

there is no leaking of the honey when the combs are removed.

Mr. Pettit's conclusion is also wrong I think regarding the escapes having a tendency to engender swarming, as several seasons use of them has led me to an opposite opinion.

It is not in taking extracted honey only that the escapes are a benefit. I also use them with much satisfaction in taking off sections, having in time past with much vexation removed them by smoking the bees out with its accompaniment of smoky taste, smell, etc., having long ago learned from the writings of Mr. Doolittle how to take off the supers before the "back rush" took place. Still I am so well pleased with the escapes in removing sections that I have not thought it worth while, Mr. Editor, to try your favorite, Carbolized cloth.

Mr. Charles Dadant, no mean authority in apicultural matters says, "But what need have we of brushes? Have we not the bee escapes? We have had this implement for so short a time that we are not yet fully aware of its usefulness. I must say that for our part we were very slow in adopting it, and that we considered it at first as one of the many catch-pennies with which so many beginners are enticed into spending their money. The bee escape, however proves to be more than we had anticipated, and we now have some 200 of them in use," and Mr. C. W. Dayton says, "That escapes are an advantage is not theory with me, for throughout the season of 1891 I kept an apiary of over 100 colonies within 51 feet of a much traveled highway to the city of Los Angeles. To open a hive and brush bees from the combs of one colony would send angry bees after teams and people to an extent as to block the passage. Escapes, on the other hand, prevented a single molestation, and where the presence of bees were looked upon as a terror, a friendly disposition was gained for them." Such testimony, Mr. Editor, would incline one to the opinion that escapes must have considerable merit. In using escapes it is very necessary to see that no opportunity presents itself for the entrance of robbers as when the supers become cleared the robbers soon seem to realize it and quickly avail themselves of any opportunity that offers.

BOWMANVILLE, July 15th, 1895.

I have quite a nice little crop of honey this season, but a little on the dark side, although some is quite nice and light.

H. N. Hughes.

Marie, Aug. 5th, 1895.

A Visit to Bee-Keepers in Different Parts.

—THE EDITOR.

After leaving Mr. Post's I went by the Central Ontario Railway to Picton, and as I had arranged to meet Mr. Lowey in the afternoon I went to Woodrows alone, a distance of five miles. The country was very dry, no rain of any account had fallen this season, the roads were dusty and the crops did not look well. Quite a crop of apples was promised. Mr. Lowey was born in this country, and is of Irish and Scotch descent. In a beautifully kept orchard Mr. Lowey had an apiary of 175 colonies; the apiary is in splendid shape, everything neat and in good order. He began keeping bees in 1884, starting by buying three old-fashioned skips of bees. These he transferred and took a Bee Journal. When he wanted to find anything out from other bee-keepers, they appeared afraid to tell him, but he generally worked his own way. His frame was supposed to be the Langstroth but it is not quite the same size. He uses nine frames and if he made any change he would change to ten frames and use a dummy, using the tenth frame when required. For extracted honey Mr. Lowey uses a queen excluder always, he would not think of doing without. In the supers he uses eight frames in the same place as nine below. For extracted honey he tiers up, often having two supers and frequently three, believing in allowing the bees to ripen honey well on that hive. On special occasions however such as danger of mixing light and dark honey he has ripened the honey a little afterwards, but Mr. Lowey says he thinks the hive the best place to ripen honey.

He has a good locality for bees, a good buckwheat district, and besides the light honey generally he has a good flow from the latter.

As to comb honey Mr. Lowey has produced a good deal of comb honey. For a number of years it has been mostly buckwheat, the bees not finishing the sections with light honey threw the honey in the dark grade. Mr. Lowey practices natural swarming now, although he used to build up nuclei when bees would sell for something worth while. When the bees swarm he leaves on four combs and the rest dummies. Sometimes he hives several swarms together when he puts on nine combs. He likes this method, the bees fill a crate of