

about the wrists so much as when the sleeves are down.

When the sleeves are down there is less or more odor from the body carried to the wrists which attracts the bees and cause them at times to go for that particular part.

The veil I use at home is fastened to the hat and to a wire bent to suit the round of the shoulders; this is easily dropped over the head and secured in place by elastic bands, one of which is fastened at the back of the wire and to the centre of a band which is brought forward and united in the front by a hook and eye. A short piece is also fastened to the front of the wire and hooked into the band which comes around the body.

Stolen Goods.

In May 1st Gleanings, Mr. R. F. Holtermann in his "Notes" says: "To Jacob Alpaugh, inspector of apiaries, credit is due for the idea of warning, by letter, the bee-keepers in foul brood districts against allowing bees to rob out hives in which colonies perished during the winter or early spring."

If Mr. Holtermann will turn up 179 of May, 1909, Canadian Bee Journal, he will find Mr. Jacob Alpaugh telling us in his own words that during the last two weeks in April he went over what he considered the foul brood section of his territory," etc., etc.

Let Mr. H. also read Mr. Byers' "Notes" same Journal, page 166 to be told what kind of weather we had in April, then let him look up the July C. B. J. and on page 253 he will see who warned bee-keepers by letter, etc.

Instead of giving credit, I consider there was great room to question the wisdom of Mr. Alpaugh's expenditure of public funds at that particular time, so will refrain from further comment or from attempting to suggest the amount of credit there is due the writer of "Notes from Canada" as a truthful writer.

DAVID CHALMERS.

Poole, May 7th, 1910.

THE APIARIES ACT.

Convictions at Otaki, New Zealand.

The first cases heard under the Apiaries Act were brought before Mr. A. D. Thomson, S. M., at Otaki, when Mr. W. B. Bray, Inspector of Apiaries, proceeded against Alfred Catly, of Manakau and Hoani Tawhiri, of Otaki, under section 9 for keeping bees in other than frame hives in compliance with written notice to do so.

Evidence was given by the informant that he had visited the defendant's place at Manakau on December 17th last and had given him written notice to transfer his bees within fourteen days to frame hives. When he again visited the place on February 18th the bees were still in the box hives.

The Magistrate said as this was the first charge under the Act a small fine would meet the case. He took it that proceedings had been taken to show the defendants and others that the provisions of the act had to be complied with. It was now necessary for everyone who kept bees at all to keep them in the proper hives.

Mr. Bray asked leave to withdraw the second charge provided a conviction was obtained on the first. Defendant was, therefore fined 5s. and costs on the first charge, the Court consenting to a withdrawal of the other information.

Hoani Tawhiri pleaded guilty to the first charge and was fined 1s. and costs. The second charge was withdrawn.

[Our Ontario Foul Brood Act: 6 Edward VII, 1906, gives our Inspectors similar powers, though we do not know of an instance where a case has actually been prosecuted. Sec. 4 of the above act says: "The inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order the owner or possessor of any bees dwelling in box or unmovable frame hives within a specified time, and in default the inspector may destroy, or order the destruction of such hives and the bees dwelling therein." 10 E. 7, C. 27, S. 4. It appears that this fact is not generally known.—Ed.]

QUEENLESS HIVE IN

Indexed

I have a very strong hive out a queen. I gave it a with one, two and three-day had also capped brood, but drawn out any queen cells frame from one of my best. I got forty or more Italian Mr. Frank Adams of Brant advise me the next best mo another frame of eggs would draw out a queen cell? Which sider the best plan of getting also explain Pratt's simple read so much about in the but never an explanation.

ALEXANDER

Enfield, April 29, 1910.

Reply.

It is always a difficult problem just what to do with a queenless hive early in the season. The suggestions taken so far are correct; that is, to remove the queenless colony with uncapped brood and other colonies. The fact that you have not started queen cells would indicate that there is a queen of some kind in the hive. Either the queen has failed and the bees have not succeeded her, or they have lost the virgin that has not yet mated. Virgins raised in the early in the season are frequently perfectly developed and are ready for mating. They stay in the colony to prevent the introduction of new queens for themselves. The best thing to do is to hunt up the queen and destroy her, before attempting to introduce another to the colony. If no queen has been found, our advice is to remove your bees are Italians, to place them in a weak colony that has a good queen in place it quietly on top of a queenless one. You will be able to see a few days to see how quick they are in the upper colony will