

niolan queens that he sent to this country were not pure because "All showed more or less yellow bees," it is evident that none other can be pure where the bees show "More or less yellow." What inconsistency! The very idea of Alley stating that Benton never sent a pure Carniolan queen to this country, because the "bees showed more or less yellow," and then have the cheek to tell bee-keepers that he has them and they are all yellow, it is ridiculous. Mr. Pauly a Carniolan queen breeder, a native of Western Austria, writes me August 1891, and says, "If Alley says, that there is a man in Carniola who represents his bees as Golden Carniolans, he lies. There is no such thing in Carniola. Everybody knows that pure genuine yellow Carniolan bees do not exist. I give you my word of honor, that such a breeder is not in existence here in Carniola, and nobody knows anything of Golden Carniolan bees. Please tell Mr. Alley that if he is making such representations regarding his Golden Carniolan bees he is a grand swindler." Mr. Pauly further says that "It is often the case that bees in Krain (Carniola) have yellow rings, but only on the south side of Carniola, toward Italy, and they are a mixed race of Carniolans and Italians. For the present I give you only such information concerning the genuine pure Carniolan bees, they have been in existence since unknown times. They are a gray hairy bee the other bees brought into the market in Carniola are a mixed race of Italians and Carniolans. The pure Carniolan bee has positively nothing yellow about it." Mr. Schusterschitz writes me and says, "The original Carniolan bee is gray with a light gray ring which can be noticed easy on the young bees. The Germans claim the Carniolan bees are an offspring of the black bees, but I will not treat this as the proof is missing, but if this should have been the case, then it must have been several hundred years ago, for the Carniolan bees existed in the same condition as now. I also can say that the Carniolan bees had to suffer from the Italians bees for goodness knows how long." Mr. Dragon a noted Carniolan queen breeder, writes me in 1891, and says, "Why some of our bees have yellow rings is from the fact, that some of the settlers in the far past have brought those bees with them. Centuries ago when some Italians settled here they brought the yellow bees along, but only a small mixture occurred as our Alpine valleys are mostly populated with native Carniolan, where no yellow bees existed. When Mr. Alley says that the Krainer bees came from a yellow race of bees he is telling what is incorrect. The original Carniolans are gray as I told you before."

The above is proof enough to convince any one that the original Carniolans are gray and not yellow and that the bees with yellow rings are a mixture of Italians and Carniolans. It also proves that this so called Pure Golden Carniolans are nothing but hybrids. Some will say where can we get any pure Carniolan bees then? I will say in Upper Carniola, in the Valleys of the Alpine Mountains, there they exist in their purity. In Lower Carniola and along the boundary line of Carniola and Italy, there the bees are a mixture of Italians and Carniolans and are not pure. Now then readers who is the liar and swindler?

Yours truly,

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### The Man or The Hive—Which?

POOLITTLE GIVES SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUCCESSFUL BEE-KEEPING.

FROM the many questions from different correspondents which I receive nearly every day, and from the many who are seeking after the best hive, a hive which will "give big results" every time, it would seem that all one has to do is to procure a Root Dovetailed, a Heddon divisible, Hoffman Langstroth, Gallup, or some other good hive, to meet with certain success in apiculture. No matter how little thought is given to the field, location, or securing the bees in time for the harvest, or how poorly attended to, if we have only a good hive we certainly shall have honey. From the many failures in the bee-business, and the shipwreck ending in disaster of so many who started out joyously when embarking in the business, it would seem as if they depended simply on using, or having in their bee-yard, good hives. While a good hive has very much to do with the results of bee-keeping, the man has much more to do with success or failure, so far as dollars and cents are concerned. Does a man buy a choice lot of poultry, put them in a nice, well-finished building and inclosure for the same, and let them take care of themselves, expecting a large profit from them? No: the man spares no pains to have them properly cared for, and gives them every chance in his power which will tend toward success. Yet this very same individual, or many very similar to him, will expect a large income from the same number of colonies of bees if they only have them in good hives, no matter whether they do anything for them once in six months or not. The idea that "bees work for nothing and board themselves" must be banished from our thoughts before we secure much profit from them, and yet this very