

feeder so that the bees may not be tempted to fly, or keep the entrance closed. On fine days allow them full swing. During a cool spell it is highly essential to the well being of the brood that as many bees as possible should remain in the hive. To attain this object I place small loaves made of honey and sugar either on the frames or behind the division board where the bees can get at it readily. This prevents many from going to the fields. Suppose there are three quarts of bees in the hive and during the day one quart are out in the field, besides the many that get lost see what a loss of heat there must be. If these bees could be kept inside the hive by having this honey and sugar to work upon, it can readily be seen how much brooding would be facilitated, to say nothing of saving the bees which would be otherwise lost.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

T. TEIR.—Bees in this vicinity have wintered well. Have heard of no losses, so far wintered mine in cellar (13) with temperature from 32 to 40, seldom 40. Some on 8 frames some on 6 and 2 on but 5 those on least frames with frames spread furthest apart wintered on least stores and are in best shape at present. Stores were mostly sugar syrup. Fed early in September.

Arva, April 19th, 1889.

WORTH THE MONEY.

DR. W. L. WALKER.—I have been off "doing Florida" hence my failure to renew promptly. I have been a subscriber from the first journal you issued and you cannot get me to consent to drop it, as I believe your paper is continually improving. If I am entitled to a Virgin Queen as I understand from the advertisement in the BEE JOURNAL send it on when my turn comes, otherwise the C. B. J. is worth the money and I will not be disgruntled a bit.

Whitfield, Tenn., April 15th, 1889.

A CHOICE LOCATION.

J. R. BELLAMY.—You will please change the address of my journal from Everett to Black Bank as I am moving my bees here. The country is very hilly and rough; one-third of it so much so that it could not be cultivated and it is well set with white clover, rasp-berries and a good supply of bass-wood. I will place my bees in a deep valley with a high circle around like a horse-shoe to the west, north and east nearly 300 feet high. The bees will not be bothered with the winds and they will have the advantage of carrying the honey and pollen down hill. A heavy stream of water runs through the valley.

Black Bank, April 18th, 1889.

PROSPECTS GOOD.

J. N. FORWARD.—We put thirty colonies in the cellar last fall, took them out on 16th April, and found that all are in pretty fair order. Two or three only are a little weak; the balance being very strong. Few had but little honey but were strong in bees. They are working well to-day and the prospects are for a better year than last.

Iroquis, April 18th, 1889.

We hope that you are looking after the colonies which are short of stores and are feeding them. The last issue of the JOURNAL contains hints as to feeding which we presume you have observed.

CAPT. D. KIRKLY.—I began last season with 37 colonies, increased to 50 all of which came out in good condition with the exception of one colony. I took 2000 pounds of comb honey, mostly from smart-weed which I sold at 10 and 12 cents in my home market. Bees are raising lots of brood for this time of season.

Toolsburg, Lewis Co., Iowa, April 18th, 1889.

We do not know that we have ever tasted any honey which was gathered distinctly from smart-weed though we have an idea what the flavor would be like. It seems to us that you did not ask a very large price for your comb honey considering the scarcity of last season and we do not wonder that you sold it without difficulty.

AN INHARMONIOUS COLONY.

THOS. MOORE.—I have a colony of bees wintered on their summer stands. They disable and kill bees that, I think, belong to the same hive. My bees are pure Italians. The bees they kill are blacker and appear to be smaller and apparently submit without an effort to get away and when dragged out can fly. Several times I have taken them several rods away and floured them. They would return to and enter the same hive. The nearest bees I know of is one colony of Italians half a mile away, and only a few within two miles. I do not think any of my colonies are robbing. What is the trouble,—they invariably enter the same hive after being separated?

Newmarket.

Never had any bees destroy their own unless there was some defect in their wings or otherwise. There may have been robberies but scarcely think the bees of the hive would treat each other as you describe without some defect except in case of them robbing other colonies; sometimes when robbing they absorb the odor of the hive, and are frequently ousted by their own home bees.