

the amount of air necessary for their maintenance is very slight. I believe it was Mr. D. L. Adair who, a number of years ago, removed a box of surplus honey from a hive and, leaving the bees in possession, pasted several layers of paper over the entrance to the box. As all the cracks and crevices were stopped with propolis, the box was practically air tight. The bees were kept confined for several days, yet did not, apparently suffer for want of air. Mr. Heddon tells of some man who, wishing to "take up" some of his colonies in the fall, plastered up the entrance with blue clay, expecting to kill the bees by suffocation. Upon opening the hives a few days later, imagine the discomfiture of their owner at seeing the bees fly right merrily. I have several times wintered bees successfully in "clamps," where the bees were buried two feet deep under frozen earth. Prof. Cook even went so far as to hermetically seal up two colonies by throwing water over the hives and allowing it to freeze, thus forming a coating of ice over the hives. The bees survived this treatment.

Special ventilation, simply for the sake of securing fresher or purer air, seems to be almost unnecessary. The few beekeepers who plead for special ventilation, do so almost wholly upon the ground that they can thereby more readily control the temperature. If the bee repositories are built sufficiently under ground it does not seem as though ventilation would be very much needed for controlling temperature. When bees settle down into that quiescent state that accompanies successful wintering, their need of air is very slight indeed. When their winter nap is ended and spring arouses them to activity and to brood rearing, more air is needed. It is then, if ever, that special ventilation is a benefit, but as all that is needed can be so easily secured by the occasional opening of doors or windows at night, if it ever becomes really necessary, it scarcely seems worth while to go to the expense of laying sub-earth pipes. I should not do it nor advise it.—American Agriculturist.

Courage in a Young Man.

Lyman Abbott, in a recent sermon to young men, says among many other things worth repeating:

"What is it that we have a right to expect of young men? What is it that young men have a right to expect of themselves? Not all the virtues. There

are some which they have no right to demand of themselves; some which we have no right to demand of them. There are some qualities that are wrought in human nature only by experience. But there is one virtue which we have a right to look for in young men, one virtue which you have a right to demand of yourselves. It is this virtue of courage. The virtue that does and dares, that hopes and expects, that rushes forward into the fight, that is eager for the battle.

We have a right to expect of young men the high ideal, the hopeful aspiration, transmuted into action by high and strong and strenuous endeavor. And yet all this will go for nothing without a true and noble consecration. The man who succeeds is the man who ventures. "Nothing venture, nothing win" is a wise motto, though the gamblers have misused it. The man who succeeds is the man who is willing to hazard something for success, and the man who is never willing to hazard anything for success remains on the dead level of mediocrity.—The Westminster.

"Look out for foul brood. A note of warning has several times been sounded by Editor Holtermann against feeding honey got from other beekeepers. The safe thing is to feed no honey unless you know its all right."—Beedom Boiled Down. Please Mr. Boiler, will you tell us how we may "know it is all right." I suspect it would be safer to thoroughly boil such honey, and then we may know for sure that it is safe to feed it.

Have just returned from a ten week's tour through the Manitoulin Islands. There are many places on that island well adopted for bee-keeping. In several places where bees were kept, one colony increased to eight and even ten colonies in one season and all were heavy with honey. White clover blooms till late in fall and in some localities there is bass wood as well.

W. V. HUNTSMAN.

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Comb honey is reckoned officially at 12 lbs., an equivalent of one gal. strained for duty purposes. More or less of this product comes over the Canadian frontier.

I do not want to drop the Bee Journal. I started with two colonies 6 years ago and now have over 160 colonies in my cellar.

JOS. MARE.