

were set apart by Doolittle for making the experiment. Two Long Idea hives, containing 32 Gallup frames each, the other two were his ordinary 9 frame Gallup hives. One of the former, and one of the latter, were managed for extracted and comb honey respectively. Before the basswood harvest arrived, the queen in the Long hive worked for extracted honey, had brood in every one of the 32 frames, equal to 18 or 20 full of brood; while the one worked for comb honey, had brood in only 13 combs, amounting to only about 9 frames full, the rest of the combs being partly filled with honey. The queen in the extracted hive was laying double the number of eggs daily, to the one in the comb honey hive, and yet both apparently to their fullest capacity. Something, (Doolittle hardly knows what,) stimulates a queen in a hive, worked for extracted honey, to far greater activity in egg production. The results in honey from the above, were: Long hive for extracted 56½ lbs, 9 frame hive, extracted, on the tiering up plan, 400 lbs, Long hive for comb, 50 lbs in sections, with the 32 combs nearly solid full of honey, while the 9 frame worked for comb on the side and top storing plan, gave 309 lbs in sections, with enough below for winter. All the queens were less than one year old, the one in the long hive, worked for extracted honey, gave up the ghost the same season, all the others did excellent service the following year. The big fellow, as if to add weight to his thunder, says that he has several times since, made similar tests, with the same results. Let us try and take it down. Friend Doolittle is not very often proven wrong in any statement he ventures to make on things apicultural.

"I shall be glad to believe, Mr. Editor, that it is necessary to boil foul-broody honey only "several minutes;" but please remember that we have the following to face, which stands yet as a fact: Prof. Mackenzie secured growth from spores after they had been kept at 212°—not approaching, but at 212°; that is they were brought to a boil, and KEPT BOILING FULL TWO HOURS. If there is no mistake about this, is it safe to advise less than something more than two hours?"—Dr. Miller, in *Gleanings*. The Editor in a foot note, replies as follows: "The only question in my mind is whether these scientists did not make a mistake; and ought their single scientific experiment to overbalance the results of practical experience for years?" This calls to my mind what Prof.

Jas. Mills told us at Guelph recently, that there could be no conflict between science and practical experience, as to the actual facts in a case. If both do not agree, then one or the other must be wrong. This being the case, would it not be well in the matter of foul broody honey, to err on the side of the scientists, which says boil over two hours.

R. C. Eikin is entitled to the plum, for being the first bee-keeper who has courage enough to venture the assertion (not positive) that he can tell the difference between queen cells, having been constructed after a queen has been suddenly removed, as compared with swarming, or supersedure cells. In *Gleanings* 921 and 923 he tells all about it. If you are anxious to know, just look up the pages and read for yourself, this picker has not time to copy it. R. C. gives some very prominent distinctions, as between the three lots of cells.

Here are two incontrovertable facts. One asserts with out fear of being successfully contradicted, that: the first and primary cause of bees constructing drone comb is for the reception of honey. Another asserts that a queen entering a section super will invariably select drone cells to deposit her eggs, the latter harmonizes with my own observations. Who can reconcile those two obstinate facts.

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EDITOR C. B. J.

DEAR SIR:—Kindly make the following corrections in my article on page 424 describing my apiary. For "6 ft. high at the ends" read "6 ft. high at the eaves." About half way down the second column read, "For a roof we use a white duck cover extending about 18 inches over the eaves." To the part of the cover extending over the eaves we fasten ropes, 4 on a side, pegged to the ground. I might have added that the part covered by the mosquito netting is also covered nights and in bad weather with a cotton curtain on the outside of tent. To the bottom end of this curtain is tacked a ½ x ½ strip as long as the curtain, and at the ends of this curtain an L shaped strip catches the ends of the ½ x ½ strip to keep curtain from swinging in with wind. We roll this curtain up and fasten it under the eaves with a short rope containing a loop. Arranged as above we can make it swing when we wish.

J. F. DUNN.