

ly all the beautiful new comb is melted down, and the queen herself gone the way of all the earth. Agair, what a discouragement to find a severe and prolonged winter together with poor food and shelter, enfold the last of his twenty or thirty colonies in the arms of death. But he perseveres, and his next two stocks multiply so that in a few years he is amply rewarded, and sees that, by making a business of it, he can become rich.

We may add that the over busy are disqualified, *i. e.*, those who cannot spare the time to attend to two or three, or half a dozen stocks at the proper season. But we think there are few thus disqualified. By intelligence, activity and promptitude, bees can be so managed as to do very well with the attention and leisure of recreative moments; and to the busy professional man, the laboring mechanic, and the pallid store-keeper, few things could form such beautiful, interesting and profitable recreation.

And, finally, the over sensitive should not keep bees—that is, those that are over-sensitive to the poison of the sting. It is ridiculous to see people terrified at a little bee as if they were about to fall into the mouth of a roaring lion. The pain of a sting is a terror only to the physical coward. But there are some to whom the sting is serious. Even death has been known to ensue. A gentleman who dabbled in bees and got himself even into the position of editor of a bee journal, related in the same how a sting on his chin put him *hors de combat* for some time, and so terrified him that he decided, should certain questions omitted by him not obtain satisfactory answers, to abjure the business forever. A certain clergyman also related to us how his better-half was, by a sting, brought in fifteen minutes apparently almost to her last. But we have learned to regard them with comparative indifference as we could always, by an immediate application, counteract the poison. First, pull out the sting; then apply baking soda wetted with ammonia. Alcohol is also very effective.

Having thus shown who should not, on

account of personal attributes, engage in bee keeping, we have virtually shown who may. Let them be intelligent, laborious, prompt, persistent, having, some leisure and physical hardihood; and there are many possessing these who may most advantageously become bee-keepers on a small scale.—J. J. L.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS—CORRECTION

Several errors which have crept into the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL recently make certain information given in connection with my name incorrect historically, and in some instances, contradictory; hence I must beg space to correct them.

The introducer and tester of foreign races of bees in Bohemia, spoken of on page 353 C. B. J., for Feb'y, 15th, 1893, is Edward Cori, instead of Edward Case, as there recorded.

In referring to Mrs. Benton's shipments of bees (page 354) is the statement: "It was her skill in this direction which landed in fine condition the first queen bee that ever made successfully, by mail, this long journey from Europe." This last should be: "*from Europe to the Pacific Coast.*" As a matter of fact the queens which first crossed the Atlantic by mail alive were put up by myself; but the first which I mailed from Europe to the Pacific coast arrived dead.

The United States Department of Agriculture first introduced Italian bees into this country in May 1860, instead of in 1859, as stated on page 354, C. B. J. The typical well-marked Italian is found in the region bounded on the north by the Alps, with Mantua and Modena as about the eastern limit, the Ligurian Alps on the south, and Pavia and Milan on the west; also in the coast region about Genoa, and southeastward through Tuscany and as far south as Rome.

On page 355 is the statement: "In Germany, bee-keepers feed in the spring