introduced one queen by means of chloroform, and was successful. This was in a full colony of black bees, but I failed in another case where I had no fear of failing, viz.: in a small nucleus. I introduced the queen by means of a cage in the evening, the colony having been queenless for about a week. I did not know but that it had been received all right until the young bees hatched and proved to be black, so that they have evidently raised a queen of their own, and either destroyed or superseded the queen introduced. The queen in this case had one leg imperfect when she came to me in the shipping cage. Would bees destroy a queen in such a case?

Ploughkeepsie, N.Y., April 1st, 1888.

We have known bees to destroy their queen for the very reason you mention. She has been imperfect in some way, and they evidently decided that they would not have any but a wholly perfect royal personage to reign over them.

WANTS AN ASSOCIATION IN OTTAWA.

W. J. BROWN.—I notice in the issue of 14th December, page 778, your correspondent's (Mr. Morrison) remarks with regard to the establishing of a Bee-keepers' Association near Ottawa. I would here remark that I am in a similar position to Mr. M., and regret it very much. Although Mr. Morrison has double the number of colonies that I have, I am willing to do all that my means will allow, to forward the object of our wish, if he will only communicate with me.

Chard, Co. Prescott.

We think Ottawa, or that neighborhood, would be a good location for a Bee-keepers' Convention, and shall be glad to assist in any way possible to carry out the scheme. Perhaps we will be able to run down in the spring.

RE-QUEENING COLONIES.

WARRINGTON SCOTT.—In looking over my apiary register I find that I have some old queens four years of age. I wish to replace them with younger queens and should like to know the proper time to make the change with the best results.

Summer would be the time to make the change, but you will require to exercise considerable care and watchfulness from now on as the queens being so very old may not be able to keep up a sufficient supply of brood for the bees to prosper well. We have found that, at times it was necessary to take eggs and brood from prosperous colonies to keep up colonies with old queens.

BEE HOUSE.

I desire to build a honey house in which to handle my comb and extracted honey in the summer. Please give me description as to how it should be built and about what size to accommodate 80 colonies.

Wooler, April, 1888.

You do not say if you want the house to be used for storing the bees in winter time but we presume that you desire a house that will answer both purposes. Descriptions of various houses will be found in our little pamphlet "Bee houses and now to build them," in which you will find much useful information.

COMB HONEY IN NORTHERN LOCALITIES.

C. F. SMITH.—My thirty-five colonies are all wintering nicely in a small bin in the cellar at a temperature of 40° to 44°, three degrees warmer than the rest of the cellar. Over one-half of my bees are in the new Heddon hive and I am so well pleased with it that I shall work all my bees into it and will make no other hive. I have studied bee-culture for the past seventeen years and I think I know what I am doing when I make the change, although I have said many times before that I would never buy a patented hive, finding, however, that with me, queen-excluding honey-boards are indispensable, I wish you would tell me the cheapest way to make them. I would also like to know whether or not comb honey can be produced in northern Ontario, or North Michigan, say latitude 46, as in latitude 42, same countries? Two acres linden yield as profusely in latitude 46° as in 42° Ontario.

Cheboygan, Mich., Feb. 11th, 1888.

Friend Smith you are coming to about the same conclusion as a number of our bee-keepers who have thoroughly tested the Heddon hive and principle. The demand for them is increasing very rapidly and their good points are gradually overbalancing the prejudices against them. We also believe that queen excluding honey-boards will soon be an indispensable article in every apiary and we don't know of any cheaper way of manufacturing them than the plan we have adopted of using part wood and part metal, that is a specially prepared metal with one row of holes between the wooden slots in the honey-board, allowing the metal to project in the saw cut in the wood about one-eighth of an inch on each side to support it. Metal alone as we used to make them does not give as good satisfaction as metal and wood combined. No doubt some seasons comb honey could be produced in northern latitudes as you mention, while other seasons it might not do so well, but with the advantages of the Heddon principle, plac