Clover never showed up better in this locality. I distributed about 800 pounds of clover seed among farmers within a mile radius, letting them have it at cost, wholesale price. In this way I induced many of them to sow more alsike, and hope to get paid in honey for my trouble another season. The C.B.J. has been worth to me many times the price of subscription; through it I have been fully posted on foul brood matters.

JOHN A. McKINNON.



## QUEEN TRAPS.

I enclose a stamped addressed envelope in which you will kindly advise as to the advisability of placing queen guards on the front of hives to prevent swarming; also when would be the best time to put them on if advisable. Thanking you in anticipation of your reply.

Norval Station, Ont. F. G. S.

[We would not advise the use of Queen guards in front of the hives. This is a played out little hobby. It traps the drones as well as the queens and does not allow them flight. No up-to-date bee-keeper uses them. Watch your hives for queen cells and you will be able to know pretty well when they are going to swarm. Instead of using those guards, we would advise you to clip with a sharp scissors one wing of the queen. Then when your hive swarms, go to the front of the hive and look closely for your queen. You will find her crawling around in front with a little bunch of bees around her. Pick her up gently and confine her in a cage or something that's handy, then move the hive that has swarmed to one side. Put your new hive on the old stand and let your queen run into it. By this time or a few minutes later all the bees will be coming back, as they will not go away without their queen. The result is you have your swarm hived with no trouble at all. Leave the old hive alongside of the new one for a couple of days, first turning it around so that the entrance will be at the back of the new hive. This will give you all the old bees in the swarm, giving it the full strength of the old hive. After two days move the old hive to a new stand. The young bees hatching out together with the new queen will soon build up a good strong new colony. As a further precaution, you might lift out one frame of brood and give it to the swarm in the new hive. This generally prevents the bees swarming out a second time. With clipped queen there is always a danger of the bees swarming out at a time when you are not present to observe it. If such an event should arise your clipped queen will likely be lost. After the bees have returned to the hive and find themselves queenless, they will wait till one of the queen cells have hatched. When this queen goes out on her mating trip they will swarm out with her. Possibly there may be more than one virgin queen. In such case the bees may not return to the hive, and if they are not immediately hived they may depart. This demonstrates the necessity of your watching the condition of the hive and knowing what to expect. Clipping queen is a good plan if carefully worked. But if it is not worked properly it may prove disastrous. In no case, however, would we recommend traps.—Ed.]

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A British Columbia correspondent refers as follows to our criticism of "E. A." of Victoria, B.C., whose report on Canada to the British Bee Journal, we criticized last month: "These freshmen, who are arriving daily, from all parts of the world, start to write up the industries, possibilities, advantages and disadvantages of the country before they have unpacked their trunk, totally unacquainted with local conditions, as to climate, market, etc. They either mislead the new-comer like themselves and deter the would-be settler from trying his chances in a new land of opportunities. To the right kind of man, young, strong, and willing, the whole of Canada offers chances of independence never dreamed of in the more congested centres of England."





## HONEY D

### Is it Produced by Plant- dation of the

After hearing Colonel V paper maintaining that t.e production of plant the Chairman of the B. up the discussion and s sides were right, because dew produced by exudati You will always find a honey-dew after hot an lowed by hot and damp night is dry, you do not There are two causes honey-dew. First, insect the leaves, and digest c liquid they suck up, greater part in sticky c all know. Then, in the a there was the exudation c exudation forms in smal under-side of the leaves, one leaf to another. Th fied by experiment, and the experiment. If you a tree and put it in wat leaves to be in an atmo with moisture, after car the leaves to see if they insects, you will find in t honey-dew form on thes are certain trees which more readily than others, the ash. He had intende ash leaves, with him to night with the honey-dev them. The two honey-d many respects; that leaves being formed at ni verse to the other; that insects being formed duri the hotter the weather t produced, the greatest in the middle of the da cause the aphides were fe day. During the night t on the leaves, so that