

at that, but every since your true Britan writers, I mean them as dont never prostitute thar names by signing them to their pieces—I mean every since they hav had the habit of sticking free trade under mi nose once in every little while, I've got kinder used to it, and kinder hanker after it. Thars nothin like getin used to a think I see, and that aint all, I don't believe thade force any lie on me by telling me free trade was good for us when twasent. Now please send me word that I can have the leavs and you be sure the are out, and send me a *nom de plume*, and a law to work by, and Ile see what can be done for free trade.

We have had much cold wet weather here, but if we have strong colonies they are ever ready, to improve each golden moment and such moments do come even in the worst seasons. My bees have been slowly, but surely, laying up honey. Many of my colonies have filled sixty-three one lb sections each already and they are nearly capped over, my first new honey went to market yesterday. Have worked for no increase of colonies this year, and made it a success so far, and the method is very simple. The trouble with many methods of nonswarming is, they are too complicated. They may do for a few colonies, but won't do on a larger scale. I have been studying the principles of nonswarming, and find it a hard matter to prevent swarming when raising comb honey, but, believe I can raise comb honey exclusively and prevent increase of colonies in a way that will not give my bees the sulks or any bad temper. Let us all try some experiment on a small scale looking to this end, and bring in our verdict. According to the success I am meeting with in preventing increase of colonies, and with success of the same kind in the past, and as people are gaining better knowledge of wintering bees, I think that prevention of increase of colonies will be the next important step in bee-keeping.

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Unfinished Sections.

CONCERNING the use of unfinished sections, I wish to say that, for several years past, I have used all I could get of them.

Not two or three only, just to entice the bees into the supers, but when I have plenty of them I fill some supers full of them; and the bees will fill with honey and cap them several days sooner than where full sheets of foundation are used in the sections, other things being equal even though they may commence just as readily upon the foundation as in the other. Where

foundation is used it requires a large cluster of bees in the super all the time, to carry on comb-building successfully and rapidly, when, if the combs are already built, the most of those bees can go to the field to gather nectar during the day, and evaporate it at night, as friend Doolittle has so clearly shown, and so far as quality or appearances are concerned, I should feel quite safe in offering to give to any man, be he novice or expert, all of such sections that he could detect, judging the honey alone, when they were mixed up with others which had only foundation in them when put in supers. Some of the wood might be a little more soiled, or stained with propolis, or something of that sort, by which an expert might possibly detect them, but not from the appearance of the honey or comb. I never put a section containing old honey, partially capped, into a super to be finished without first removing all cappings, and I never put in one containing any dark honey in time of white honey harvest. And even empty combs that were built in the fall, when the weather was cool, are often thicker and heavier, and sometimes much darker colored than combs built in June and July. Any such dark or heavy combs should not be used for the storage of white honey, for reasons which are too obvious to need explanation.—JOSHUA BULL in Gleanings.

QUEENS.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

IN this article I wish to give a bit of my experiences as regards introducing queens, rather than to point out any particular method for so doing.

In a practice of nearly twenty years many things have come under my observation which have been interesting, and have thrown light on an operation which has many times proven, not only to myself, but to multitudes of others, to be not always a successful one.

Heretofore the loss of the queen has been charged mainly to the bees rather than to the queen, parties even being so rash and provoked as to crush a ball of bees enclosing a queen under their feet, when in reality the queen was the one to blame. Many queens would never be molested in the least by the bees if they would behave themselves as they did in the hive they were formerly in; and I venture the prediction, that when we arrive at a plan that will always place the queen with strange bees in the same quiet condition she was in while in the hive in which she was reared, we shall be successful every time. To substantiate this position I will give some of my experience in the matter.