

years old at this time, and in the way given above. This plan is one of strenuousness too, all the way through, by which we get a multitude of bees in the field at all times, during the honey harvests; and even when ordinary colonies are doing nothing or securing only a living, these rousing colonies are actually laying up stores. Last May, when the colonies as ordinarily worked were living only from hand to mouth, these big colonies at the out apiary actually laid up from 20 to 30 pounds of stores in the combs above their brood. And then when other colonies were working a very little or not at all in the section supers, these were completing their first 44 sections, and well at work in the second super of 44 above. Such work as this is enough to cause the queen to produce all the eggs in her ovaries in about two years; and as the work of superseding as given above is easily done, I think it well pays to kill any queens when two years old, and give a cell to the colony, unless it is a queen that has proven herself of extra value, when I would keep her to breed from the next year, should she live through.

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#### A HANDFUL OF BEES IN THE FALL

In Southwest Texas a mere handful of bees in the fall, given a prolific young laying queen, and placed on full combs of honey in a hive, will give wonderful results the following season. They will winter safely, as they go into winter quarters with a lot of young bees. The usual fall honey-flows are splendid to stimulate these little "babies," and by winter they are in prosperous condition to come out next spring and breed up to strong colonies for the honey flow. There is an abundance of nectar and pollen yielding flora throughout the early spring beginning in January, and when the flow comes in April these handfuls have turned into rousing colonies to roll in the surplus.

#### WARM WATER FOR BEES.

It has been very often noticed in Europe that bees have a particular preference for the water or rather the juices that may be found around piles of manure. The question has often been raised why they take it in preference to clear water. It has been supposed that it is on account of its salty quality, or perhaps because it contains some nutritive substances that may help brood rearing. Mr. G. Gendall has made some experiments on the subject.

He began by fixing some troughs containing water and some containing the aforesaid juice, placed them in convenient places, baited the bees, etc., but all without success. They went to the manure pile. Investigation made it was found that small pools of juice around the pile being exposed to the sun, were quite warm; a thermometer gave a temperature of 70° against the temperature of 57°. That explained all. A warm drink is what they want. Another trough was fixed at a higher place; and warmed up with a small alcohol lamp, so as to maintain the water at a temperature of about 70° or more. The bees were baited. In course of time, that is, in a few days they were taking the warm water altogether, in place of the manure juice. A trough of water at ordinary temperature placed by the side of the warm water was practically ignored by the bees.—L'Abeille Bourguignone. (Translated in "American Bee-keeper.")

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Ill qualities are contagious as well as disease; and the mind is at least as much liable to infection as the body.

If you are considering taking a great risk on an investment, if you are in doubt as to whether you can afford a certain thing or not, talk it over with your wife.