

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I can give no satisfactory plan.

H.D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Break them up and distribute the frames in other hives.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODING, N. Y.—Don't allow them, by seeing that no hive goes any length of time without unsealed brood.

J. ALPAUGH, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Give them a frame or two of brood in all stages, and a young queen, or run in a small swarm.

PROE. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have only had a few cases, and found a sure cure in uniting such colonies with others, that had a good queen.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I prefer shaking them all into a box with a wire netting over it keep them in a dark place for a day and unite them with other colonies—i. e. if they are worth the trouble or before the honey flow ceases.

A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, OHIO.—Have had some experience. Move the colony a few rods from the old stand and put another hive with combs, or foundation, on the old stand. Then shake all the bees on the ground where they have been carried to, they will find the way home. Then introduce a queen or give queen cells.

WM. McEVoy, WOODBURN, ONT.—I have had but very little trouble with fertile workers. I look very close after the young queens about the time they should be laying and see that every colony has a good queen.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—As a queen breeder for years I have seen lots of cases of laying workers. My plan is to take away all the laying worker brood and eggs, and give fresh brood from some colony that can spare it, with adhering bees, and in two or three days later introduce a queen or give a maturing cell.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Lots of it. I brimstone the whole batch and use the combs some place else. I can make a new swarm just as cheap as I can patch up one of those lazy unruly things.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I have had no experience with them, and don't intend to have any so long as I can rear or purchase queens as easily and cheaply as at present.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have not been troubled in that way for a long time and I forget just how I managed with the few cases I had. The beebooks and periodicals will help you out.

DR. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I haven't had many cases, and am likely to break up the whole concern and give combs and bees to colonies needing them.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE, ONT.—Am bothered some in the last of the season, take the honey from the colony and let them go any place or stay at home just as they like. They are not worth bothering with.

ALEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Were my object more bees I would deal with the fertile workers, but as I always have as many bees as I want and sometimes more I never of late bother with the pests to get rid of them when one occasionally turns up. I extract their honey and change their frames every four or five days and when the honey season is nearly over I forget some day to give them their frames back after extracting them.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Plenty of experience with fertile workers, but our methods of getting rid of them are several, all of which are simple and sure and what one we choose is always governed by the condition of the colonies its location and other things. A description of any one of them is too long for this department. It is something you cannot succeed with satisfactorily by undertaking to go by any stereotyped rule. You must know the nature of bees and then have gumption enough to act accordingly to circumstances.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### A Cheap Paint for Hives.

**L**AST spring, being laid up from the effects of a runaway, and having more time (and less money) on my hands than I knew what to do with, I thought I would try an experiment in hive-painting. The receipt I found in an old scrap-book, and it read as follows:

**WEATHERPROOF WHITEWASH:**—Take a lump of unslacked lime and about half the quantity of coarse salt, and slack with just enough water to wet thoroughly; when well fused, add sweet skim-milk until the mixture is of the proper consistency; it should be left very thick, and when dry it will not peel off like common white wash.

I found a pound of lime, a teacupful of salt and a quart or two of milk were sufficient for ten hives. The first two coats made hardly any impression, but by the time the fourth coat was dry the hives were of a most beautiful milk-white. The main thing is to get each coat well dried before putting on the next. This is not as lasting as oil-paint, but makes a fair substitute; one fresh coat each spring will keep the hives good and bright, and do much to keep the wood from rotting; the cost is nothing, and with a white-wash brush you can go over an apiary in a short time. Perhaps some of your readers can suggest some ingredient to make the mixture sufficiently storm-proof for outdoor wintering hives.

#### BLOOD-POISONING FROM BEE-STINGS.

A correspondent of "Farm and Home" thinks bee stings gradually poison the blood, and render the system liable to all kinds of humorous and skin diseases, etc. With regard to the "humorous" side of the question, did you ever hear of any one being attacked by the "hives" after being stung by the bees? J. S. DENT.