

of things, and this you are constantly doing as you pursue the class of investigations to which this book invites its readers.

Dr. C. C. Miller, in an appreciative notice of this work, which appeared in the *American Bee Journal*, a short time since, expressed regret that the author has exhibited an "unkindly spirit," and "personal dislike," toward Professor Cook. This is a mistake on Dr. Miller's part. A freer style of criticism prevails in England than in this country. Literary men there handle one another without gloves. John Bull is not so thin-skinned as Brother Jonathan. We are persuaded that Mr. Cheshire has not a particle of ill-will towards Professor Cook. Why should he have any? They are not rivals in the field of apicultural research, but co-workers. Criticism in the United States generally means eulogy; in Britain, perhaps, it is too often fault-finding, still it can be said with truth concerning critics and authors:—

"No enemies they are,
But meet just like prize-fighters at a fair,
Who first shake hands before they box,
Then give each other plaguey knocks,
With all the love and kindness of a brother."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

LAYING WORKERS AGAIN—FALL PREPARATIONS.

IN some comments on my previous remarks anent fertile workers the *JOURNAL* asks how I destroyed their brood. In reply I may say that I had no brood to destroy but the first lot when I discovered them, as the plan I adopted of dealing with them effectually prevents the further rearing of brood. Every four days I extract all their honey and supply them with fresh combs. Of course, under such treatment there will be no honey or labor wasted in rearing the false brood. Since my last letter I have found three other colonies in possession of the fertile workers, two of which were amenable to treatment, while the third being incorrigible, I have placed under the extracting regime as set forth above.

As to the method adopted to get rid of the brood with which the combs were partially filled when discovered. I proceeded as follows: I first extracted the honey from the combs, I then uncapped the brood and was able to throw the larger part of it out with the extractor by a very rapid revolution of the basket. The cells were then filled with cold water, and another whirl of

the extractor threw out most of the small larvae along with the water. The combs were then given to strong colonies in second stories with zinc excluders below and the bees did the rest. If friend Jones or any reader has a better plan of getting rid of spurious brood than this I would be glad to hear of it, for

When the flowers flow with honey,
Then it is that "time is money."

FALL MANAGEMENT.

No prudent bee-keeper will forget that preparations for winter must begin in August if not earlier. In using the honey extractor this month the wise apiarist will make haste very slowly. I have always been in favor of natural stores in preference to artificial for wintering, and my one year's experience in feeding has not been such as to alter that conviction. Last year the honey season ended here the last of July, and as that was a very exceptional occurrence in these parts we found ourselves in an unfortunate "lurch." I had extracted pretty closely in July depending as usual upon August and later for winter stores. I never liked the idea of putting away full frames of nice clover honey in July for winter when the bees will winter just as well on buckwheat honey, but if there happens to be none of the latter I would rather give them the nice clover honey than feed them syrup for winter. I accordingly this season began in July to put by the frames of clover honey to supply whatever deficiency I might find in the fall. But I shall not require them, for we are having an excellent flow at present from the buckwheat. My advice on the winter-food question is briefly this: If you must feed for winter, feed the number one granulated sugar and feed early and about one-third more than would be required of natural stores; but never extract the honey from the hives in order to feed syrup. To get full frames of honey for winter, either early or late in the season, I practise the same plan which I see friend Corneil practises, and that is to place zinc division-boards in a few of the hives containing strong colonies to confine the queen to about half of the hive and then place your frames that you want filled for winter behind the division-board where they will be filled and capped. I often put a frame of hatching brood behind among the rest to attract the bees back more freely. This frame will also be filled with honey as fast as the young bees hatch. If zinc is scarce, instead of making the whole division-board of the perforated metal, you can simply put a strip three or four inches deep at the bottom of a wooden division-board. This will work all right. Or if you use the Langstroth hive you can put your frames to be filled in the second