

moniously, that one would wonder if disagreement had ever existed among such an agreeable lot of fellows.

6. Don't forget that very few people get tired of first-class honey, and above all, remember that almost anyone will tire of poor, thin, unripe honey. This is one of Dan White's sayings, and has been going the rounds of the bee-papers, and rightly so. It would be a grand thing if those few truthful lines could be brought very conspicuously before the eyes of every producer, as well as vendor of honey. Pass it around.

7. "I never saw a queen yet but there was a decidedly tremulous motion to her wings," quoth ye editor, p. 694. "I never saw a horse neigh but there was a decidedly tremulous motion to his tail. But cut off the tail and the horse will neigh just as well; and cut off the wings and the queen will pipe just as well," Frank Cheshier says, p. 157, vol. II. "Speaking of piping, it is certain that the wings are not concerned in its production, since queens clipped so vigorously that not a vestige of wing remains, can be just as noisy as others," Dr. Miller in *Gleanings*. "Time after time have I observed queens in the act of piping, and I have never yet seen anything that would lead me to believe that the wings are employed in the production of the sound, but what Cheshier says in the above about clipped queens piping, and what Elias Fox says on p. 811, *Gleanings*, about having a queen several years old, and clipped, and still a piper, rather staggers me. I have always supposed that only young and not yet laying queens would emit this piping sound. I have always taken it for granted that when it was heard a young queen had hatched in that hive. Now if I am to believe those fellows, that a laying queen will engage in emitting this sound, it will knock all the props out from under my supports! What I would like for someone to tell me is this: Is it a fact that laying queens will and do pipe, if so, is it a frequent occurrence, and under what circumstances can it be heard? If I can be assured that it is a fact, it will cause me to change my management while bees are swarming. Who will be first to answer my questions and oblige?"

8. "How quickly bees notice any change in appearance at a time when forage is scarce! Set a hive in a new place, or put an extra story on it, and promptly the robbers will interview it to find if there are weak places. At the same time a

weakling, not half so able to protect itself, will be left untouched, so long as there is no change in outside appearance."

—Stray Straw in *Gleanings*. The doctor is right, and this goes to prove that he does know something.

9. L. A. Aspinwall, in *Review*, has the following to say of the preparation of bees for winter: "Although having been uniformly successful in the wintering of bees by special repositories, still, with properly constructed hives, and the requisite amount of food for each colony, I am persuaded that out-door wintering far transcends any or all methods heretofore advised." There now, take that, you cellar wintering fellows, and hear what further he has to say. "With a successful out-door method of wintering unrestricted flight is maintained, the desirability of which can only be appreciated when contrasted with the restless roar of bees confined in cellars during warm winters, especially towards spring. Furthermore, bees wintered in the open air require absolutely no care, and the machinery of success obviates the necessity of further brain efforts." Hasn't Aspinwall said it pretty near all in those two paragraphs.

10. Under the heading of "Wintering Bees in Snow Banks," in A. B. J., G. M. Deolittle sums up his experience as follows: I have given what I have since found in every case which has come under my notice where bees have been drifted under snow for any length of time. Since the winters mentioned, we had a winter in which we had very deep snow, and owing to a peculiar wind and a new fence which I had put up, many of my hives from five to ten feet deep. I tried as far as possible to keep the hives shoveled open, but I completely lost track of 10 colonies, of which not one was living the first of May. From the above experience, during 18 or 20 years, my advice to all would be to go slow in this matter, who are not sure that the plan of wintering bees under snow is a success with them. Try only a few at first, till you know for certain that you are right. This coincides precisely with my experience of a few winters ago, when during a terrific snow storm which lasted three days, I was unable to attend to the snow shoveling. When I removed the snow which had piled over some of the hives to a depth of ten feet on the fourth day, six colonies had smothered, three more petered out in the course of a few days, and a good many of the balance were so demoralized that it took them until late in the summer to build up.