

ate that "he considered ns would be a menace in the neighborhood." concerned, a quarantine established across the piary, provided it is run July. There would be, d of locating a station piary. Why not advection to be held at a certain day, convenient to and an hotel; have the radius inspected before and the diseased ones, e or more box hives, or d, with fixed combs, ation by the owner expense, i. e., give eased bees the choice of thither and home again well as paying the cost or having them burned. Then we would know re doing.

g" bees is a misnomer, bee infirmary," or "the l if such places were to et them be selected in ould be done by corresponding bee-keepers in the ps. The inspectors not till spring doesn't leave naking those arrangements. Hodgetts can give us a whether there is a likelihood the same inspectors being year. I may say right only staying with the aster this dread disease. too glad to be relieved rtment finds some other to take the inspector- d Waterloo.

DAVID CHALMERS.

ery glad to receive the pers who do not at present Canadian Bee Journal, to offer special rates for

BALMER'S METHOD OF RE-QUEENING AFTER THE HONEY-FLOW.

By Isaac Balmer.

On page 255, Mr. Chrysler gives an excellent article on re-queening, the plan set forth therein being one which I followed for a few years. But I found the same drawback as our friend the editor of the Woman's Department, namely, the danger of overlooking an undesirable queen-cell occasionally. I then hit upon a plan that is more suitable for me, by means of which I avoid the labour of looking for queen-cells five days after hunting out the queens. The plan, which is carried out after the honey-flow is over, is as follows: Going to the hive that contains the queen I wish to breed from, I remove the centre comb and shake off the bees, replacing it with a nice, newly drawn-out empty comb. As soon as this comb is filled with eggs, I take an empty hive and place in it some combs containing plenty of honey, but no brood or eggs, together with the frame of eggs, referred to above. I now go to a hive No. 2, and remove it to one side, placing the hive with the frame of eggs in its place. The queen in No. 2 is found, and the frame on which she is set on one side. The bees of four or five frames are next shaken off into the hive with the frame of eggs (now on No. 2 stand) and the frame containing the queen is replaced in its hive, which is now removed to a new stand. This queen has her hive full of brood, and sufficient nurse bees to keep anything from spoiling. We have now a hive containing a frame of eggs from our choice queen on stand No. 2, and provided with a large force of nurse bees, and boiling over with field bees. In a few days we are likely to find from 15 to 25 queen cells with the larva swimming in royal jelly. It is most important that we should watch and see that the larva reach a good size, but do not get capped over. By the time that

the queen larvæ are well developed, I have another frame of eggs ready to replace the comb containing them. I take this comb and brush off the bees carefully. Going from hive to hive and finding the queens and pinching off their heads, I now cut a square hole about an inch each way in the middle of one of the centre combs in each hive, and also cut out a queen cell to fit the hole as nearly as possible. After the grafting is done, and the hive cover replaced, the job is done. It will be seen that by this method the grafted larva is farther advanced than anything the bees will raise from their own eggs, and, therefore, the desired queen, hatching out first, will destroy all other cells that may be built.

There is thus no occasion for hunting out the undesirable cells, and also the bees are only a little over half the time without a laying queen. The above method is not a success, however, when practised with capped queen cells, as the bees are liable to tear them down, before they become aware of their queenlessness. On the other hand, I have never known them to destroy an unsealed cell, and my experience has been that they always wait until it is capped over before they make up their minds whether it is needed or not.

Miss Robson asks, on page 250, "Does re-queening every year tend to reduce swarming? This is something I should like to know." I may explain it in this way. A young queen is not liable to be superseded the following spring, nor is a two-year-old queen, either, for that matter, except in odd cases. But a three-year-old queen is liable to be superseded about the beginning of the honey-flow, and swarming will accompany it. With me and my ten frame Langstroth hives, and with queens not over two years old, a super put on as soon as the brood chamber is getting full of bees, and the entrance enlarged, swarming is almost entirely prevented. The strength of the colony must be taken into consideration