

than the wholesale
turn round and sell
ginal package.

d by Mr. Townend for
from 8 to 9 cents a
t extracted. In 1910
om 8 to 10 cents per

by Dr. A. F. Bonney
ion of whether honey
d by the "law" of
l. "All things being
Bonney, "the everlast-
aw of supply and de-
ices in spite of all the
to maintain or raise
things are equal or
we may be prepared
of the so-called "ever-
al law of supply and
ody who makes the
o study economic con-
at present a very un-
ous commercial system
the producer and
on both an unjust
s fully realised by he
l be found to ensure
to producer and con-
nwhile much can be
s to a just level and
here.

contribution, in our
Wesley Foster, who ad-
ating at Fairs and
means of stimulating
f honey. "The real-
ing our honey is this
demand for our pro-

es are by C. Blake of
who describes how he
d extractor into a
nd by Leo. E. Gately,
the possibilities in
ee are without bounds.
a good word to say on
sian. Whilst admitting
an enormous amount
hey are great honey

gatherers and are long-lived; and they
keep up brood rearing right through till
the fall. "I have tried all colors and
found the grey bee the best."

LEANINGS.

Modern accounts of the details of bee-
life are somewhat prosaic in comparison
with the various romantic speculations
which formerly passed current as scien-
tific statements of fact. The "unfathom-
able" bee, powerful in the face of ignor-
ance, kept for a long period the unskilled
investigators at a respectable distance;
but the gradual acquisition of knowledge
by bee-keepers regarding the true nature
of the bee has resulted in laying bare
the secrets of the hive. As the details
of bee economy are pieced together, each
in its proper place, we begin to compre-
hend how more marvellous is the truth
than what was formerly held to be ideal.
We now know that the hive has no sover-
eign, but the laws which govern it are
still a secret. Needing for his own pro-
per government a visible and conventional
system of laws, man finds it difficult to
understand how, without one central in-
disputable authority for administration of
those laws, any community, whether of
men or of more lowly creatures, is able
to preserve peace and order. And so the
one prominent, the one more or less per-
manently established individual of the
bee state, has had conferred upon her by
man, all the attributes of royalty. But
in this most democratic age of ours, the
queen has been deposed, and great is her
humiliation. She has been deprived of
her body-guard or retinue, and we find
about her instead, a group of workers,
attracted merely by the "functional odor"
which she emits during the performance
of the egg-laying operation! When the
egg-laying ceases for a time, the little
group of workers disperses. Mr. A. C.
Miller tells us in an interesting article
in *Gleanings*, entitled "Some Observations
on Queens," that "when the queen is
ready to resume her activities, she starts
up much as if she had just remembered

some forgotten duty, walks deliberately
toward the brood part of the combs, be-
gins to investigate the cells, and, as she
is about to lay in one, the attention of
bees in her vicinity again becomes
marked."

The queen's degradation becomes more
complete, in our minds, when we read
of the state of beggary to which she is
reduced. "A queen in the full tide of
her laying is almost chronically hungry,"
says Mr. Miller. "The relation between
her feeding and her laying is exceedingly
close. She must seek her food, however,
for the workers **never offer it to her.**"

* * * "Worker after worker is 'spoken'
to until at last one is found to furnish
the desired food." Even then some
other worker may endeavor to steal the
coveted food, in which she will some-
times succeed.

A laying queen that has fasted for
fifteen minutes, when placed upon the
combs of a strange hive, will exhibit the
food-seeking desire, and this desire, to-
gether with the "functional odor," is the
reason for the easy introduction to the
colony of such a queen.

A letter from J. E. Hand to Editor
Root raises a very interesting point in the
matter of feeding. Mr. Hand has found
that out-door feeding with thick syrup
(half sugar and half water) is productive
of too much excitement amongst the bees,
but that a very thin solution closely ap-
proximating in consistency to that of nec-
tar, tends to reproduce the conditions that
obtain during a natural honey-flow. The
importance of the matter justifies our
quoting the letter almost in full.

"While we can scarcely hope to im-
prove upon nature's methods, we can im-
itate them so closely as to enable us to
rear queens during a dearth of nectar
that are every whit as good as those
reared under the swarming impulse in the
midst of a natural honey-flow. There has
been no nectar to be gathered in our
location since the first of July, and no