

small wire nails. Cut out a stencil brand, and that parchment paper is just the thing to cut it out of, "This side up. Keep out of wet and sun." Stencil this on top of case. The kind of honey and your address should be on one end and the party to whom you wish to send it on the other. Common shoe blacking will do for stenciling. Honey packed in this way will go as safe by freight as by express at about quarter the cost.—The Western Plowman.

#### Making Wire-Cloth Excluders for Queen Rearing.

**M**ANY bee-keepers are desirous of rearing queens over full colonies, while there is a laying queen in the brood-chamber. I have now found a plan by which this can be done, viz.:

Take any strong colony and place on a zinc-excluder, then the "Queen Rearing Chamber;" put in combs of brood from other colonies and introduce queen-cells about to hatch. Two days after lift off the chamber, leaving the cover on, and take away the zinc-excluder, and put in its place a wire-cloth excluder. Put on the queen-chamber, take out the corks, and the young queens will duly become fertilized.

Lest the queen coming out in front over the entrance, should find her way into the brood-chamber with the flying bees, and destroy the laying queen, I put over the entrance a zinc-excluder; this obviates all danger of the reigning-queen.

The wire cloth excluder is made as follows:

Take a frame of the same size, and similar to the framing of the wood-zinc honey-board; put in a cross-piece, and then tack on one side a sheet of wire-cloth, 12 meshes to the inch—the common painted article. Nail in between the cross-piece and the frame, narrow strips of wood, to come up against the partitions in the queen-chamber, so as to close each of the apartments from below to the bees. Thus the heat of the colony will pass up, and aid in protecting the brood above, and keep the bees in the queen-chamber of the same scent as the colony below, so that they may be reunited at any time. This arrangement may also be used over any colony working in the sections.

My present belief is, that this is the easiest and cheapest method that we shall get to rear and secure the fertilization of queens.—Dr. G. L. Tinker, in The American Bee Journal.

**TO THE DEAF.**—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St. Montreal.

#### CAPPINGS.

The present season has put all faulty bee spaces to a test. I find a good many of my 3/8-inch spaces filled with brace comb. In a poor season bees would not do this. Hereafter I shall make all bee spaces one 1/2-inch, as I am satisfied that it is more nearly right. In a few instances where bees became crowded they filled in solid comb in the half-inch space under the frames.—C. H. Hibbern, in Western Plowman.

G. M. Doolittle keeps in his bee-cellar a quantity of saw-dust for a purpose he thus explains: "Every month I bring in a bushel or more of fine, dry basswood sawdust, such as is made while sawing sections, and scatter it on the floor. This sawdust will absorb almost its bulk in moisture, so that I retain it here to keep all dry, sweet and nice. Before I used this, the dead bees on the floor would mould and smell badly, but now all smells sweet and nice, and no mould appears."

We had read in some of the bee papers that a good plan to fool the bees and beat the foundation men at the same time was to put only narrow strips of foundation in the brood frames, then put on the queen excluding honey board and a case of sections, and hive the swarm. The bees you see were mostly to crowd into the sections, leaving the queen, and only a few workers and drones below to build combs slowly, while the sections were being filled. Now this looked very nice, and I thought it would do very nicely. I hived several swarms in this way, but somehow they seemed discontented and generally swarmed out in a few days, leaving three or four pieces of comb, and a few queen cups. After a few trials I concluded that full sheets of foundation were good enough for me.—Western Plowman.

#### Foul Brood And Its Cure.

**I**N my last I gave an account how far I had proceeded with the experiment in connection with the cure of 'foul brood,' and also its attempted propagation in other colonies. I think it will be interesting, and perhaps advisable, to give to bee-keepers some little idea as to what formic acid is. To begin with, it is an acid about which very little is known by scientists in comparison to the bulk of other acids. So little is it used that if we go to a retail chemist and ask for a pound (about a pint and a quarter) not one in five hundred would have