

queens mated and appear to be doing all right. The queens were nearly all received by the same mail, and were introduced under precisely the same conditions, and I have simply related details to show that what will prove entirely successful in one case, at another time, under the same conditions, losses might occur. On the whole I was well satisfied, as the season was very poor—so poor, in fact, that at time of forming nuclei, although clover was in full bloom, yet the bees would rob if given any chance whatever. Past experience has taught me that robbing is one of the worst conditions to be confronted with when introducing queens, and I fully expected to lose some of the queens when they arrived during a time when there was the almost total absence of nectar.

Peculiar Place for Storing.

Some weeks ago I went into a small apiary where some of the colonies had

been wintered in rough boxes, two hives in a case, one hive above the other. One of these said boxes at once attracted my attention by the peculiar action of the bees, which formed a continuous chain between the entrances of the two hives, a space of fully two feet. The owner said the colony in the upper hive was dead, and from the fact that bees were going into this hive carrying pollen, I judged that a swarm had taken possession. On examination we found that the bees from the lower hive were actually using the upper hive for storing in. The old honey had not been carried out, and considerable fresh honey and pollen was in evidence. How would this strain of bees do for section honey? Certainly they would have no objections to entering the supers, no matter what the nature of such.

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Fall Management

(Paper by Mr. Denis Nolan, and Discussion at Meeting of O.B.K.A.)

Fall management consists of preparing our bees for winter, for spring, for next season, and in many ways it is laying the foundation for future success. The work of the fall season may be assessed to a great extent by the system of managing during the summer season. About the middle of September make an examination of each colony, find out its condition in regard to its strength of bees and quantity of stores, as well as to know it has a

good laying queen and is in a healthy condition.

If sufficient bees to cover five Langstroth frames are found it will be safe to put such colonies into winter quarters; if less than this amount of bees it will be better to unite with another weak one and have a good colony.

To do this remove about half of the lightest combs from the colonies to be united, and some time afterwards, on a cool evening, put two weak ones together by placing the combs of one