

upon the prolificness of the queen; in fact it is, with all races, greater in proportion as the queens are prolific. Prolificness in queens is the bee-keeper's corner-stone. Swarming is nature's escape for the surplus strength of the colony, and the bee-master has but to direct this force. Whoever cannot do this, is not a master in the art. This, to some, seemingly "bad trait" is preferable, therefore, to one of the most indispensable qualities—prolificness of queens—and is implied and properly included under the seventh point above.

It has been objected by people who claimed to have some knowledge of bee-keeping, and even to know a good deal about foreign races, that "they could not tell Carniolans from common bees." Such persons will find there is still something for them to learn. A number of writers have said that they could not be distinguished from the black bees only by an expert. This is not true of the ones I have seen. There is very nearly as much difference between them and "blacks" as there is between them and the Italians, and we think any child twelve years old would be made to see this as soon as its attention was called to it.

Even if this objection were sustainable it could not be regarded as a very grave fault. Color is quite a secondary matter as compared with qualities, and as regards the latter, I am satisfied the Carniolans are superior to all other European races of bees.

FRANK BENTON.

Munich, Germany.

ANOTHER CASE OF POISONING.

FROM the Newmarket *Era* we clip the following, which is only another case of an extra amount of poison being injected into the system. The particulars of the case are similar to those described by the writer in his own case on page 494, Vol. I, and we believe had the same remedy been applied promptly, less dangerous would the results have been. The proportion of ammonia to the glass of water is one teaspoonful. This under ordinary circumstances would be sufficient to strangle any well person, but in this case it has the effect of restoring the person to a normal condition, counteracting the effect of the virus of the bee.

"An extraordinary case of poisoning took place in town last Saturday afternoon, which nearly resulted in the death of Miss Gertie Beckett, eldest daughter of Mr. N. J. Beckett. She had poured some hot water into the dish-pan for the purpose of cleaning up the din-

ner dishes and on putting the dishes into the water she observed a bee floating. Not thinking but what the insect would be scalded to death she dipped her hand under it to remove it from the pan when the insect stung her on the end of her finger. Having left its stinger in the flesh, her hand commenced to pain her immediately. She sat down with the intention of pricking it out by the aid of a needle but in two or three minutes she commenced to feel a pricking sensation and numbness all over her body, beginning at her toes. She spoke of her peculiar condition to her mother who at once noticed that her face was swollen. Becoming greatly alarmed the neighbors were called in and they commenced at once to fuss with her by applying hot cloths and anything that in their judgment might be of service, for it was noticeable that her whole body was swelling. Medical assistance was also sent for and he found the patient in a very critical condition, which may be imagined from the fact that the Dr. was obliged to make two visits daily most of the time since. Within ten minutes from the time she was stung she was entirely unconscious and the doctor expressed the opinion that if the ladies had not done what they did, she would have been dead before his arrival. It appears the sting of the bee entered a very important vein and the insect, being very much irritated by the hot water, discharged its venom to the fullest extent. Miss Beckett suffered severely for three or four days, but is now out of danger."

A few days ago as Mr. Glenn, of the Eighth Concession, of Chatham Township, was ploughing in one of his fields, a swarm of bees alighted upon his head and upon the backs of his horses. The horses, terrified, ran wildly through the fields, and Mr. Glenn escaped to the house with his terrible head-dress. He was very badly stung, and has since been under medical treatment.

BEE-KEEPING IN RHODE ISLAND.

Although according to the little quatrain the bee is a busy thing and gathers honey, in reality no one is so busy as the bee man or gathers so much of the nectar. If anyone imagines bees take care of themselves and sweetly build their masses of comb and stock them without care they are entirely ignorant of what a bee-hive means. The tiny "buzzers" are as erratic as young children are, as if spoiled by their own sweets. Oftentimes the commercial value of the hive is destroyed by their habits; in fact it is the direct tendency of all bees to drift away into unproductiveness. A good queen produces 3000 eggs daily under favorable conditions. A "worker" is a productive agent for about six weeks on the average, and this insect's existence must be protected from crowded hives and drones in the hive. Pasturage must be provided, and though a honey-laden bee can find the way home from six or seven miles, the danger of diversion