

trance securely and place on top of the combs, in a shallow tin or other receptacle, a small quantity of the bisulphide, cover all quite closely, and see how completely the moths, eggs and larvae are destroyed. Formerly, our local druggists charged me five cents per ounce, but now I buy all I want from them at 25 cents a pound, and I surmise that at that figure they have a "reasonable" profit. If you have many hives full of combs to treat, carry them into a building and stack them up five or six storeys high, put the bisulphide on top of all and cover securely, and you will be surprised and pleased to see how little of the drug is required to treat a large number of combs. Sulphur may be a trifle cheaper, but it does not destroy the moth eggs, consequently it has to be used more than once, and it is besides a very disagreeable article to handle.

Some Further Remarks re the Gemmill Press.

This past week I have been rendering up quite a quantity of bits of pollen-filled combs and scrapings of super combs, etc., into wax, and I find that by not using too heavy burlap, and being careful to fold same in carefully from the sides of the form before applying pressure, that there is no difficulty in lifting up the follower at any time; consequently, it is not necessary to lift off the form to get at the slum-gum, as I stated in the February Canadian Bee Journal. Formerly I have had at times some trouble by reason of the burlap wedging between the sides of form and follower, but by careful folding-in, as stated, there need be no trouble from this source. Another thing I forgot was to warn all to be extremely careful when melting up the combs, and never for a moment leave the room when the boiler full of comb is anywhere near the

boiling point. Of course, this advice is more for beginners, yet I have known old bee-keepers to very nearly burn their buildings, just by being careless about this matter. Whenever rendering is going on, I always have a pail of water and a dipper at hand, and if the wax shows any attempt to boil over, a dipperful of the cold water stirred in promptly settles things.

Wintering Outdoors With Sealed Covers on Hives.

One of the hard things to understand is that while certain systems work finely in some localities with some bee-keepers, those very same systems in other localities, and with other bee-keepers, refuse to work successfully. For a number of years I have heard such practical men as Messrs. Armstrong, Miller and others declare that their preference was for the sealed cover over brood-nest during winter. Only a short time ago Mr. E. R. Root, in "Gleanings," declared this factor to be one of the essentials for ideal outdoor wintering. Instead of allowing the moisture to pass out over the cluster slowly, through some dry absorbent, he declared it best for this moisture to condense on the sides of the hives and run out of the entrance. That Messrs. Miller, Armstrong and others who practice wintering with sealed covers are successful no one will dispute, but, do you know, for some reason I cannot understand, with me it works disastrously every time. Last fall, instead of removing propolized quilt, as I generally do, the quilts were left on six hives, and in addition four or five thicknesses of newspaper were laid on each quilt. Over this was placed the usual amount of forest leaves. Every colony so treated is, at date of writing, either dead or in such a condition that their demise is only a question of a few days. The mois-

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