

My new system answers this question in a practical way. It furnishes the bees the means to store liquid honey if they cannot build comb to advantage, and it furnishes the honey in the extracted form to "feed back" to have the partly filled sections completed.

Some persons when investigating my controlling system, have expressed anxiety about the "much room" necessary to carry out the system. I hold that there is never too much room in a hive if there are bees to fill it to the crowding point, and this is the gage I go by.

G. W. DEMAREEE.

Christianburg, Ky.

As I said before, there are some valuable points about Mr. Alpaugh's system we are not in possession of, and which constitute the secrets for which, we believe, he intends to charge a small fee. His plan, as we understand it, reduces the number of colonies from one hundred to fifty, that have to be handled and managed for surplus, and out of 150 colonies only fifty produce honey, so that it will be readily seen that even though you doubled up the 100 down to 50, that labor would not equal the handling of them from time to time for the surplus, and as I understand it, they require no attention whatever.

Now, we are very much interested in this feeding back, and if you are able to teach our friends how to feed back without having the honey granulated, you certainly deserve the thanks of many bee-keepers. A few years ago one of our most successful bee-keepers, Mr. Emi, of Holbrook, Ont., fed back and had a number of sections completed. In the fall, when he exhibited the fed-back honey to us, it was granulated solidly. Some sections with patches of liquid honey sealed in the centre, while that fed back and sealed in the very next cell was granulated, which indicated pretty clearly that it was not a success. Now, the lacking point in this matter, you seem to have filled in. No doubt, if sections partially filled can be completed by fed-back honey, it is a step in the right direction.

We were just wondering when reading your description, if it would not pay to keep a case of sections on top of your extracting frames, or perhaps under for three or four days, until the bees got started to fill them up pretty well. It

would not soil the comb in the sections much, even if the bees passed over them when going up to store their honey in the large combs above in full frames, but as soon, or before they commenced to seal, the sections would have to be lifted on top. Now, it seems to us that to have a few sections on every hive drawn out and partially filled during the honey flow, and let them have the extra combs for putting in any surplus would be worth trying. Surely they could put a portion of their honey in the sections, which would enable them to complete them in about half the time after the honey harvest is over. No doubt, you have experimented on this line and we shall be pleased to hear more from you in reference to this matter, as it is a very important one.

An Immense Honey Bee.

AN immense honey bee has been imprisoned in one of the rooms of the University of Pennsylvania. It is fully four and a half feet from sucker to sting, and measures nearly six feet from tip to tip of the wings. This is the largest bee ever seen in this part of the country, at least, and if it could feed on clover blossoms, would make necessarily a great honey producer, for its honey bag is big enough to store away a whole comb. There is little danger that it will escape from imprisonment in the fields, as it is made entirely of papier-mache. This huge imitation has been purchased for the use of the students in the biological department of the university. It was manufactured in Paris by an ingenious artificer, Emile Deyrolle, who is famous for being the unique constructor of such biological working models.

The big shiny bee is perfectly articulated, moulded, and joined together, true to the busy little "yellow-breeched philosopher" of the fields, after whom it was fashioned. Wings, head, thorax and abdomen can all be disjuncted by the simple surgery of thumb and finger, the head may be trepanned, displaying the small brain and physiological machinery within, the thorax separated, and the abdomen disembowelled.

Every organ, artery, vein, fold, sinew, tissue, has been carefully reproduced in exact proportion with a delicate fidelity, half lost sight of in so large a model. Dean Charles S. Colley intends that the pupils of his department shall dissect this big bee and study it until they become expert in bee agriculture. A huge snail and leech, and each about three feet long, have also been secured for the biological department.—Philadelphia Record.