for assistance from the government in solving the many problems which confront them from time to time. This experim ntal work is in other agricultural lines conducted at the various experimental stations and much can be said in favor of this method of working. However, all things considered, perhaps no better plan could be devised than that designed by the Michigan State legislature when the work is conducted by so able and so practical a man as the Hon. R. L. Taylor. The success of such an undertaking will depend almost entirely upon the appointment made in connection with the station. We trust the time will come when not only many States will follow this good example but we in Canada shall have one or more apiaries either in connection with the experimental stations now in existence or distinct. Stations at which careful experimental work will be conducted to advance the interests of the many apiarists who have now to learn by their own individual efforts and at a much greater cost. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will watch this work with interest, also any other experimental work, and keep its readers thoroughly informed.

MICHIGAN STATE APICULTURAL STATION

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We would draw the attention of our readers to the strictly business column and the offers which will appear there from time to time.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

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From The Bee-Keepers Review we learn that the Hon. R. L. Taylor, in the experimental apiary has tested the Langdon non-swarming attachment, to a certain extent. He states:

THE LANGDON NON SWARMING ATTACHMENT

"Five of the attachments were adjusted to double the number of hives on the 22nd day of June since which time seventeen swarms have issued from those hives. In each instance thus far the queen was returned to her own hive and the swarm to the sister hive. although it quickly became evident that it was worse than useless to do so." More may be looked for in this direction by others.

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A description of the Pratt Hiver, we believe, has not heretofore appeared in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. In the September number we will publish an extract from Gleanings in Bee Culture; also an improvement suggested in an article by the editor of C. B. J.

THE PRATT HIVER

Our own experience in the apiary is that the self-hiver will do the work of hiving swarms to perfection. The swarm issues, the queen follows as far as the new hive, and being unable to follow, remains there until the swarm returns. For those having only a few colonies of bees, or those unable to watch their bees closely, we predict the self-hiver will be a great advantage. But there are disadvantages. The bees appear to incline to store honey in the comb below, in the new hive. We tried everything that could be thought of, first, eight combs in the new hive, making the number complete. The bees filled the combs with honey. Again we put in the combs spread, only four being left in the new hive. The bees filled them, and built comb between, filling it with honey; the same with no comb at all. We did not try comb foundation but there is no room for doubt, when large pieces of entirely fresh comb were built, that they would also draw out foundation. There is of course no loss in this when extracted honey is taken but with comb honey it will prove a drawback. A large number are conducting experiments with this self-hiver for the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental union. We shall in due time give results of this work, and we shall also be pleased to hear from others upon the subject.

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The article from the pen of Allen Pringle, Superintendent of the honey exhibit, Chicago, will be appreciated. It is perhaps unfortunate that it has not appeared earlier. The delay appears to be due to unforseen causes.

ALLEN PRINGLE'S REPORT WORED'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION