

the maker as shall enable him to live and pay 20s. in the pound. Those commencing bee-keeping are apt to consult the various catalogues and select the lowest priced hive they can find quoted. This is a serious mistake. Better have one stock well and comfortably housed than a number dwelling in badly-made hives that will not keep out either wet or cold. Good hives are to be had at a very reasonable price, and it is certain that if bees cannot be made a success in good hives they never will in bad ones. Under no circumstances have a hive that does not provide for keeping the inmates warm. Bees in a cold hive will not be so strong by the middle of April as one in a warm hive on the 21st March if we have our usual cold spring weather, and in a season like the present this means success or failure, according as our stocks are ready or all behind.

In feeding we are much afraid many of our readers are still failing to get the full benefit they might have. To many it may seem too much trouble, and, in fact, almost needless to continue to feed so far into the season as is sometimes necessary; but we have now in view a good sized apiary of over sixty colonies, having a fair average location, which, owing to neglect of feeding in the spring, has, up to the present, yielded only about forty pounds of super honey. Nothing was wanting except judicious feeding to have insured a good harvest of clover honey, there being abundance of good clover close at home; but, although the warning was given more than once, it was neglected, and then, during the few days the weather remained favorable, although the bees did their best, they could not yield a good return. Did the mischief and loss end here, it would not be so bad, but during the sudden bursts of high temperature, robbing has occurred, and some stocks have succumbed, while those still alive will require very heavy feeding to keep them alive through the winter. Surely three such seasons as we have just passed through should impress upon every one that feeding is one of the most vital necessities as regards the well-being of our stocks. We acknowledge this with regard to every other living thing we keep, then why not with our bees? Is it our greed lest we lose a pound or two of honey? If so our very greed is defeating our own desire. If from carelessness, then we deserve our non-success, and should at once cease to be apiarians, or mend our ways from this day. Excuse we have none.

From the American Bee Journal.

FOUL BROOD CURE.

THE SULPHURIC ACID AND OTHER METHODS.

MR. Stachelhausen recommends carbolic acid mixed with wood-coal and tar. He puts this on felt paper in the hive on the bottom board, and moistens the front at the entrance with it about twice a week. He disinfects every hive in the yard whether diseased or not diseased. The vapor of this stuff, he says, will prevent the spread of the disease from four to six months. After this is done, he commences to cure the diseased colonies, by feeding every diseased one with medicated syrup, as Mr. Muth has recommended.

Mr. Cheshire recommends carbolic acid, one part to 500 parts of syrup, and he has cured foul brood by feeding it to diseased bees.

I prefer sulphuric acid when mixed one part to 700 parts of syrup, and fed to the bees; because the cure is easier, quicker and cheaper. The price of one ounce of salicylic acid is 50 cents, one pint of the best quality of alcohol cost 90 cents—in all \$1.40. Now one ounce sulphuric acid costs only from 5 to 10 cents, and the curative effect will go as far as the other acids do. With little expense and little labor I cured my foul broody bees in Germany in 1838 (50 years ago), and I think that I can do it yet; because there is no difference between foul brood in Germany and in America.

Several prominent bee-keepers have recommended to give the foul bees a new, clean hive with foundation; treat them as a new swarm, and burn the combs of the foul brood. I have no doubt that foul brood can be cured by this method, but it seems to me unnecessary, and it is doubtful to me that the cures by burning, spraying and starvation would pay.

GERD WENDELKEN.

Marietta, O., Sept. 1, 1888.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

LYOYD HILL.—From 80 hives, strong the season through, have not taken more than 400 lbs. comb honey.

Titusville, Pa.

C. W. GALE.—This season has been a hard one for honey here. Have lost eighteen colonies since I put my bees into the cellar last fall. Have 14 now and shall not take more than 100 lbs. of box honey.

Jefferson, Ky.

JOHN HANBRIDGE.—Wintered three colonies and had only one swarm this summer. Will re-

quire to feed all the honey gathered and some sugar to keep them through the winter. I think something should be done to keep the price of honey above 10 cents per pound, for I don't think, taking one year with another, that it can be produced at that money with a living profit.

Everton, Ont.

JOHN H. PEARCE.—There has been very little honey gathered in this section. I have eighty colonies and I may have ten pounds to the colony. There was no honey till linden and it only lasted ten days. Since that till now it has been too dry and it is getting too late for any more fall honey. We had no rain until last Saturday and I think you can put mine in "Blasted Hopes."

Wallabetown,

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best new white comb, quoted at 15 and 16 cts., with little in market and few sales. The price is too low for the limited supply, and those having any to dispose of will do well to await a better demand. Beeswax now quoted at 21 & 22 cents.

M. H. HUNT.