

to their queen and not to the hive where they came from, thus thwarting your purpose. To get the queen away from the ball of bees, blow a very little smoke on them, just enough to keep them from stinging, when they can be poked about with a straw or something of that kind till the queen is found and picked out. Having secured the queen, allow the bees to remain quiet till they begin to show that they have missed her, by running around and perhaps three or four taking wing, when they are to be smoked quite thoroughly so as to cause them to rise in the air as nearly together as possible, when they will return to their hive from whence they came, fanning at the entrance with their wings, thus telling that this hive is their home. Now let the queen run in with them, when the swarm will be liable to issue the next day.

AFTER SWARMS; WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM.

Again, I am asked what I would do with after-swarms, when they issue; whether I would hive them or try and keep them in the parent hive. This depends very much upon the wants of the individual keeping bees and on the location. If the apiarist desires increase instead of honey, then he probably can do no better than to hive the after-swarms in separate hives, if his locality will warrant that these small swarms can obtain stores enough to winter. If he has empty combs to give the later ones it will help them much by way of storing honey enough to winter upon, for it costs the bees much in honey and time during the first week after hiving, in building the necessary combs for both stores and brood. If on the other hand, the apiarist desires honey instead of increase, then he should not allow any of these after-swarms to issue and if any did come out they should be returned, for with the after-swarms goes all prospect of surplus honey from the hives from which they issue. If prevented, the old colony is also, as a rule, in much better shape for winter when it arrives. To prevent after-swarms, wait eight days from the time the prime swarm issued, at which time the first young queen will be hatched, as a rule, when you can open the hive and cut off all queen-cells, shaking the bees off the combs so you will not miss any of the cells, when no swarm will issue farther from that colony in most of our northern localities.

THAT GENTLE HUM AGAIN.

After reading more carefully what Bros. Pettit and Demaree say regarding bees not humming, while in winter quarters, when wintering well, I have come to the conclusion that in reality there is no great

difference between us after all. It begins to look as if it was the difference we once had between Prof. Cook and others on ventilation. Some said that where no special ventilation was provided for bee cellars that there was absolutely no ventilation, while Prof. Cook claimed that air (or ventilation) was slowly entering the cellar all the while through the walls of stone, mortar and earth, in which Prof. C. was right.

Bro. Demaree tells of walking in his apiary on a zero morning and found "everything as still as the grave." If he expected to hear the bees humming as on a summer evening while walking through his bee yard on a zero morning, and that such humming was what Doolittle was talking about, it is no wonder he did not hear any. Had he placed his ear close up to the side of a single walled hive and listened closely he would then have heard what Doolittle has been talking about, or else his bees would have been napping beyond what I ever knew them. My bees in the cellar are so quiet that many who have been in to see them declare them dead, yet by standing perfectly still and listening closely there is a "contented hum," to be heard and I mistrust that Bro Pettit has thought this of so little account that he called it perfect silence. The difference between this contented hum and that of a colony carrying honey into the cluster is so great that the latter is located at once among the others by its more boisterous sound. It is to be remembered that my bee cellar is not under a house where there are sounds from above to disturb the quiet. G.M. DOOLITTLE, Brodino, N.Y.

Personal.

The office of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL had a visit from Mr. William Auld, Warwick, Ont. on the 17th of May.

The recently appointed Secretary of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, William Clouse expected to get married on Tuesday May 22nd, 1894 without the knowledge of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. It is needless to say he was mistaken.

In the present number will be found engravings of G. W. York, editor American Bee Journal, Chicago, Ills., U. S., and E. R. Root, who is associate editor with A. I. Root of Gleanings in Bee Culture, Medina, Ohio, U. S.

Let me compliment you on the appearance and contents of the Canadian Bee Journal
A. CAMERON.

Blairatholl, Scotland, April 7, 1894.