

some carbonaceous substance. With regard to the latter, I may say that I never burn anything in connection with sulphur, simply lay a lighted match upon the sulphur, and there is no difficulty about the dim, blue blaze continuing as long as a grain of sulphur remains.

As to the difficulty of regulating, especially when a large amount is used, let me give a bit of my experience in a previous year.

I had a lot of sections piled in a room about 15 feet square, and concluded to smoke the whole room. So I lighted five pounds of sulphur early enough in the day so that I thought it would all burn before night, and kept occasional watch of it through a window. At dark it was burning apparently the same as when first lighted, and at bedtime the same. Although I thought it entirely safe, I never feel that I can be too careful about fire, so I concluded to sit up with it until it expired. I did not get to bed until after 1 o'clock.

My method of using was this: The sulphur was put in an iron kettle holding about a gallon. A common kettle holding 3 or 4 gallons was partly filled with ashes, and in this the smaller kettle containing the sulphur was placed, and over all a tin cover that did not fit closely. I suppose this cover allowed plenty of air to enter to keep up combustion, but made it burn slower than if entirely uncovered. Previous to covering, a lighted match was laid on the sulphur, and that was all the attention it received except the watching, and no doubt it would have burned just the same if I had been a mile away.

I do not think that roll brimstone would act just the same, but I suspect a part of it mixed with the powdered sulphur might answer. The cost is so little that I have always used it in the powdered form.

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For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Bay of Quinte Bee-Keepers.

THE meeting of the Bay of Quinte Bee-Keepers' Association in Belleville on the 29th of August was small but representative. 249 colonies were reported yielding 1100 lbs. extracted and 100 lbs. comb honey. All reported the most unfavorable bee season known—very little honey and very small or no increase.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

1st. "Foul Brood." By W. C. Wells. The only safe remedy to kill bees and burn hives infected. Boil honey for feeding bees; not injurious for table use.

2nd. "Fertile Workers." Proved by several

eggs in one cell. Remedy—give fresh eggs from a good colony and raise a young queen.

3rd. "Introducing Queens." Advisable to have queens fertilized. Queens have been successfully introduced in the dark.

4th. The following paper on wintering was read by the secretary:—"There are three special points in successfully wintering bees, 1st, proper preparation for winter quarters; 2nd, proper winter quarters for bees; and 3rd, proper condition of air. 1st. All colonies ought to be ready for winter by the 1st of October, with abundance of young bees, a good queen, not more than three years old, plenty of pollen, and not less than 25 lbs. of good sealed honey; and no more frames than the bees can cover. I recommend wool mats containing $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. of wool, enclosed in canvas, and tacked to a wooden frame which rests on the top edges of the hive, and don't forget to place crossways $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch slats over frames for winter passage. Bees ought to be carefully carried into their winter quarters with hives and combs dry, immediately after a good fly, about the middle of November. I believe downward ventilation a necessity in winter quarters. 2nd. In our cold winters with sudden changes in temperature, a dry, roomy cellar seems the safest repository for bees. I place my bees on forms, so that no colony is less than two feet from cellar bottom or cellar wall. There is no objection in placing colonies two or three tiers in height. I would strongly advise the absence of all vegetable matter, or anything generating impure gases. 3rd. Two ventilating outside air-pipes, at least 40 feet in length, below the frost, are desirable for carrying off the impure and supplying pure air, and ventilation ought to be from top to bottom of bee room, say one inch wide, which is the proper system of ventilation for all rooms, as the impure gases are mixed through air and not in layers as some suppose. I think 40° temperature at ceiling of bee room desirable, as changes, and especially sudden changes, are injurious to bees. I prefer quiet and darkness all winter. All dead bees ought to be carefully brushed off the bottom-board at least once a month. My bees remain in the cellar until natural pollen appears on soft maple—about 18th of April. No system yet adopted for wintering bees seems perfect, as conditions of honey, bees and seasons differ. Failures are often our best teachers. A little knowledge leads us from right, while a greater may bring us to success."

5th. "Dividing and natural swarming." All in favor of natural swarming in the general.

6th. "Races of Bees." Decision in favor of Italians. Hybrids gather more honey, but are