, of all true Canadians. There should be no boundary line between bee-keepers.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE GREAT MORTALITY.

I AM in receipt of Number 2 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and I like it. The objection of the editor of the A. B. J. to its name is not well taken. Canada has as good right to the name of "Bee Journal" as Great Britain or the United States, the prefix clearly designating them. You ask for report, etc. I am not a "professional" bee-keeper *a la* Heddon, Doolittle, and others, as there is as much to be learned from one colony as there is from one hundred. I keep from twenty to thirty colonies, but at the opening of this spring my number is reduced to twelve. Eleven of the twenty-three that went

into winter quarters have gone to that bourn from whence no (bee) traveller returns. This is by far the greatest loss I have ever sustained. On examination I find that starvation was the principal cause. Yet, strange as it may seem, they left plenty of honey in the hives. All but one colony were more or less affected with dysentery. This one is as strong and in as good condition as when put into winter quarters in the fall. I may safely say that 75 per cent. of the bees in Southern Indiana are dead. Many persons who do not protect their bees in winter have lost all, and are now mourning in consequence of their neglect. The same kind of reports come from the North and North Western States. Various causes are given for the great mortality, but it was not pollen nor honey dew that got away with mine. I invariably winter on the summer stands and never before had occasion to mourn the loss of more than three colonies, and that was during the disastrous winter of 80-81. I have not the time now to give you my opinion as to the prime cause of the past winter's disasters, but will do so at some future time. Wishing you much success in your enterprise. I am, yours truly.

W. C. R. KEMP.

Orleans, Ind., U.S., April 17th.

We shall be pleased to have your proposed article, Friend K. We should like to know what you decided was the cause of the mortality.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ADVANTAGE OF WIRING FRAMES, AND HOW IT SHOULD BE DONE.

RUN a groove in the top and bottom bars of frame one-thirty-second of an inch deep on the outside. This forms a bed for the wire and prevents its being cut when scraping or cleaning frames. Keep the two outside wires three-eighths of an inch from edge of frames and about two and one-fourth inches apart. Use full sheets of foundation, *i.e.*, let the foundation go to the bottom of frame and be tight at each end. If rightly fastened with the wire it will not sag or bulge, and will always keep the base of cells in the centre of the frame. The advantages are, stronger combs for extracting from; no danger of falling down when large swarms are put on them; the wires are no hindrance to brood rearing and you can always have full frames of combs without using reversible frames. The size of frames I use is 14 long by 8½ deep, (inside measure of frame), and use seven wires to the frame.

D. P. CAMPBELL.

Parkhill, Ont.

There are now a great many in Can-