

of a different race, within easy range of bees of another race, should accept the facts already known, that it cannot be done. Any one who attempts this, and believes he is doing right is to be pitied, but any one who knows it is wrong and does it, is to be pitied all the more.

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We are asked by a friend if we exhibited at any of the Fairs this year, and if so, why we did not report the prizes awarded us, as we had others. We have not exhibited for three years, as we wished to let others have an opportunity of displaying their wares. As far as the honey exhibit goes, we decided long ago that it was unfair for us to exhibit honey, as the prizes should go to those not in the supply business; that if we manufactured supplies for our customers, we should allow them the privilege of exhibiting their honey, and reaping the benefit of their products, while we reap the profits of our manufactured supplies.

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We would suggest that any person who finds a large number of robbers around a hive, to remove it, and put a decoy hive in its place, with a bee escape at the entrance, but turned so that the bee could get into the hive, and not get out. Keep them there a day without giving them anything to eat, and let them out at night. We think you could return the old colony to its stand after one or two days, and not be troubled with robbers.

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In a late Journal we said something about how rapidly bees could fly, but there is one point we forgot to mention that may have some thing to do with their keeping up with the train and that is, there is a motion in the atmosphere surrounding the train which might assist the bees somewhat, although we do not question their ability to fly at least a mile a minute.

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A great many have reported an unusually large quantity of dark honey this year. It is owing in a measure to the scarcity of honey in clover and basswood, and the bees gathering in from various other sources; also from buckwheat and fall flowers being mixed with the earlier honey, which was not in the hives in sufficient quantities to be extracted.

Some claim bad management and lack of knowledge concerning the honey flow, is the cause of many complaints. No doubt it is, but a strong desire to increase rapidly, and have too many colonies with very few bees has undoubtedly something to do with it. You may leave your colonies extra strong without much injury, but when they are too weak, you may as well hang your hat on the hook of blasted hopes.

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American Bee Journal.—"That to be successful in either, the bees should be deprived of their queen for 72 hours before introducing operations are commenced." It is a great mistake to keep a hive queenless for more than a few hours for the purpose of having the queen successfully introduced. Queens may be removed any time during the day, and be replaced by others at night, without loss, if properly done.

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Any one who feeds back honey to have sections filled, should sell the sections as soon as they are filled, and bind the purchaser to eat the honey in two or three weeks, or keep it in a very warm place to prevent granulation. When once it granulates it cannot be liquified without melting the comb.

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An inquirer wishes to know how to keep pollen out of the supers. We would advise him to use queen-excluding honey boards, as we have never known pollen to be deposited in the sections where queen-excluder zinc was used.

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We notice that scented soap for uniting bees is favorably spoken of in the *B.B.J.* Why not have the scent and leave the soap for washing purposes when the scent is all the virtue there is in connection with it?

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Bee escapes still continue to attract inventors' attention. We shall be pleased to see anything better than we now have, but it would be a mistake for any one to attempt to get up anything more expensive.

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Colonies require more food than usual this fall, and many people will be disappointed after weighing and noting results.