

followed by Mr. McEvoy the disease does not always continue to be propagated in this way by the diseased nurse bees. There is a reason for this fact, but it is not the one given by Mr. Pringle, Prof. Cook, Mr. Jones and others who think with them on this point. When we have Mr. Pringle's answers, it will be in order to discuss the true explanation, and I trust we shall then be enabled to agree upon more reasonable cause for the disappearance of the disease, when the bees are transferred to empty frames, than "simply because they use up the whole of the infected honey they carried with them in making wax and drawing out foundation, instead of giving it to young brood."

Referring to the statement of an English beekeeper that with him "drugs proved useless," Mr. Pringle says in effect that on this side of the Atlantic the fact that drugs prove useless "has been multiplied indefinitely." If such cases are so numerous "over here," will Mr. Pringle please mention some of them, where drugs failed, when the directions were strictly followed. If he undertakes to furnish many cases, I think he will find that in making the above sweeping assertion, he unconsciously drifted into rather an extravagant hyperbole.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, 2nd Nov., 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Beekeepers' Reports.

MR. THOMAS MOORE, of Newport, writes:—"I may say I have given a great deal of attention to the care of bees, and always found the C.B.J. very interesting and instructive."

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Vermont Beekeepers' Association will be held in the city of Burlington, on Dec. 28th and 29th, 1892. All interested in apiculture are earnestly requested to be present. As a beekeepers' association we know of no state lines, but will gladly welcome all who come regardless of nationality. Programme giving full particulars will shortly be published. All desiring the same will have them forwarded by addressing H. W. Scott, 125 Brooklyn street, Barre, Vt.

MR. O. B. BARROWS, of Marshalltown, Iowa, writes us:—"Last year our bees stored generally of so-called honey dew; but the first of February they commenced to have bee diarrhoea. A great many crawled out and died on the cellar floor. There was a very offensive odor from them. When put out, about April 1st, they were greatly reduced in vitality and numbers. For six weeks the sun only shone

one or two days in a week, and the bees would fly out, become chilled, and dropped dead. We lost more than half by spring dwindling, and many of the colonies, which did not dwindle entirely out, were so weak that it took them until the honey flow was over to get themselves built up. The result was that in this part of the country we did not get more than one-eighth of the ordinary crop of surplus, and many of the swarms did not come off till the honey flow was nearly past. The result is that many of the new swarms, which had not been fed well, starved, so that next spring will see this part of the country with a light stock of bees."

We are pleased to hear from friend Barrows, and trust that he will favor us more frequently with news from his locality.

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### New Bee-Keeping Patents.

THE following is the list of patents issued to Nov. 1st, 1892, from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C.:—

Combined measure and funnel, to D. T. Holt, Harold, Texas. This consists essentially of a measure of any capacity provided with a funnel at its lower end, and grooves at the opposite inner sides thereof. A plate is detachably held in the grooves, and a rod which passes through the said plate carries a stopper at its lower end, the rod extending to the top of the measure to be operated, whereby the rod can be detached from the measure by removing the said plates from the grooves, and the measure may then be cleaned. This is specially adapted for use in filling receptacles with honey and other similar liquids, in that there is no waste due to numerous transfers.

Bottle closure, to O. Ollendorf, Bonn, Germany. This consists of a catchous cap, made small at the top and adapted to be pulled over the mouth of a bottle containing liquids to be used on the table, whereby ready access may be had thereto, and yet foreign substances may be excluded therefrom when the bottle is not in active use.

### Treatment of Honey for Shipment.

MR. ALLEN PRINGLE, Ontario Superintendent of Honey Exhibits, advises Canadian exhibitors of comb honey at the Chicago exhibition as follows:—

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR,—As the cold weather is at hand, I beg (pending fuller advice) to remind all intending exhibitors of comb honey at Chicago next summer, that the comb honey should be kept in a warm, dry place, till time of shipment.

ALLEN PRINGLE.