

haps, not be free from the fertile spores. I should not care to risk it. My beliefs in this direction have suffered no change since I put myself on record at the Michigan convention some years ago, as stated by Mr. Cornell.

In the case cited by Dr. Butler, that California bee-keepers *may* have been entirely mistaken, or he may have been correct. If the wax was subjected to no more heat than it would receive through being under the Solar wax extractor, the germs *might* not have been destroyed, and the disease continued in that way, but it does not appear to me, from the statement as given us, even though they were transferred to clean hives, that all the honey they took with them was consumed, in which case, the foundation was probably not at all in fault. Any one who has the proper arrangements (by steam) for sheeting wax, can heat the wax to a point, which will, in my estimation, render sterile the foul brood spores. If allowing it to stand for a time, subjected to this continuous high temperature, will render the wax any less liable to contain the fertile spores, by all means let us do it. We can carry out the plan here at Beeton, though it will render the work of melting rather slow and tedious. It will not, in my estimation, hurt the wax, rather improving it, if anything. We have frequently allowed wax to stand for hours in this way, allowing it to cool slowly. All the pollen and other impurities will gradually settle in the bottom, leaving the wax very much improved in color. It also seems to anneal it, (if I may be allowed the use of the word here) making it tough, yet pliable, and easily worked by the bees.

Mr. Cornell's article shows much thought and research, and as a document of reference is valuable.—D. A. J.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

To Prevent Increase In Producing Comb Honey.

LAWSON'S AUTOMATIC EXTRACTOR.

I BELIEVE it is generally admitted by producers of comb honey, that no system of management has yet been devised that the apiarist can, at the beginning of the honey flow in June, place the section supers on his

hives and have the bees enter the sections readily, and continue storing honey throughout the season without showing the least symptoms of swarming. Now, I don't claim my plan to be infallible, but I do claim it will bring swarming to a minimum. I will give you a short description of my system of management and how it come to be brought about.

In the seasons of 1886 I selected out fifty strong colonies to run for section honey, and I ran them on the invertable plan. I used the Langstroth hive and tacked 5/16 inch strips across the ends of frames to hold the frames in place, and turned the hives bottom side up with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch blocks under the front corners, and set a case of sections on each hive. This was about the first of June. Every second day I lifted off the sections and turned the hives bottom side up. About the 8th or 10th of July they commenced to swarm and they kept it up until I think all had swarmed. At the same time I worked two colonies on a different plan altogether. When I carried them from the cellar in the spring I placed the two colonies close together, but facing opposite directions, and every day from the time of setting them out in the spring, until after swarming season, I exchanged places of the two hives. To my surprise they went right along about their business, and produced more comb honey than any two colonies in my apiary that season. As this lifting hives was very heavy work and could not be tolerated, I invented a revolving stand which was constructed as follows :

A REVOLVING STAND.

Set a post about about 10 inches in diameter securely in the ground, cut it off square 4 or 5 inches above the ground. Then nail a piece of 2 inch plank on the post, one foot square, and countersink the rail heads. Then take a jack plane and a spirit level and get down and work it perfectly level both ways. Now take two pieces of 2 inch plank, 6 feet long by 1 foot wide, and nail them together in the centre at right angles, then set them on the post perfectly true, and bore a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hole through the cross planks and into the post, and put in a bolt. Nail some thin strips of board on the ends of planks to reach nearly to the ground. Lift off the cross arms and grease the top of post; replace it and your stand is ready for 4 colonies of bees.

In the spring of 1887 I placed 8 colonies on two stands, as above described, and when the bees got flying briskly I gave the stands one-quarter turn, and continued it at short intervals throughout the day. After that I gave them a quarter turn every morning. I ran them for