

enticing manner as to compete favorably with the many other articles of consumption which meet us on every hand, which as a rule are displayed in the most pleasing shape possible, so that they meet not only the eye but at the same time tickle the palate of the ordinary mortal, as well as the capricious epicure. Finally, let me urge the necessity of removing as far as possible all traces of propolis from the sections, and then putting them in new crates never sending comb honey to market in the same super or case in which it is produced. These crates should be made of light material and glassed at one side. Before crating the sections, however, first place a sheet of manilla paper in the bottom placing thereon some thin strips of wood, so that should any section become damaged and leak, it will not soil the others. A good plan also is to put your name on all sections with a small rubber stamp which can be had for a trifle, and if you are sure the crate will not again be used to show inferior honey purchased from others, by all means, put your name on it also. The latter caution I give, often having seen some of my own crates (with my own name on of course) containing honey such as I would not even give away much less sell to any one.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Spring Protection.

- Levi Moses.

I am on the spring protection side of the fence and I want to shout over to you fellows on the other side and say this is a pretty cold morning for brood-raising with ice on every dish that has water in it and a little snow falling. I have been putting on an extra brood nest as fast as they seem to need them and some have four frames of brood in the top story, but they are well packed in straw and seem comfortable this morning. I use the eight frame Langstroth.

Clarendon Station, Ont., May 13th, 1895.

[We believe that those with spring protection are best off just now, but we must be careful and not come to a speedy decision. Spring protection may not be best for an average season. We have not yet time to see what damage has been done to our bees, but it is not unlikely there will be chilled brood.—Ed.]

Rearing Choice Queens.

AN EASY AND SIMPLE WAY ; WHEN AND HOW
TO DO IT BY THE USE OF QUEEN-CELL
PROTECTORS.

When the swarming season arrives, have a few of the first swarms, and put them on their original stands. Give them sections, and from these young swarms, which will contain all the field-workers, get all the honey possible. But the hives that have cast these swarms, which will contain only the young bees, the brood, and all the queen-cells, move to new stands; let them remain without further attention for five, six, or seven days (not long enough for one queen-cell to hatch, lest all the other cells be destroyed), and then open each hive; sort out and carefully trim, and put in cell protectors all its queen-cells. Attach the cages (see cut), and hang them all back in the hive on the side of one of the center combs. I generally leave out one of the combs, unless a follower is used, when I thus put the cages in a hive; but as the cages are in the space between the combs, it is not strictly necessary. After all this has been done, close up the hive and wait until the time for all the cells to be hatched and then open the hive again; and, if you find six or eight fine young queens in the cages break up the colony and make as many nuclei from it as you have young queens. Put one of the young queens into each nucleus, and leave her there until she lays; then do with her what you please. The way to make the nuclei is to put one comb of these young adhering bees and an empty comb at the side of it in an empty hive, and leave the entrance to the nucleus hive closed 24 hours; then open the same, and, as all the inclosed bees are young, they will stay, and all will be well. There is considerable gained in using young bees to raise queens, as the young bees will stay in a nucleus better than old bees, and you can raise so many young queens, and get them laying before the young bees become field-workers.

Queen-cells for a queen-nursery should be taken from the best strains of bees, and if you desire increase by natural swarming, destroy the cells in inferior blooded colonies that have cast swarms and give them a select young queen from one of the before-mentioned nuclei. You can introduce the queen from the nucleus with the nucleus bees if you wish to, by taking out a frame from the hive in which you wish to introduce the queen and by taking the frame, containing the queen and bees, from the nucleus hive, and putting it