

think that he could leave a deadly plague at home to ruin his neighbors' apiaries, and that I would have to wait until I saw him before I could burn his foul broody colonies. If his foul broody colonies were near large apiaries and I had to wait on Mr. Clarke to get rid of foul brood, all the apiaries would be ruined and good men put to terrible losses all because he would not clean up a few colonies of bees which he could have done with less than one hours work in the honey season.

Woodburn, December 14, 1895

[In the same article which I think has so modest a circulation it would probably be as well not to notice it. Mr. Clarke states that "I am pleased to state since the publication of the pamphlet Mr. Holtermann has withdrawn the charges of falsehood referred to." The facts are simply these, that when we met Mr. Clarke did not recognize me, and I walked up to him and asked if I was avoiding him or he me and he said he guessed he was avoiding me. That no man had ever before said he told falsehoods. I tried to reason with Mr. Clarke and said when a man made statements without grounds he was putting himself in that position. So Mr. Clarke said, "I am willing to say that I made statements without grounds if you will withdraw your statements about untruths," and I agreed to this. I do not want anything unpleasant with any man, and I thought the bee-keeping interests would be quite as well served in this way. It was an important admission however which Mr. Clarke, in justice to bee-keeping, to say nothing of justice to myself, forgot to make in his pamphlet. We leave bee-keepers to judge of his candor.—Ed.]

Something to Try.

—GEO. McCULLOCH.

I have been thinking it would be an advantage to have some of our bee-keepers tell us through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, some of the little things they practice in the apiary to make things as easy and convenient as possible. I will begin by giving a few things to try next season. Probably most bee-keepers of any experience have tried most of them, and might give us some other things to try.

Try making your own hives, if you are handy with tools. Try leveling the corners on the edges; mark them two inches from the edge, sides and ends and level down to

$\frac{3}{4}$ of in.; this will help to keep them from warping.

Try a nailing block for making the frames on. This makes all your frames the same size, and makes the work of nailing easier. Try a mortise box for sawing the stuff for frames. Cut the saw kerf square across measure back far enough for an end piece and nail a block to the bottom, near one side for a stop, then you may saw as many end pieces as you require and have them one length and squarely cut. Nail another block at the other side for top bars and nail the box to the side of your bench.

Try a stand made of 10 in. boards, or any width you wish; saw the sides the same length as your bottom boards, less two inches; make your end pieces 6 or 8 in. longer than the width of hive and nail them to the sides, letting them project 3 or 4 in. at each side like a pig trough. This makes a good firm stand.

Try an entrance stand for hiving swarms and shaking bees from frames. It is made the same height as the hive stand. Mine is made of strips 1x1 inch, sides 20 in., one end 18 in. and the other 14 in.; cover this frame with heavy cotton, put two legs on the wide end and some brads in the other and it is completed. If your supers have no bee space on top, try a frame made from strips $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and covered with cotton to fit the top of the super.

Try putting a piece of broken section under each corner of a super when you wish to blow smoke between super and hive, for instance, when you are putting on a bee escape. Try my cone bee escape as described in a former issue of C. B. J.

Try a broken butcher knife with a blade about 2 in. long for prying up supers. Try a pair of hog ringers for lifting frames from the hive. Try pieces of broken sections for nailing in foundation; use hard steel wire moulding nails, as they do not split the sections. Try emptying the ashes and coals from the smoker in the stove, thereby avoiding all risk of fire. Try an onion for bee stings; cut it in two and apply a piece to the part, directly over the sting; this draws the poison and prevents swelling.

Harwood, Ont.

The Manse, Sutton West, Nov. 16th, 1895

This season has been a good one but though swarms were few, I only having 5 from 25 colonies. Honey all extracted 55 lbs. white per colony; 45 lbs. Buckwheat colony. The Linden I let go with the buckwheat. Yours very truly,

JAS. FRAZER