

queen cells and by the time the young queen was laying the young bees were ready to go out in the fields, in the meantime having occupied themselves with building comb. In the new colony is the great working force and having in the upper story lots of comb and section the whole force of the bees which were ready to go out were employed in storing while the younger bees built up the foundation below. The new swarms have all been treated thus and the difference between these and those left at another yard which were not so treated is quite marked while the chances for gathering honey in both cases were about alike.

CONTRACTING THE BROOD CHAMBER AT THIS SEASON.

Last season about the first of August we crowded up the queen on two or three frames in every hive, and we thus prevented a continuation of brood rearing at the season of the year when it is not advisable to have too much brood.

Our method of doing it was to use a perforated metal division board keeping the queen to the front of the hive. In many sections during the next month or two but little honey will be gathered especially where there is not a fall flow, and it is not desirable that the queen should go to brood rearing largely raising only consumers which will be of no benefit this season, and which it will be necessary to feed before winter comes. To get the ideas of two or three of our practical men we have submitted a few questions on this point which will be found in another column of the C. B. J. and which will be read with interest. We will be glad to have further information on this subject at once from any who have experimented in this line.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Cutting Prices at the Industrial.

THE new honey is not in sufficient quantity yet to rule the market; but I have since last March been getting 20c. for extracted and 30c. for section, retail. During this time there has been no first class honey wholesaled, second grade brought 14c. and 25c. I hope bee-keepers in their hurry to sell won't run down the prices this year as usual.

The cut rates at the exhibition do more than all else combined to reduce prices all round.

G. B. JONES,

Toronto, Aug. 3, '89.

We are glad to have from Mr. Jones the above report of the market in Toronto. It is especially desirable that prices should be kept up fairly well, as the entire crop of the country will only be average.

To those who exhibit at Toronto we would say that a price should be arranged proportionate to the figure which the consumers have to pay to retail men in the city.

We are firmly of the opinion that there will be just as much sold, and the city retail men will not have the serious complaints to make that they have had in former years, that their market has been spoiled for the whole winter season through the cutting of prices by exhibitors at the fair.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

AN AMERICAN writing to the 'Montreal Witness' from Washington territory asks a number of questions regarding Canada thistles, to which replies are given which may interest many of our readers. We subjoin them.

How and when did the Canada thistle first find its way to Canadian soil? Why is it called by that name? Does it grow in England, Scotland and France and other parts of Europe?

The Canada thistle as it is usually called, was imported into this country in the same way as many other noxious weeds from the old world; mixed in with grain, merchandise, or freight. Its introduction having been accidental, there is no record of the date of its first appearance. Nor is it clear whether it was introduced from the United States, into Canada, or vice versa, or whether it had a separate and independent introduction into both countries. Unfortunately, it is here, and has come to stay, evidently. It is singular that this particular thistle has got the prefix "Canada" so inseparably fastened to it. It is in no sense Canadian, except that it has become by settlement and long residence, a native of this country. It is not indigenous to our soil, but is an imported and naturalized settler in this country. We have been very foolish to accept this cognomen. Linnans, in his *Flora Lapponica*, says:—"It is the greatest pest of our fields, and we have bestowed on it the harsh name of