

the nucleus of another, both were killed. The colonies to which they belonged, were examined on their arrival at California, were each found to have reared another queen.

To appreciate fully the extraordinary success of Mr. Cary as a breeder and shipper of Italian queens, it needs but to be stated that during this very year but few queens came alive, out of the many sent from Europe, and that for years after, a large part of our imported queens either died on the way, or arrived in such poor condition as to be of little or no value. It will be remembered by some of the old readers of the *American Bee Journal*, that Mr. Cary was the first person to send a queen across the ocean, in a single-comb nucleus, with a few workers. She was consigned to my lamented friend, Mr. Woodbury, of Exeter, England, and reached him in excellent condition. Those who now receive the queens which are sent by mail from Europe, and even from Syria, should bear in mind that only after many and costly experiments has such admirable success been secured.

After his splendid achievements in Mr. Parsons' service, Mr. Cary greatly enlarged his own apiary, and placed himself in the front rank of reliable breeders of Italian queens.

When Dr. E. Parmly, of New York, imported a number of Egyptian queens, he entrusted them to Mr. Cary, having, as I know, as strong confidence as myself in his sagacity and fidelity. Mr. Cary first called my attention, in his own apiary, to the inferior appearance of the comb honey of those bees. It was capped in such a way as to look like honey damaged by "sweating"—so-called—after being kept in too damp a place. He was also the first to notice that Egyptian bees in extending their combs, built their lower edges almost perfectly square throughout the whole length—in marked contrast to the way in which black bees build them—and improving in this respect even upon the Italians. Although I imported the first Egyptian queen, Mr. Cary had the largest experience with this variety, and after a fair trial we both discarded them as very much inferior to the Italians.

While Mr. Cary was a great enthusiast in bee-culture, and always ready to accept every discovery and improvement, he was not carried away by plausible novelties or conceits. When near him, I always took peculiar pleasure in communicating to him all matters that from time to time were engaging my attention, and our occasional meetings in later years were highly prized. He seldom failed to detect any flaw in what was submitted to his judgment, and his deliberate "yes" or "no" had greater weight

with me in bee-matters than that of any other person.

Mr. Cary's location was inferior in honey-resources to those who in this country have achieved the greatest pecuniary success from the keeping of bees; he was also quite lame from an accident in his youth, yet notwithstanding these and other obstacles, he built up gradually a large apiary. He was not only a strictly honest man, but a honorable one in all his dealings; and in cases of doubt he made it his rule to give his customers the benefit of the doubt, instead of claiming it for himself. Like myself he had the help of an only son in the management of his business, but happier in this respect than myself he was not called to lament his premature death.

Mr. Cary's interest in bees ceased only with his life. A few weeks before his death he was able to be out in his apiary, where he witnessed with much pleasure some novel arrangements for the safe wintering of a colony in the open air.

Samuel Wagner, Moses Quinby, Richard Colvin, Adam Grimm, Roswell C. Otis, Wm. W. Cary—they have all passed away! And probably no one knows or better appreciates more highly than their old friend who still survives to honor their memories, how much their various labors contributed to the splendid success of the movable-frame principle in America.

L. L. LANGSTROTH.

Oxford, O., Nov., 10, 1885.

Friend L. in writing states, that he expects to be at Detroit, and he says "I expect to take you by the hand there." We are glad to know that his health is much better now than it has been, and our earnest wish is that he may long be spared to assist us with his good council and advice.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER, &C.

MR. Editor—Your answer to my question re matting colonies to be wintered air-tight above is, "We would not make them air tight by any means," and you go on to advise such a covering as will retain the heat and permit escape of moisture. Turning, however, to the *JOURNAL*, page 470, I find the following declaration by Dr. Tinker: "After making various tests on the different plans of ventilation, we came to the conclusion that upward ventilation, as generally managed, let the heat of the cluster escape too freely upward and outward, that the force by which the heated air arose being impelled by a strong current of cold