

## CARBOLIC ACID—COMB HONEY.

T. J. CONNELLY, HANCOCK, N. Y.—Do you use carbolic acid, if so with what results, or does it hurt the bees? Which is the best hive for comb honey or is it more in the management?

We do not use carbolic acid, thinking it quite unnecessary, as we can accomplish what we wish more easily without it. We are now making what we believe will be one of the best hives for comb honey in the market; it is made especially for comb honey, combining all the valuable principles in connection with its production; we will describe some of its principles in a future number.

## ANTS, KING BIRDS, &amp;C.

DETRICK HOOVER, SELKIRK, ONT.—What way will it be best to destroy ants around hives?

If they have hills or you can find out their burrows, a liberal supply of hot water will usually destroy them, or coal oil poured about will drive them away. One gallon of oil will do a large amount of work. If you have the right kind of a hive stand, you could place a dish of sweetened water, poisoned, under the bottom of hive, keeping it covered with a wire cloth to prevent the bees from getting in.

How will I prevent king-birds from bothering the bees?

We think King birds do not eat as many bees as they are usually accused of eating, and if they do eat some bees we think perhaps they destroy as many other insects and probably do as much good as harm. However we have frequently shot them when they came about the apiary, and this we found to be the most effectual way of getting rid of them.

## MOVING BEES IN SPRING.

A. HAWKINS, LISTOWEL, ONT.—I wish to ask a question to be answered through your invaluable journal. I have a colony in a "Jones hive" standing in a house and wish to remove it to a stand, would I need to keep them in for a while after moving or what would you advise as the best plan? I find the JOURNAL very useful and would not be without it under any circumstance.

They could be moved in several ways; one would be to convey them a mile or more from home allowing them to remain for several days, then return them to the stand; another would be to drum and smoke them late in the evening, and take them to their new home changing the surroundings so that they would mark the location as they flew out in the morning; another would be to place them in the cellar or some other repository two or three days; smoke them and make them fill themselves with honey and set them on the stand late in the evening, so that they would not fly much and shake them off the combs into the hive until they become thoroughly disturbed. After they settle down, if the surroundings are changed, they mark the location anew.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

D. S. HALL, So. Cabot, Vt.—The C. B. J. is just what I have long been wishing for—a journal edited by some northern bee-keeper.

J. FALCONER, DOUGLASTOWN, N. B.—Last Spring I purchased one colony of Italian bees, increased to five, three being after-swarms. Lost one by absconding and put four into Winter quarters. Only one colony remains alive, the others having died of starvation. The hive I purchased from Mr. Jones was the first improved one I have ever seen, and the first I ever saw inside of. Last season was a poor one for honey and much success cannot be expected. Am not discouraged but hope with my own efforts and the help of the C.B.J. to make bee-keeping a success.

ROBERT A. BASS, OXFORD CENTRE.—I am a new beginner and think the JOURNAL will be a great help to me. I am fourteen years of age. Grandpa Ainslie gave me a colony in the month of May 1884. They swarmed June 2nd and again on the 14th, when they began to dwindle, and by the Fall but few bees remained. These were smothered and thirty pounds of honey got from them. The first swarm threw out a virgin swarm July 17th, thus giving me three to winter. They gave me seventy-five sections of honey. All have Wintered nicely on Summer stands, though many died through flying out when the weather was too cold.