

when they are not put on their old stand, but I have never practiced doing it, and have never seen any bad results come from it, as they seem to be all one family when they are first set out.

When I carry my bees out, I mark all hives that are light L, and all that are heavy H, with a piece of chalk, then I equalize the honey by putting one or two frames of honey in the light hives taken from the heavy hives. I put a cushion on each hive and make the entrance very small. As soon as the weather gets warm enough to open the hives, I go over each hive and find out what condition they are in. Those that are strong I leave as they are, (I DO NOT SPREAD BROOD); from hives that are very good, and yet not full of bees, I take out what combs they do not cover, and put in a division board; those that are weak I double up by putting three or four into one. I do not have any dead bees to clean out of my hives, as I use loose bottom boards, and I pack up my bees for winter with the bottom boards off,

I am very careful to know that every hive has plenty of stores. I am one of those kind of bee-keepers that do not believe in everlastingly tinkering and fussing with my bees in the spring. As soon as I find that I have a good laying queen in each hive, and plenty of stores, I give them a good letting alone, and I think I generally come out as good as most bee-keepers. I have had my bees average me 100 lbs to the colony, spring count, for four years in succession.

West Brook,
Co. Frontenac, Ont.

Foul Brood.

—BY ELLIOTT J. RIEN.

If this is the law, that I am trespassing in following my property on my neighbours' land for the purpose of bringing it home, the sooner it is altered the better, or my neighbour should be made to deliver my bees safely to me or take consequences. The same as if my cow or horse got on to his farm. It might be worth while to get up a test case suing for value of swarm as Mr. Abram suggests.

If Mr. Shaw will see that there are some

eggs and larvae in his nuclei until the queen commences to lay he will not lose his virgin queens. Another method is to, if you have not any eggs or brood available, go to nuclei and as soon as the queen can fly take her off the comb and bring her outside, and let her go at entrance. Repeat this a couple of times, at intervals, finally making her fly in the air. I have never lost a queen so treated.

Sparrows are generally pretty smart birds, but, Mr. Sparrow, there is a difference between a queen being mated and a queen laying. Sometimes she does not lay for four or five days or a week after mating, so Mr. Editor's bees and yours are of a kind after all.

I do not know about anxiety being the cause of failure in introducing, but when I am too confident and neglect to keep a close eye on them, is generally the time I come to grief. By the way, can you get a better cage, than the old pipe cover?

Send us nails with hives in flat, that is good. In places like this it is difficult to get suitable nails and delay often means loss. Now then, supply dealers, is this not worth considering?

About adulteration. There is a place in Lerry Street, Sidney, where, I have been informed on the best authority, honey is made. I have eaten the made stuff. When will these people be stopped!

After all that has been written about foul brood one would think we knew something definite about its origin, yet we hear now it is caused by chilled brood. I quite agree with Friend Abram that chilled brood will not cause it. I have had any quantity of chilled brood, even black stuff, and yet never saw foul brood in my hives. Only a fortnight ago some men chopped a tree down and left the comb lying about exposed to rain, etc. I went two days after, got the bees, fixed the combs in the hive, chilled brood and all, and yet foul brood has not come yet. The fact of the matter is foul brood is a bacillus disease and chilled brood forms a good breeding ground for places where foul brood germs are in the air. I have yet to learn we can originate a bacillus any more than we can hatch a queen without an egg. There must be a spore to start from, and this coming into a hive of sick bees or chilled brood starts the mischief just as the germs of typhoid and other diseases attack only weak subjects. I am convinced if there are no germs of foul brood about, chilled brood can never cause the disease, in spite of Mr. McEvoy's opinions.—The Australian Bee Bulletin.