

from the field of

the Carniolan
ure for breeding
lad that she has
spread apprecia-

standing of the
ay be here re-
has in mind the
ountries, when he
rance of the Ital-
f apiculture.

ivater" in its is-
blished an article
s conducted at a
ital station, the
her German and
the quantity of

stry of the Carnio-
en other races keep
s indisputable. The
itung," a couple
an article bearing
mong other things:
he past season fav-
er, and the Carnio-
in full force, while
d clover bees did
l." The "American
its issue of Decem-
a correspondence in
L. Byer, says: "So
ll the advertisers of
ad Italians to offer.
kers I have had on
a rule, been Carnio-

gue in the different
y or may not have
th the relative abil-
ind honey in diverse
however, is certain
lan bee of the Alps-
part of whose body
oary filament, whose
diness combined with
evolved these external

characteristics only in the higher altitudes of her home mountains, the western spurs of the Julian Alps and Karawanks, where, in the earliest spring (and even in February), exposed to the biting winds and stinging frosts of the glaciers, she searches the highest peak after flowers and blossoms that the weak rays of the sun of this season have called from the clefts and crevices of the barren mountain sides. The unfavorable location, the rarity of the nectar-bearing blossoms, the long way of ascent and descent in the teeth of inclement elements, have steeled her body, sharpened her honey-finding instinct, and developed the grim determination and undaunted perseverance to get the nectar even from plants, the blossoms of which refuse to yield the same to other races of bees that have been bred, and reared amidst more comfortable physical environments.

The pure blooded Carniolan Alpine bees alone are of value for breeding improvements. The Alpine bee reared in Upper Carniola, producing gray workers, is the bee which is wanted by connoisseurs and best breeders of fine stock.

It may here be said that in other parts of Carniola than Upper Carniola pure-blooded Carniolan bees are raised. In Lower, and other parts of this province are found isolated elevated valleys, surrounded by high barren mountains where the pure blood of the Carniolan bee remains undefiled by any intermingling with foreign blood. These bees in every respect fully equal the strain raised in Upper Carniola.

The immense prolificness of The Carniolan Alpine bee is instanced by Mr. Gerstung, expert and writer on apiculture, in the following words. "A small swarm of Carniolan Alpine bees, received on May 16, developed so rapidly that at the end of June ten frames (40" x 25" comb surface) were compactly filled with brood and honey. The swarm gave a virgin swarm weighing 6 pounds net--

from 35,000 to 40,000 bees. Adding to this number say 10,000 bees that did not leave with the swarm, taking into consideration that at least three weeks elapsed after the arrival of the bees before the first hatch reached the flying stage, then we come to the conclusion that in 20 days 52,000 bees were hatched from eggs the queen had laid. We must place the eggs in the brood cells at the time when the swarming occurred at about the same number. This gives us the fact that during the period from May 16, until June 27, (day of swarming), the queen laid 100,000 worker eggs—averaging 2,500 daily. As in the first three weeks, on account of the smallness of the colony, the egg production could not have been more than half this number, the maximum daily egg production during the later stages must have been not less than 4,000."

Yes the Carniolan Alpine bees are undoubtedly the most prolific breeders, passing easily through the most severe winters and in the spring building up rapidly. Any child or woman can manipulate them without fear of being stung, such is their gentleness. They sting only in self defence as the result of being roughly handled. Further advantages they offer to the bee-keeper are: They make very little propolis, are exceptionally good comb builders, and finish the cap and combs very white. The good qualities of the Carniolan bee, once known, will make this race of bees the favorite among all others. Let us here mention that for queen rearing purposes, the Carniolan Alpine bee cannot be surpassed. At the time of swarming, 50 and more queen cells in the colonies can be found.

It is no exaggeration if we here express the conviction, that the bee of the future will be a new and superior strain of bees, whose chief attributes, industry, hardiness, prolificness and gentleness, she will have derived from the Carniolan Alpine bee.