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hive is used for fuel before the easterly winds begin to blow next spring, as it is only ten miles square. Brother, try and keep it there.

When it came to the paper, "Whether an eight-fram Langstroth hive is preferable to a larger hive in extracted honey production," our Large Hive King was there, prepared, with one of his large hives that we have so often read about and have seen so frequently at conventions. His opponent was also prepared, only on a smaller scale. Each contestant was allowed to speak twice, using only fifteen minutes, and each time they took the limit. When the judges gave their decision it caused quite a sensation, for it was something to this effect: A large hive is all right when managed right, and a small hive is the same, only a little more work and more honey.

When it came to turning winter losses into profit, we also showed them that if they only wintered their bees in a square they would have no losses. As I was travelling home I kept wondering how it was that I had such good success for a number of years with my small, shallow hives; so when I arrived home I went out in the bee-yard to examine, and I found where the secret was. My outside packing cases are nearly square. See?

BEEWAX AND DIGESTION—INCREASED SALE OF HONEY

[Dr. G. Bohrer, in American Bee Journal]

On page 269 [page 378, C.B.J.], under the above caption, Dr. C. C. Miller criticizes my article on page 241. Part of it he does not find fault with, and I rather think that when he comes to understand it fully he will accept about all of it as not much out of joint. He seems to think I am upsetting the arguments of Rev. R. B. McCain on the same page, and just before mine. Now, please, Doctor, read the McCain article again, and you will learn that he has reference entirely to the adulteration of comb honey. And he is entirely correct. But he does not say one word about bee-sting poison.

But you claim that, according to my statements, bee-sting poison is sure to be absorbed by the honey in the cells.

In this you are in all probability entirely mistaken, as the particles of poison expelled by bees, when their hive is jarred, most likely never reach the honey in the cells at all, as the bees never put their feet nor the tips of their bodies into the cells, nor dip them into the honey. But without doubt it is spread over the bees, and in moving about over the combs a part of it is with next to no doubt spread over the surface of the comb, and, as I have stated on more than one occasion, is taken into the human stomach when eaten with the comb, which, as you know, in a few rare instances, produces spasmodic colic. And, Doctor, you know such people never buy honey to use as food for themselves. So that you, as a comb honey producer, cannot get rich selling them comb honey.

But if I am not entirely mistaken, in uncapping honey with the uncapping knife the bee-sting poison is removed, so that when the honey is extracted it is free from bee-sting poison and wax. The latter, being wholly indigestible and in no way available as an article of nutrition to the human body, whatever action it may have or influence it may exert upon the digestive organs, is entirely of an irritating character. And the extracted honey producer may be able to sell this class of persons honey. See the point, Doctor?

And as to the matter of feeding the little honey from the capings back to the bees becoming the means of mixing the bee-sting poison with the surplus honey, you need not, I think, borrow any trouble, as bees, you know, are fed for two general purposes—the one to carry them through winter, and the other to stimulate them and aid them in brood-rearing.

You ask me how I know that bees invariably thrust out their stings, and that poison is expelled upon any jar of the hive. In reply I will say that I have seen it so often that I feel fully justified in