

To carry it once bodily will likely result in the loss of a great many bees. If any reader, however, has yet to move bees from their summer stands, and has to place them where they are to be packed for winter, let it be done at once, and let them place a board sloping from the outer case to the ground, said board to be over the entrance. By this method the bees are more likely to relocate themselves, than if the entrance is left entirely free. The bees can, of course, fly out at either end of the board, they, noticing something unusual will, or rather may, relocate. Bees scattered about in this way cannot be watched to good advantage, and nothing is to be gained by such management. In hiving a swarm, do not attempt to shake the bees until they have quietly and thoroughly clustered. Many attempt to hive too soon after the bees cluster. Again, if the box or vessel into which the bees are shaken, is held close to where they have clustered, if possible, hold the limb into the vessel, gently shaking. There will be less bees take wing than if the vessel is at once removed. A cover is undoubtedly the best over such a vessel.

Brantford, Ont.

QUEENSLAND HONEY.

A member of a London firm told me meeting that honey of quality of best samples should bring 28s. per cwt. in London. The secretary quoted 17s. as the actual price realized. At less than 1d. per lb. anything in the shape of honey ought to sell, but where would the producer come in? Mr. J. W. Sandford sent ten tons of "best South Australia honey" to London, from thence it was forwarded to Glasgow, then to Sweden, next to Denmark, and finally back to Australia, where it was sold in Sydney! What must best South Australian honey be worth, anyway?—*Bee Journal*.

DEALING WITH FOUL-BROODY STOCKS.

In a very bad case I have already advised total destruction as the best cheapest, and most reliable means of getting rid of the disease, and if it is discovered in any stock or stocks lately introduced, this drastic method should be followed—irrespective of the value of the colony—to preserve the apiary from contamination. If of no milder type, and the bees are numerous, the McEvoy plan can be followed with success—that is, the British form of the device, which includes not only the giving of new combs to build, and a clean, sterilized hive, but also the consumption of all the stores in the honey-sacs, and a period of starvation to ensure that all germs have been destroyed. In all these processes the brood is sacrificed, and many object to go to this extreme at a period when brood is abundant, especially if the case is not a very pronounced one, and the honey flow on. In such an event it may be well to adopt one or other of the following methods, whereby brood is preserved and the cure applied at the same time. All of these require a second hive, wherein to introduce the bees and queen, and secure new combs for the health colony.

1st.—Assuming that the bees are numerous, brood abundant, but the disease manifestly present, place a new hive on the old stand on the morning of a fine day when forage is plentiful. Shift the old hive to a new stand some distance away, first catching and caging the queen, placing her on a clean frame in the new hive. By evening all the flying bees will have joined the queen on the old home stand, and finding an empty house will at once proceed to furnish it. In twenty-four hours the queen may be liberated, and the workers will do their very best to fill every comb with honey and eggs. The old hive can be gradually brought