

colonies supplied with syrup and a little pollen about one-half survived. From this data he attempts to prove his theory, but to me it shows simply this: That when our bees are kept in the right condition, they live; when not so kept they die. Individually I care nothing for theories, save as they tend to aid us in our efforts to achieve success; what I desire solely is to ascertain how and in what manner I must prepare my bees in the fall, in order to be assured they will go through the winter safely. I have not lost a full colony in winter for sixteen years, save two, and they both starved last spring, at a time when I was confined to my room by illness. I have always wintered on summer stands, and have never removed any pollen from my hives, but have allowed such stores to remain as the hives contained in the fall. If the pollen theory was true, I must have lost nearly if not quite all my bees; losing none I am well assured we must look further for a solution of the winter problem, and the facts stated by the author of the pollen theory tend to prove my position correct.

J. E. POND, JR.

Foxboro, Mass., Jan. 20th, 1886.

We think it would be a difficult matter to ascertain who is really the author of the "pollen theory." Few understand the pollen theory to be the pollen stored in the combs for brood rearing. It appears that it is not the pollen stored for brood rearing, but the pollen grains that are mixed in the honey, and it seems to be the opinion of some of our scientists now that more pollen is found in some kinds of honey than in others. If other conditions are all right we fear nothing from pollen in stores for winter. Mr. Heddon having written upon the matter more prominently of late, has been styled the "father of the pollen theory." Perhaps he could explain through the C. B. J. some facts that have come under his notice in order to throw more light on the subject. But when a colony is strong enough and the temperature kept sufficiently high to evaporate or pass off the surplus moisture, leaving the pollen residue in a more solid form, we think no bad results are likely to occur from its effects.

E. S. DART.—Commenced the season of 1885 with twenty-six colonies, increased to fifty-five; took 1,400 comb in one lb. sections, 600 lbs. extracted put up in pint, quart and two quart pails. Comb sold in Chicago at 15 cts. per lb., and extracted in home market at 12 cts. per lb. Casnovia, Mich., April 2, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### DEAD BROOD AND FOUL BROOD.

ON page 748, C. B. J., I notice a short article from Mr. Wm. McEvoy, "Cutting out dead brood." Mr. McEvoy asserts very positively that the only cause of foul brood is the uncared for brood, or dead brood, which may be put in a hive by the apiarist. I can not think that such a thing is true. In the first place I have put in hundreds of such combs (one in a hive), and have yet to see that a case of foul brood ever came from any such cause. In the second place, were it true that foul brood could be produced in such a way, how many apiaries would there be, but what would have it, for the practice of putting old combs with dead brood in them into strong colonies for the purpose of having them cleaned, is so universally practiced by the majority of our best bee-keepers, that, if a colony was at all liable to get foul brood by so doing, it seems to me the practice would soon be abandoned. No, I think if a man has handled much foul brood, he will not mistake dead brood. What do you say?

A. W. OSBURN.

Apartado 278, Havana, Cuba.

The presence of the brown rosy matter is one of the surest signs of foul brood. We have placed hundreds of combs containing dead brood around in hives for the bees to clean out and have never known of a case of foul brood. Where there is a large quantity of dead brood placed in a hive the odor from it might cause some of the larvæ to die. This might be mistaken for foul brood, but the ordinary practice of placing combs of dead brood in strong colonies to have them cleaned is not, in our opinion, likely to result disastrously. Our pamphlet on foul brood goes into the matter pretty fully.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked of and replied to by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such question are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### EXTRACTED HONEY FROM ONE AND TWO STORY HIVES.

QUERY No. 68.—Can you produce as much extracted honey in your one-storey hive as in a two-storey one?

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTON, IOWA.—Yes.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Depends on size of hive.