

Communications.

Eggs in Upper Stories.

Dear Sir.—I noticed Mr. Alex Goodfellow's statement in the September journal about bees moving their eggs, also your remarks on the same. Did Mr. G. find a young queen in that cell and did he find worker brood in the upper storey and if so was it in scattered cells or compact patches? If the latter, I would say that the queen got through the metal. My experience with brood in upper stories is, if there is worker brood at all it is sure to be in solid patches and the queen is there too.

Nearly every season in my own apiary I notice here and there a cell containing drone brood in the upper stories and this in colonies in normal condition. In my opinion the bees either carry eggs up from the brood chamber or fertile workers are responsible for it, although there is a queen in the brood chamber. This latter I believe to be the solution, for if the workers carry the eggs why do they not carry worker eggs as well as drone? This I have never seen done.

Erasmus.

GEO. WOOD,

A New Bee Escape.

Editor Canadian Bee Journal.

Dear Sir—Having had considerable experience with various kinds of bee-escapes, and finding none of them satisfactory, I worked out an escape this year which has proved a success, and was awarded first prize at the Toronto Exhibition. Hoping it may interest some of your readers, I will try to describe it.

To be practical, an escape should

be rapid in action and reliable, emptying a super in the shortest possible time, without danger of stoppage by clogging. To be reliable it should be simple, and to be commonly used it must be low in price.

Below are some cuts showing the construction of the escape. Fig 1 shows the upper, and Fig 2 the lower surface.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

The board is the same size as the hive and is made of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. lumber nailed to strips $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep at the sides and back. At the front there are two strips $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. apart, the space being covered on the inside by a strip of wire cloth, allowing light to enter, but preventing passage of bees. Just behind these strips there is an opening (A-Fig 2) about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide the full width of the board. Fig 3 shows the escape itself on a larger scale than the other figures. A piece of tin 3 in. wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than the width of the hive inside, has each end turned down $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and its front edge turned up $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Strips of tin $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide and about 4 inches long are bent to a v shape, light brass springs c c c are soldered to them, and the tin are soldered to the under side of the tin, as shown, with their ends a space apart. When the escape is put in place on the board, the part A comes over the opening (A-Fig 2,) and

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