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and apiarists who, have time and patience may observe the same this summer. The young queen commences her flights the fifth day, between one and three o'clock in the afternoon, sometimes a little earlier. These flights are repeated daily three or four times. In case of bad weather it may be three weeks, but if fine it will only be repeated two or three days. At the first flight she acts like any other young bee. She runs about the front, takes a short flight and comes back in a minute or two. The following flights will last from five to ten minutes. It is during the first flight that they often get lost and seldom get mated. In unsuitable weather they return two or three times with the mating sign. I am not deceived in this, as I have seen it many times. I am raising about 100 queens per year. In former years I often used them in nuclei as soon as I have seen them coming home with the mating sign, and they often failed, so they took flight again, and on returning missed the new place. In view of this experience, I do not use them any more until they lay eggs.—E. Frunke, in Lux. Bienenzeitung.

A simple way to water bees in cool spring weather: Cut sponges in small pieces, soak them with water and place them in front of the entrance. The bees will soon set around the sponges and take the water without flying off, and not a bee will be lost.—Lux. Bienenzeitung.

rubberoid a Bad Summer Quilt

I have used rubberoid sheets on hives the last three years (they are called summer quilts), but am tired of them for the honey season. They are all right for the spring. The last two years I found occasionally a colony cutting the sheet, this year a great many eat the rubberoid and use it among the wax and seal combs with it. I tell you it is a

disgusting sight to open a hive and, instead of nice, white-capped combs, find the combs as black as the rubber sheet. The honey was not affected, but by melting the capping likely it will. I am very glad I had none on sections. I use a wooden cover on these. Supply dealers had better offer these sheets for spring and fall, but under no circumstances for the honey season, unless, perhaps, they are oil painted. I bought some just a few days ago, but don't know the result yet. Maybe they will let them alone for a while.

Try Ours

Most bee-keepers make remarks in the Journal about foreign honey being far inferior to their own. Could they get anything better than our clover honey? I doubt it, and I think all will agree with me. Likely they never had much (or perhaps none) of it yet.

DISEASES OF BEES TO BE DISCUSSED

One of the most serious disasters that can visit an apiary is that of foul brood, either American or European. All should be constantly on the watch for it. Every bee-keeper ought to be able to recognize it instantly, and know exactly what course to take when it is found. Not only is foul brood a great misfortune to the owner of the diseased colonies, but it is a serious menace to surrounding apiaries. For these reasons, one whole session of the National convention is to be devoted to the discussion of Diseases of Bees. Dr. White, of the Apiarian Department at Washington, has consented to take up the bacteriological feature; show us how cultures are made and the diseases propagated, etc. Some one of the inspectors will tell us how to detect the diseases, another how to treat them, etc.