

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It is only another case of "cause and effect." You have the effect, what was the cause? Without an examination it would be useless for me to venture an opinion.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think one ate more pollen more than the other. Why it did so is hard to explain. Possibly it had more in the hive or more in the honey. Possibly it was induced to breed from some condition unknown. Such cases are too complex for easy explanation.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—It takes a good deal of experience to tell when two colonies are just alike. You might just as well try to find two men alike as two queens. No doubt one of the queens commenced laying in unseasonable weather. Breeding will cause dampness and dampness will cause diarrhoea every time, if the hive is not very warm.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Such a result might come about from a number of causes. The entrance may have been closed; mice may have annoyed one and not the other, &c. I have noticed just the same thing and have wondered what could be the cause. I believe the temperament of the different colonies of bees has much to do with wintering. Some are good-natured, happy and contented and "hibernate" with ease, while others chafe, worry and fret like Dame Van Winkle and die before old age comes on.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This question I must answer in the Irishman's fashion, by asking another: Two children, two trees, or two pigs, are reared side by side, with same parentage, and exactly the same treatment. One gets sickly and dies, while the other lives and thrives. In the case of the bees, no less than with the others, there is undoubtedly an adequate cause for such a result, though such cause may not be quite visible or apparent, especially to the inexperienced or non-observant bee-keeper.

By THE EDITOR.—The fact of the one dying with diarrhoea and the other not, is a very strong proof that they were not exactly alike in every respect. Just what the difference was it might be difficult to determine without a very close scrutiny by several practical bee-keepers. We have frequently noticed the same thing to occur, but on noting every point very particularly we could usually determine the difference. Then again,

some colonies seem to be a little more restless than others, or they have been disturbed without the knowledge of the owner. We believe there are not many bee-keepers who do note every little difference that there may be in two colonies thus prepared with such accuracy as would be necessary to determine where all the difficulty arises, and what causes the different results.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

USING MOULDY COMBS.

E. H. CROMPTON, FALKIRK, ONT.—Is it injurious to give bees mouldy combs; if so, what is best to do with them?

If the combs are very mouldy, it is better to sweep them with a light brush or wisp before using them in the hive. They should be given to strong colonies and not too many at once.

PERFORATED METAL.

SIMEON MIREAULT, MONTCALM, QUE.—Please explain how you fix the perforated metal in the half-story. Do you place the latter above the frames or in the half-story?

We make a perforated-metal honey-board which is self-supporting, and which rests $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above stops of frames; when this is placed on it enables the bees to pass up into the sections and prevents the queen from doing so.

CHAS. MCCONNELL, DUNDALK.—I have been keeping bees for the last year. About the middle of last summer they showed signs of foul brood. I sprinkled the combs with a solution of salicylic acid and it seemed to do no good. The larvæ showed signs of it again this Spring. I have been told that you can cure it. A neighbor of mine has quite a quantity of bees that were affected with it for a couple of years. Let me know what to do.

See pamphlet on "Foul Brood, its Management and Cure," post paid from this office for eleven cents.

SWARMS CLUSTERING.

WM. THURSTON, BOBCAYGON.—I had a swarm of bees yesterday clustered in two trees twenty feet apart and declined to go together. We put