

carry off the surplus heat, are opened full width. We open the top ventilators because, in placing the bees in the house they become as a rule much disturbed and a greater amount of heat is generated than there would otherwise be. As soon as they attain their normal condition again the ventilating slides are adjusted to suit the requirements of the case. After this they require but little attention till the spring; we have frequently left our colonies without examination for a month at a time.

While moving the cloths which are covered with propolis we have a very good opportunity of examining each colony and we find a great difference in the way in which the colonies cluster—some being more compactly clustered than others. We would request beekeepers to observe this particular when going over the hives for the last time then note the results in the spring. Another clue to successful wintering may thus be gained; note also the difference between the colonies with the combs close together and those spread well apart. By the way, we forget to mention that in carrying the hives to their winter quarters they should be lifted and carried with the edge of the frames towards you; the movement in walking will not then disturb the bees as much as otherwise, and this is an important point inasmuch as the shaking is apt to break the cluster and may cause the queen to be destroyed, and in other ways effect the wintering of the colony.

IN MEMORIAM—WM. W. CARY.

Born in Coleraine, Mass., on February 24th, 1815. Died on December 9th, 1884.

It affords me a melancholy satisfaction to review my long acquaintance with the late Mr. Wm. W. Cary, and to set out more fully than has yet been attempted, some of the important services he has rendered to bee-keeping. To do this seems to me the more obligatory, as he so seldom used his pen for the press that these

services might fail to be put on record.

After testing quite largely my movable-comb frames in West Philadelphia, in the bee-season of 1852, in the fall of that year I went to Greenfield, Mass., to introduce my hive where I was best known as a bee-keeper. Mr. Cary kept some bees in the adjoining town of Coleraine, and was among the first to take an interest in my invention. He was very fond of bees, and more than usually familiar with their habits—and as soon as he saw the working of the hive he believed that it would make a revolution in bee-keeping. For the six years that I remained in Greenfield, we were in frequent communication, such that in furthering my experiments his apiary was almost as much at my service as my own.

In the spring of 1860, I was invited by Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Flushing, L.I., to advise him how best to breed and disseminate the Italian (Ligurian) bees which he had recently imported. Finding that the person who came in charge of most of these bees, could not do the work that was expected of him, I advised Mr. Parsons to secure the services of Mr. Cary. To great energy of character and good business habits, he united long experience in the management of movable frame hives with an enthusiastic desire to see the introduction of those foreign bees made a success. From my intimate acquaintance with him, I could further assure Mr. Parsons that with all these requisites for the position, he possessed in as large a degree as any one I had ever known, that "highest fidelity" which Columella, nearly 2,000 years ago, declared to be an essential qualification for the superintendence of an apiary—and which he thought was very rarely to be met with. Is it much easier to find that now, than it was then?

Mr. Cary's work in Mr. Parsons' apiary fully justified his selection. While the foreigner, in a separate apiary established by Mr. Parsons, and furnished with just the same facilities for breeding queens, failed to rear enough even to pay for the black bees and feed that he used in his operations Mr. Cary supplied all the queens needed in Mr. Parsons' apiary, and filled all his numerous orders.

No better proof could possibly be given of the extent and thoroughness of his work, than the fact that 113 queens bred by him that season, were so carefully prepared for shipment under the joint supervision of himself and Mr. A. G. Biglow, that all except two of them were safely carried by Mr. Biglow from New York to San Francisco! Mr. B. had stopped over one steamer on the Isthmus of Panama to give his bees a cleansing flight, and one queen entering