

ing. Early in the spring we discovered that he had shut them in by tacking wire cloth over the entrance. Of course we soon gave him directions to remove that. On going to his house one day I took a peep at the bees though it was raining (didn't remove any frames). First I removed the clamp cover, next the chaff cushion and then the quilt; under this was the cover of the bee box, the propolis cloth over the frames. I'm afraid I laughed a little. Weren't they fixed, though! However, it must have been just the way to do it, for I found the colony healthy and strong.

MRS. WM. BOYCE.

King's Court, Ont., May 16, 1888.

Owing to the Editor's absence we are compelled to reserve comments on the above till next issue.

#### Preventing Increase by a Ten Day's Removal of the Queen at Swarming Time.—Some Criticisms.

**I**LL GIVE you what I think is about the best plan I ever tried to prevent increase, provided the bees are allowed to swarm.

Have all queens clipped. When a swarm issues, cage the queen, and give her to the bees to take care of. Some time within three days, lift out all frames of brood in an empty hive which we will call No. 2; calling the old hive No. 1. You may fill up No. 2 with the number of frames you desire it to have for the remainder of the season, or you may put in only the frames of brood, the rest of the space to be filled up afterwards. In No. 1 leave one frame containing eggs and brood, and if you wish to raise some excellent queen cells give it eggs or larvae from a choice queen. Besides the one frame with brood No. 1 will have two or three combs with no brood, and you may fill it up with dummies or put in a division board and a single dummy, leaving part of the hive vacant. Don't leave in No. 1 one of the frames with queen cells, but if you leave one of the frames that has been already there, be sure it has eggs and young brood, and be sure you destroy all queen cells upon it. Pay no attention to the queen cells in No. 2, but leave them on the combs, although I often enjoy picking off the sealed ones. Now put back the supers on No. 1, and cover up, and then put No. 2 on the top of the supers. Put the queen on top of the frames of No. 2 and let her run down among the bees, cover up, and the work is done for the present. No. 2 being weak in bees, and having a fertile queen, will make short work of destroying all queen cells,—much surer than you will, for you may miss some obscure ones.

Ten days after the day of swarming, or as

near that as convenient, lift off the hive and supers, take away No. 1, put No. 2 in its place, and put on the supers. If, at the time of filling No. 2, you took only part of the frames from No. 1, and No. 1 and No. 2 contained, between them, all the frames belonging to No. 1, then at this tenth day after swarming you can destroy all queen cells on the brood frame in No. 1, and put back all in No. 2. If you desire to start a nucleus to raise a queen, all you have to do is to take No. 2 to a new location, and it is all right.

You may ask, what will become of the bees that have marked their location at No. 2 while on top of the pile? Well, when they come back from the field they will feel all lost, and will finally settle in a cluster on the super at the front, and by and by a bee or two will wander down in front till the entrance to No. 2 is reached, when a call is set up, and the whole cluster will march noisily down.

On page 66 you speak of the Dadants objecting to the use of the honey-board, and express surprise at it. Please remember, Bro. H., that the Dadants kept bees before you were born as a bee-keeper, and that you probably never used what they call a honey-board. When I first used movable combs, a honey-board was on each hive. It was a sort of cover, with holes through it, on which to place boxes. Afterwards, Bickford gave us the quilt, and the honey-board was thrown aside forever. Still later, Heddon gave us the *skeleton* honey-board, which is indispensable with me to place between brood chamber and super. So I have discarded the honey-board forever and adopted the *skeleton* honey-board, to be used, probably, always.

Replying to a remark of yours sometime ago, about the difference between taking off cloths and honey boards, I've only time to say that my experience is unlike yours, and that I had rather take off two quilts than one honey-board.—C. C. Miller in the Review.

Marengo, Ill., April 17, 1889.

#### BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL.

##### PRIZE SCHEDULE FOR APIARIAN EXHIBITS.

**M**R. O. L. Hershisier, superintendent of the honey exhibits of the above fair sends the subjoined and requests that all applications for space be made at once; all the space required can then be had.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove honey from their exhibit during the fair, but may sell from a reserved supply, for which no charge will be made.

Exhibitors who sell honey, must enclose it securely in paper or cartons.

Honey exhibited or sold must be this season's crop, and all honey must be the produce of the exhibitor.

Exhibits competing for a single premium cannot be included in a display.

Colonies of bees must be exhibited so as to be readily seen on at least two sides.