

Andrews. Patten Mills N. Y. On this page will be found an article from friend Andrews.

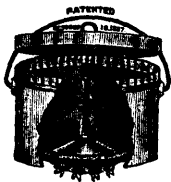
Perfection Bee Feeder.

THIS BEE FEEDER of friend Hasting's is certainly very ingenious and seems to be very simple and easily managed, as will be seen by the screw which presses on the disc that rests on the honey comb cloth, allowing the honey to pass through fast or slow as you desire. By giving the screw a couple of extra turns the food may be shut off altogether, or by loosening it you can allow it to run through faster even than the bees could take it up. Accompanying each feeder are the following directions:—

Remove the cloth to dampen it, then place in position before putting in food.

Regulate the flow of food by thumb screw.

To increase the flow unscrew thumb screw inside the Feeder. Wash out cloth after spring or fall feeding.



Encouraging.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL comes to hand this month in an enlarged and much improved form. There are many of our readers who are interested in bee culture and we believe there is no better means of these gaining the necessary information for the proper cultivation of bees than by reading current literature on the same, and we heartily commend to them this excellent journal, which is edited by that well known apiarist, D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont. The subscription price is only \$1.00 per year. Send for a specimen number. If you are fond of bees, you will be delighted with it.

—Pembroke Standard.

How To Get The Best Queen Cells

If it is possible to do so, I select a colony that is getting ready to swarm. If there are none in that condition, I feed one until it is in that condition. I then take away the queen, and let the colony stand for six or seven days. If honey is not coming in, I feed the colony, so as to get all the chyme prepared that is possible. Then, I prepare eggs according to the Alley plan, and with the point of my knife I roll out

the queen grubs started, letting the queen food remain unbroken, as far as can be done. I then insert my frames with prepared eggs, placing them among the brood. My frames run crosswise of my hives, and I use two frames in each, having a middle crossbar in each frame, thus making four courses of cells across the hive. Between the two frames of prepared eggs for queen cells I commonly put the two frames containing the most prepared queen food. Thus, you see, I have all the young and older bees to prepare still more queen food, and what is prepared will be used as fast as needed, and is a clear gain. The bees will keep preparing the food as long as there is a queen cell not finished, and the encouragement that the old bees get from the constant hatching of the young bees will press them to a diligent action. I made frequent experiments last season, and at no time did I get less than seventeen queen cells, and commonly, from twenty to thirty, two, and as fine queens from them as I ever reared or ever saw.

JNO. ANDREWS, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

Management of Bees.

AS I promised to contribute to the C.B.J., I will now try and frame an article for its columns. I have been through the mill, but do not pretend to know all about bee-keeping yet. I am going to try and say something to the novice. My subject for this time will be the "Old Box Hive or the Box Hive Bee-Keeper." As I have been traveling through the country considerably during the last few years. I sell a great many of this class of hives; probably it would be better for the bees if there were more. Wherever I come across a box-hive bee-keeper I generally find an apiarist who winters his bees successfully. Some may say—"what is the problem?"—that is easily solved. Such bee-keepers never try to winter over any hive that they can lift; but any hive he or she is able to lift is placed over the brimstone—that is the way the box hive bee keeper gets rid of his surplus. Now, my friends, I suppose you will think this way of managing bees very cruel, but stop to think for a moment, how cruel a great many of our rack or frame bee-keepers are because the honey is so easy to get at, they take nearly all of it, and leave the poor little industrious bee to starve and perish with the cold! A great many of them, when they lose their bees, will tell you they froze to death. Now, my brother bee-keepers, this is not so; my experience with bees in this fair Canada of ours is—they are something like the people who inhabit this part of the sphere, if you will give them plenty to eat, and in a manner they can get at it—they are pretty hard to freeze with a little protection.

D. ANGUISH.

Southwold,