

legs as they do pollen? (2) If not how do they carry it?

We thought everyone knew that they carried the propolis on their legs the same as pollen, but perhaps fewer know how they get it off their legs. We have frequently watched the operation putting it on, and taking it off, but the latter seemed the most interesting to us. After passing into the hive and up in the comb among the bees, in the usual way instead of putting their legs down into the cells with their loads of propolis then putting down their front legs and pushing the propolis off like they do pollen they walk about over the combs when the bees will be observed walking up and with their mandibles taking a bite from the little loaf on their legs and backing up as it were from the bees, we have sometimes noticed it stringing in a fine thread from one to two inches before the pollen in their proboscis was entirely separated from that on the bees legs then another bee would move up and take a bite and back up and as soon as they got it separated would walk off to place it, in this way they would continue until all was taken off. Now these little strings, or fine threads of propolis when they would break loose from the lump on the bees legs would sometimes break near the bees proboscis, other times in the middle, and again near the pockets, but in almost every instance as the thread would drop down on the combs it would stick there. We think this the way in which the propolis is got with bees wax because in rendering the combs it melts the same as wax but may be separated from it in the way as indicated in clarifying wax. Now as the bees take hold of it with their mandibles and back up, they seem to know enough not to step on it, and it is amusing to see them backing up or on an angle until the little thread is drawn up and they can raise their heads high enough so it does not touch the combs. A lady who was once watching with us remarked that it reminded her of a little dog carrying a big bone holding up his head for fear it might drop. With a powerful microscope on new combs outside of the hive and the frames in various places may be found these fine threads of propolis scattered about.

The reason the bees do not step on it

is, it would interfere with them in traveling.

Things To Remember.

I AM afraid that three honorary members of the bee-fraternity are fixing to lose sleep over the cost of the production of honey. Now, brothers, listen to a sister just this once, and remember the loss of too much sleep tends to destroy our best thoughts; also that those three "head-lights" should be kept brightly burning, for by them we all see better. Some things to be remembered: 1. That adulterated honey seldom, if ever, bears the name of the producer. 2. That it is seldom the bees that fail, but the "beeist," instead. That all honey has more or less pollen in it. 4. That we had the coldest spell ever known in March, in Texas a few days ago.

JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Floyd, Texas, March 24, 1892

Kind words from Exchanges.

WE have received from the publishers the 1st No. of Vol. 8, of the Canadian Bee Journal, edited by D. A. Jones, issued semi-monthly at Beeton, Ont. The Journal is neatly gotten up, and illustrated with a splendid frontispiece, with electros of Allan Pringle, Selbi, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph; R. McKnight, Owed Sound; S. Corniel, Lindsay. The reading matter is of vital interest to all bee keepers, and especially to the farmer "whose bees don't pay." To those desirous of obtaining practical information in regard to bees, no better investment can be made, we think, than a dollar spent in a subscription to the Canadian Bee Journal.—Bolton Enterprise.

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