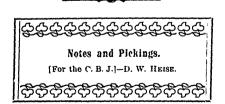
stroth. I much prefer the honey stored in the back ends of the frames, leaving the front end of frames empty for the bees to cluster on when placed in winter quarters. This can be secured by raising the back ends of the hives, when the bees are storing, to an angle of from 20 to 80 degrees. The honey being thus stored in degrees. back end of frames allows the bees to begin their winter confinement at the front of the hives close to the entrance. It also brings the cluster up close to the oushion or packing, which retains the heat in the cluster, and as the winter advances the bees slowly move back and follow up the honey without breaking cluster.

There has much been said against the presence of pollen in the combs, some claiming that it is the main source of our winter troubles. Last year I run 395 colonies in North Hastings, and after basswood bloom the weather for ten wacks was too hot to handle them in car lots. So they were not moved till the first week in August. During that time practically no honey was gathered but there was hundreds of acres of waste land tkickly covered with mullins and I never saw bees store such quantities of poller, there was some combs in all of them filed solid with pollen. They were then moved to buckwheat and all well filled with honey for winter and I never had a lot of bees winter as well. They came out clean and dry and not a spot on a single hive.

August 5th, 1899.



"Please watch what bees do when the queen is taken away, and see if they make the mistake of choosing larva more than three days old, for queen rearing. I'm watching, and so far they have chosen only young larva. Here's what I think: That bees will never select larva too old

if those of proper age are present, but queenless bees are not satisfied to stop with what they first start and afterward, for want of better, use larve that are too old for good queens." Stray Straw Gleanings.

The harvest is past, the summer is end ed, our tanks and crates are empty; and so are a large number of our hives, that is, "of honey." I reported some time age that the prospects were good for the bee filling up for winter, but at this date I an forced to report another disappointment After weighing all the hives I find th winter supply ranging all the way from five to sixty pounds, and after equalizing by taking from those that have more than they require, and giving to the lighter ones. I will still have considerable feeding to do, that all may be well provided for the winter. The condition that prevails in my own yard is no exception to the generality of Apiaries throughout this whole section; and unless bee-keepers attend well to equalizing and supply ing deficiency, few bees will be left to hear the sound of the whip poor will in the spring of 1900.

Gleanings 535 Mr. E. W. Brown gives S. T. Pettit great credit for giving to the bee-keepers the use and benefits of his "divider." But he wants to know why Mr. Pettit should stop there? Why not put "dividers" in the brood chamber and encourage the maintenance of broad in the outside combs, to the exclusion of honey, at a time when we want all the honey above? Would not this also form a sort of ante-room for the comfort of the bees on rainy days and at night? And would it not have a tendency to keep the bees from getting that silly notion into their heads that they are too numerous to live in one hive? Let's not give up this awarming business as long as 1)00. little doesn't know any better than o waste time on it. Doolittle admits that the Pettit divider is probably a good thing for the purpose for which it was This is encouraging intended. Mr. Pettit see what you can accomplish with your dividers in the brood-chamber. May be you can get Mr. Doolittle thoroughly interested in these things. You have put dollars in my pockets, may be you will in his? The foregoing is indeed flattering Mr. Pettit, and he is offered nother field for experiment. But I think the experiment which Mr. Brown suggests