

The dryer they are when the bees go into winter quarters, the better they will winter. Entrances should also be kept closed up, just allowing sufficient room for the bees to pass in and out. And when the bees are ripening their honey, if the entrance is almost closed during the night, it will assist the bees, providing the weather should be cold. But we hope that feeding will not be put off till cold weather comes on by those who have it to do. When feeding for winter, the bees should be fed enough in one or two days. Slow feedings mean loss of food. The back numbers of the JOURNAL tell of some experiments in this direction, which indicate very clearly that it is a great waste of stores to feed slowly.

THE INDUSTRIAL.

We are very pleased to note the very fine quality of honey shown this year at Toronto by the various exhibitors. Almost all the honey this year is of very fine quality, and there seems to have been little or no honey-dew up to the present.—Ed.

Best Time and Mode of Wintering Bees.

DEAR SIR.—I have read a few numbers of the C.B.J., and like it exceedingly. I bought a colony of bees twelve months ago last June, with a clipped queen. When they swarmed, I put the queen into a glass tumbler until I moved the old hive away. When the bees started back, I picked up the queen, and, behold! she was dead (sun-struck, they say). Well, I thought if that was bee-keeping, in conjunction with the stings I had received, I should prefer that some other person had them. They swarmed two weeks after, and got along splendidly, and I made seventy-five pounds of honey. I then put on a feeder, and fed fifteen pounds of sugar. I packed six inches of chaff all around the bottom and top, and commenced to feed them on the 25th of September. I fed the two colonies twenty-five pounds in the spring, and they came out roaring. I tried the Heddon plan at swarming; I think it an excellent one. I have one swarm which has made three hundred pounds of honey, and the old hive has made about fifty pounds. I then bought an old box hive full of bees which stood the winter without any protection. There were holes all around it, and they sent out a roaring swarm three days after mine that were packed in chaff. When they swarmed the second time, I drummed them out of the hive into a simplicity hive, with old combs, and set them on the second swarm, and I really don't see any difference between them

and the second swarm. The six colonies have now made seven hundred pounds of honey this season. They are hybrids; 1. would they be any better as honey-gatherers if they were Italians? They are a little cross at times, but not much. 2. Is the fall a good time to introduce queens? and which is the best way to introduce them? Wishing THE JOURNAL every success,

I am, yours, etc.,

JOHN F. BETTRIDGE.

St. Mary's, Ont., Sept., 1892.

We do not think the Italians much better as honey-gatherers, though we prefer them ourselves.

We would not advise you to change your queen late in the fall, as it is liable to be attended with much difficulty, such as robbing. We prefer to change queens during the honey harvest. Queens may be successfully changed late in the fall, or any time when the weather is warm enough, by an experienced person. But after the honey harvest fails, and the bees have killed off their drones, the opening of hives and hunting up queens has a tendency to start robbing; and when once they get a taste of honey they seem to become thoroughly demoralized; and every colony in the yard is liable to take a hand in the fight. Where you have only two colonies, you could close the one up while you manipulated the other, if you did it in a way that would prevent them from being smothered. It would perhaps be better to leave your queens in the hives until spring, and then make the change.

Pure Honey.

SOME BROTHERLY WORDS FOR C. F. MUTH & SON BY
FATHER LANGSTROTH.

FRIENDS:—Allow me to give my reasons for believing that pure honey and C. F. Muth & Son have such a natural affinity for each other that they will never be found warring against each other.

When my patent on movable frames was extended, in 1866, I endeavored to sell brass trademarks, each having its own number, for 25 cents apiece—one to be put on every new hive made under the extended patent. Mr. Muth, who was then just beginning his apiarian career, purchased trademarks for all the hives he made for his own use and for sale, until my patent expired. He had no personal acquaintance with me; but he believed that I had rights, and was determined to respect them. If the great mass