

st. There are men in working one thousand the Province of Ontario and Maritime Provinces we are hundred is a large number of bees much larger than the others named to advantage. We have learned things from him in the past as he had the experience of "subject" lessons.

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 hands are disputing the old brood law. They will change day and generation if it is in Ontario would not be about it. We have now where we had but one those among us who have more. We are in. We should have each county. Our is to find competent work. A busy experimenter does not find it to his advantage at the position. Some have accepted the position for patriotic motives. We must do the work. We have county experience passed an examination theoretical and practical. Unfortunately for the material for this is not to be hoped that a mill produce the men. Good is still with us is not had adequate in- would be inspected and disease would be found foot-hold. In the past when sent where the bees are sick. They are not the trouble. This is going in the veterinary sick. What we want is a thorough inspection — we are known to be dis- will take time to bring his, we think, should

MISCELLANEOUS

Remarking on W. Fisher's statement in "Gleanings" that bees do not fly at the black net of one's veil, Dr. Miller states: "But they do in this locality. You are no doubt right that they do not like a hairy surface, and they will sting white, but they have a special dislike for black. I've seen a cluster of cross bees persistently attacking the black head of a large pin in a lady's bee-hat. Certainly it was not the rough surface, for it was smooth glass." I had a somewhat similar experience recently when taking a photograph of J. L. Byer's yard. The camera had not long been set up when numbers of bees commenced to attack furiously the lens of the camera. The black focussing cloth was also an object of their fierce onslaught.

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The doctor on the same page gives us the following: "Feeding at a distance is highly commended, L'Apiculteur, 274, as being more like a natural flow, and better for the health of the bee. Interesting is the assertion that any particular colony or colonies may be fed at a distance without having other colonies participate. Place the feeder some rods distant—the further the better. Two hours before night place at the entrance a frame of honey; and when the bees have gathered on it put it in a hive covered with burlap and carry it to the place of the feeder. At the same time the next evening they will not need to be baited."

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Samuel Simmins of Heathfield, Sussex, Eng., a bee-keeper of note throughout the world, has an instructive article in "Gleanings" on "Percolating or Self-Acting Syrup Feeders." The following paragraphs explain the principle: "One has simply to put in the lump sugar and water, cold or warm as desired, in the proportion of 2 lbs. of sugar to one pint of water; and without any stirring or

"shaking up, that quantity of water will combine with the lump sugar, forming syrup of the desired consistency for winter storage; while for spring feeding or times of scarcity in warm weather a slightly larger proportion of water will, of course, act more rapidly.

"The lump sugar is raised or suspended in a perforated chamber so that it can not clog or settle in a mass on the main base of the feeder, and hence in a few minutes it is reduced to the form of syrup of the correct consistency. Syrup cans, as well as large cisterns, were adapted to the same principle; but where used as cisterns for reducing large quantities it is found an advantage to place the sugar in a bag within the metal strainer."

Mr. Simmins in the same article has something to say on the question of when to feed for winter. He states that in cold localities or where no honey is gathered after August, there can be nothing but good results to follow when feeding can be finished quickly after that month. "Rapid feeding insures a high temperature and this high temperature insures sealing of the combs so stored; then a dry atmosphere. From that time, without any further attention, breeding will steadily go on until most of the uncapped stores will be used up, and finally sufficient empty cells will be found just where the bees decide to cluster in the usual compact mass."

"But there are some localities where it is quite safe, perhaps safer even to feed up late, and the surcharged combs will result in no harm. Even in Canada, Mr. McEvoy likes to feed his bees up so that they have no empty cells to cluster in for some considerable time, the combs being solidly capped. Doubtless when wintering indoors in a dry cellar the owner may find no trouble arises where his combs are so filled; or if also they may be largely unsealed, climate and