method has been very successful, and I have been able to obtain thirty, forty and sometimes even double that number of perfect cells, with absolutely no disturbance to the colony, and with the work going on in the super as though no cells were being drawn out below. Bearing in mind the encroachment of foul brood upon our apiaries, and the consequent necessity of Italianising for protection against it, the value of a method whereby we can obtain with ease and rapidity queen-cells in sufficient numbers to requeen whole apiaries, cannot be overestimated.

I might explain here that I use the half-chamber hives in my yard, and for that reason my combs are of the shallow type, of which I use two in the device described below. The principle, however, is precisely the same, and no doubt as good results would be obtained from the use of a single full-depth comb supported above the colony; and as by far the largest number of beekeepers use the Langstroth frame, the device described will be for supporting one full-depth frame.

The framework that I have already referred to as forming the support of the comb, which is to rest horizontally above the brood-chamber, is in the form of an extremely shallow super, two inches only in depth. This is made by taking a narrow board two inches wide and % in. thick and cutting it into such lengths that when nailed together they are of the length and breadth as the hive you are using. I halve the corners and nail both ways to obtain greater strength and rigidity. The length of the frame-work or shallow super inside should be just sufficient to give a bee-way at each end when a comb is suspended in it. Now, if we propose to use the ordinary Langstroth frame, lay a comb in the centre of the framework, and where the top bar of the comb rests on the edge, cut a mortise or slot in the

framework just large enough for the shoulder of the top bar to slip into, and deep enough so that there will be 1/4-in. of bee-way above the top of the bar and below the top edge of the framework. Now hold the comb level and drive two wire nails through the sides of the super or lift, so comb will rest level that the upon them. Next take some narrow pieces of wood 1% inches in thickness and fill up the remainder of the space, leaving a bee-way next the top and bottom bars of the brood frame. The pieces should be nailed even with the bottom of the framework so that there will be bee-ways when the device is in use on the hive, and with the super

Now we are ready to make preparations for the building of the queencells.

No queen should be bred from which has been reared in a weak colony. Six days before the cells are to be started, put a nice clean worker comb into the colony from which you wish to raise your queens. At the close of these six days the comb should be well filled with eggs and young larvæ.

some it is claimed queens raised from larvae two or three days old will give as good queens as those raised from the egg. This is, however, a fine point, and one we will not stop to discuss here. I am simply giving you the working lines of the new system. Next take your honey knife and shave down the cells to about one-half of their natural depth. Commencing next the top-bar, and using some blunt instrument, crush down the first two rows of cells containing eggs. Do this right across the frame. Leave the next row of cells, but break down the two following rows. Repeat this operation of preserving one row of cells and breaking the next two until the whole frame is so treated.

Take a match, an the single rows of c in two adjacent ce contained eggs or la behind a phosphorus prevent the bees cells; pass over and continue to dest of every three in this along the lines whole frame is compl

We have now a eggs and young posed over whole comb in such give plenty of room cells, each individual pletely separated from the comb of brood is sometimes use a dull k breaking down the cel down the cells a little (of the comb the eggs of be removed by the be the frame of eggs wi have specially treated in the device, and put the strong queenless queenless colony should pared by one of the ods adopted in bringing condition for building i Of course, it is well kn colonies should have young bees, and be num Now replace the supers Do not be surprised if y course some thirty, forty nice queen-cells as one to see.

[Mr. Case recommends top of the comb with a ploard held to the comb the time the bees gnaw pasteboard the brood has same bee-keeper recomm of the West cell-protector tectors should be used in manner: When the quabout ready to hatch ou colonies you want to req