

sure; it is something that requires much time and patience before all the facts connected with it can be determined. We are watching it, doctering, experimenting in various ways. Since we first took it up we have tried removing the queens from some, allowing them to remain queenless a certain length of time, changing or taking the old queens from the dead broody colony and testing them in others. Queens do not appear to carry the disease, as it does not make its appearance where queens have been introduced into other hives. Some colonies have been allowed to hatch queens for themselves and others allowed to raise queen cells of their own from some of the brood. The cells were found capped over, the larvæ in them dead; there appeared to be a much larger proportion dead in the queen cells than in the brood. This would seem to indicate that the food has something to do with it, as in foul brood. It may be a milder type of foul brood, so mild that it does not become contagious for years, and is carried from one hive to another through the honey. We wish some of our microscopists could devise some means by which foul brood could be detected in honey where it has been proved thousands of times and by thousands of experiments that the germs of the disease really exist. But so long as they are unable to discover foul brood germs in the honey there would be no use trying to discover these to ascertain if it is akin to foul brood. It may be that the germs of foul brood are so small that they cannot be discovered in honey. We should not be surprised if Mr. Cowan, Mr. Cheshire, or some other noted microscopists made ere long, what to us would be an important discovery. A friend said the other day, of foul brood or the germs of this dead brood, "Why not extract it?" Well, we can only say it could not be extracted clean enough, the little particles left would be diseased the same as the part removed.

#### Queen Rearing.

IN the last (August) number of the *Review*, the editor, W. Z. Hutchinson, gives the following editorial, with the heading "The Jones method of getting queen cells." He says:—"There is

probably no better time than in Aug. and Sept, for re-queening an apiary, or introducing new blood by the purchase of a few queens. At this time of the year queens are plenty and cheap, the bee-keeper has time to attend to their introduction, while the leaving of a colony queenless a few days is less objectionable than it would be before the honey harvest. Considerable care is necessary, however, to rear good queens at this season of the year. Simply removing the queen from a colony seldom results in securing the best of queens at any time of the year; queens thus reared after the honey harvest is over and past are "pretty poor sticks." We have always raised the finest queens, at any time, by the Jones method.

Take all the brood and the queen from a colony, giving it a nice comb in which eggs from a choice queen are just hatching, cutting a few holes in the comb, then shake all the bees from half the combs of two or three colonies, in front of the hives where the cells are to be built. We thus get a great mass of bees with only a few larvæ to feed; the hive is jammed so full that some of the bees are crowded out at the entrance most of the time. Some of you may think this an expensive way of getting cells; but, try it once; and when you come to cutting them out you will consider it cheap. The bees build a large number of cells, the queens hatch about a day sooner and begin laying sooner; besides, they are large, strong and well developed. We would just as soon have queens reared in this manner, during the next two months, as any we ever had.

#### The Ontario Agricultural College.

THIS institution we regard as indispensable in an educational point of view to the farmers of Canada. It consists of a college proper, experimental grounds and farm, and is situated one mile out of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, Ont. The number of graduates, or associates as they are termed, is 164, of which 27 graduated this present year, 17 of them being farmers' sons. A much larger number, however, have not been able to return the second year, or the number of graduates would have been much greater. These are, however, actively engaged in farm work in all parts of the Dominion, turning to good account