

those biographical articles without giving us one of Uncle John F.; and be sure that the negative exactly represents him after dinner. He can write sense as well as nonsense.

The Gallup hive is a round board, the size of the hive, with a strip three by seven-eighths sawed from the under edges, in order to allow a frame, the exact size of the hive, which is rebated at the corners to fit in. This forms the hive cover, and its advocates claim for it superiority over all other covers in times of feeding. But if feeding has to be done, can it not be done equally as well by the use of a super or half storey, and thus do away with the extra expense and extra material in forming the cover. Not long ago certain writers in *Gleanings* advised a cover made of a single board a little larger than the hive, with strips about three inches wide, and a little longer than the width of the hive, with sawed kerfs in to allow them to fit into the end of the cover, and thus prevent it from warping. But the hot summer's sun proves to be stronger than the strips, consequently they split and the cover warps. Cleats nailed on either the top or bottom of a plain board is better than this, but even then they will warp.

I have come to the conclusion that there is no better cover than I now use. It is flat, and the exact size of the hive, with strips one half inch and two and a half inches nailed to the sides and ends, and rebated at the corners. It fits snugly over the hive, and prevents robbers from intruding from under the cover. The covers require not only to be robber proof, but to be water proof also. Even in the summer it is not pleasant to go to a hive after a heavy rain and find the propolis cloths covered with water; but in summer the dampness is not likely to result in any great disaster. As winter approaches, it is necessary that the bee hives and combs be dry. I have noticed many using covers made of two narrow pieces of board with strips of tin nailed over the joint; but water will even soak under this. It may be a

little more expensive to purchase covers wide enough to fit over a hive, but the extra cost will be money spent in the right direction.

J. R. KITCHIN.

Weidman, Jan., 1893.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

OLLA PODRIDA.

BY O. FITZALWYN WILKINS.

DEAR EDITOR,—I guess I require to attend school again and receive some instruction in penmanship, because your compositor seems unable to decipher my chirography which, like a Philadelphia lawyer's is illegible by the time it becomes cold.

In the last No. (20) of the C.B.J. he has made me say "Olla Podrida" twice, whereas it should have been Olla Podrida. On the next page, (336) in my remarks concerning the paralysis, I am made to say "I concluded to introduce queens from undoubtedly healthy, high-bred colonies." Now, if I used the words "high-bred," I presume I was thinking of a certain bee-keeper, who (ignorantly) uses the words hybrid and "high-bred" indiscriminately. My dictionary informs me that "hybrid" means, a mongrel, an animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; and high-bred means thorough-bred, or pure-blooded. Now, if your professor of "The art preservative of all arts," will kindly re-read my article, I think he will learn that the diseased bees were those which were "high-bred," thorough bred or pure-blooded; therefore, I decapitated their queens and introduced others from healthy hybrid colonies, whose workers were marked by one yellow band only—the majority being entirely black; otherwise I would have been uncertain of the result of my experiment.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW BEEKEEPING PATENTS.

The following is a list of patents issued to January 17th. 1893, from the United States Patent Office, Washington, D.C.:—

Bee Escape, R. Porter, Lewiston, Ill.

Bee Hive, W. G. Stewart, Ireland, Ind.