

its and demerits have been discussed and set forth from time to time and there is no doubt the *escapes* have warm friends not only with the bee-keeper having a few colonies, but amongst our extensive bee-keepers. We always liked the Improved Dibern and also the Porter.

There is no doubt that the escape adds much to our comfort, but we doubt very much if it is a labor saver. Comb honey can be removed very rapidly without the bee escapes. Our method has been given before but we will repeat it. Some years ago we read in the British Bee Journal that a cloth dipped and wrung out in a weak solution of carbohc acid laid over the section crate would drive out the bees. For several years we have removed all our comb honey in that way. The bees appear to leave the section instantly and only cling to the bottom bars of the section holders or the bottom woods of the section. From these the bees can be brushed, and the honey can be removed almost as quickly as the escapes can be put in place. We could not be induced to make during the honey flow a practice of putting on bee escapes during the day. Such must tend to demoralize a colony and suspend the gathering of honey for the day. We perhaps do not sufficiently consider that every change in the hive and every disturbance temporarily checks the gathering of the honey. This is especially true during a season such as the past.

Brother Lane of the *Canadian Poultry Journal* appears to have had some difficulties through transactions of previous publishers and proprietors. In a recent editorial notice he says :

"We occasionally get letters giving us hail Columbia for acts performed by the former publishers of this paper before its publication was assumed by the present proprietor. In this connection we wish it to be distinctly understood that we have had no association with the Beeton firm other than that of buying the good will and subscription list, and to blame us for any other person's acts is not justice. We have been sending the JOURNAL regularly to all those names

furnished us and represented as bona fide subscribers, and which we paid for at a certain rate per name, and of course look for payment from those who have not already paid."

We have been suffering to a certain extent in the same way. Once in a while \$5 or \$6 or even \$8 reaches us instead of the former publishers from some subscriber who has remained in arrears for years and could not stop the JOURNAL until these arrearages were paid, but quite as often letters come in blaming us as Brother Lane has evidently been blamed. We have allowed every claim which appeared to have a shadow of justice, we have freed some from their obligations who have been unfortunate, for in no case can our dealings be shown to be aught but just, and we are thankful that that unpleasant work is a thing of the past. No one who has paid up the amount due for arrears and has notified us to discontinue the JOURNAL has had THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL forced upon them. We do not believe in such methods of keeping up a subscription list. We have under the new management put THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL on a healthy basis. It is the editor's intention to be at Toronto, Kingston and Ottawa exhibitions, and we shall be pleased to receive renewals and new subscriptions. Our friends can do much to assist us in this matter.

Grimshaw's 'Apifuge' still keeps to the front in England. Its use is to prevent stings and bites from insects

and is specially recommended for bee-keepers. We at one time imported this "apifuge" but it did not appear to find favor with Canadian beekeepers. We did not find it infallible; careful manipulation, a good strain of bees, straight combs, and properly made hives will do much to prevent stings from bees.

In the production of comb honey our system as far as the bees are concerned is as follows: Every hive is numbered and every colony marked as it swarms. We have sixty supers for