light from the opening (B-Fig 1,) passes through the escapes.

When one wishes to clear a super of bees without removing it, it is lifted up and an escape board shipped between it and the brood chamber, the bees in the super, finding themselves separated from the queen, become excited, and, seeing daylight, run towards it. They pass through the escapes, and, finding their way barred in front by wire cloth, and behind by the springs, have no choice but to go down. In a few hours the super will be practically free of bees, and may be removed without the use of smoke.

H. R. SMITH,

St. Thomas.

Seeding for Bee Pasturage.

Editor Canadian Bee Journal.

Dear Sir:—At the close of a honey-season such as the one just passed, the question very naturally arises as to how matters are to be mended or improved upon for the next season and the years to follow, to the end that the lowering clouds may be cleared from the apicultural sky, and that the aspect, from a financial standpoint, may become more assuring and take a roseate hue instead of the dull grayish cast of short crops, disappointed hopes and depleted exchequer.

This has been the dominant question in the minds of a host of bee-keepers throughout the Dominion as a consequence of the failure, or partial failure, of the honey crop, in many, very many, localities, in this nineteen hundredth year of Grace.

Among the many schemes and remedies (good, bad and indifferent,) which have been exploited for the betterment of our industry, there is one which suggests itself to the mind of this deponent, as being worthy of, at least, a passing notice in your most estimable Journal, namely: The improvement of our bee-pastures.

It is perhaps advisible to not deal exhaustively with this topic in this article, therefore we shall briefly call attention to one or two of the most salient features in this connection and then leave the matter for other, and perhaps more practical, individuls to elaborate.

1st. Take the matter of pasturage on the high-ways and let us suppose, for instance, that our bee-keeper lives at or near a cross road and he wishes to improve his bee pasture for, say, two miles in each direction, north, south, east and west, and he concludes that he can do this most quickly (and at the same time greatly improve the appearance of the roadway) by giving a thorough seeding with white clover. He makes an estimate of the cost with the following result:—One rod in width on each side of the road for a distance of two miles in each direction is equal to a strip of land two rods in width and eight miles in length, or, apparently, thirty-two acres. Now for the seed, four pounds to the acre is considered sufficient when red clover is used, so the same quanity of of the much finer white clover would be an abundance. Four pounds per acre for thirty-two acres requires 128 lbs, at say 14 cents per lb., $17.92, and for man and team with light harrow for doing the work, $6.08; total $24.50. A narrower strip of land along the roadway or a shorter range would of course cost less in proportion as it is reduced.

2nd. Keep the farmers in the immediate vicinity supplied with Alsike Clover seed at the lowest cost price, or, perhaps better still, supply them free of charge. This last may not be a new idea as I believe it is advocated in some of the standard works on