

queen; then move the hive containing the colony to be requeened to a new location, and the virgin will be almost certain to lay on time without being worried by older bees; and not much is lost as the flow is over, and the old bees will go into nearby hives, and in a few days a new colony may be placed on the stand which was occupied before the removal of the hive. In this way there are no gaps in the rows.

"Mr. Hutchinson, in his book, outlines a good plan for requeening—give the colony, after removing the queen, a frame of larvæ, with slits cut in the comb, "and the job is done." Now, with me the job would not be done, for I should expect about ten per cent of such queens to be missing, or else that they would be "no good." But if about ten days from the time the larvæ was given, the hive is moved to a new location, so as to get rid of the old bees, everything ought to go well. In short, this is one of the best kinks I have stumbled on in some time. I am at this time, July 15, putting the plan to test, and it certainly makes good.

"There is no temptation to let a 'fairly good' queen go through, for she won't be any better next year. I do not know of any work in all apiculture that pays so well as weeding out poor stock."

Bee-Keepers' Review

The August issue of the Bee-Keepers' Review makes a good show, as usual, Geo. S. Demuth thinks most bee-keepers do not have enough to do. A man who does not operate more than 300 colonies, he says, should do something else. "It is the man who has idle moments who puts things on until a more convenient time, not the busy man. Ergo 'Keep More Bees.'" The logic no doubt is good, but it will not appeal to all in the same manner. To some the golden moments of leisure are treasure of far

greater worth than the accumulated results or arduous and unnecessary toil.

Fred A. Parker, at some length, describes how he has ridded an out apiary of foul brood. His method amounted to this. The bees are shaken into screened supers at night and removed to a fresh locality several miles distant. The brood combs were not saved, but were rendered into wax. The bees were kept in the screened supers until they began to fall to the bottom—until they began to starve, after which they were transferred to new hives. This was done in October. We suppose the colonies were fed and supplied with combs although Mr. Parker, who is a Californian bee-keeper, does not state.

Mr. H. G. Sibbald tells us how he obtained \$5000 from 350 colonies in the year 1909. We print the following extract:

"The spring work or management consisted of equalizing stores so that all had plenty (no feeding was done), unpacking, clipping queens, scraping and cleaning hives, supers, and combs.

"The season's management consisted first in supering. If the bees didn't come up and occupy the super promptly, brood was raised up. All the colonies were ventilated by raising the hives from the bottom boards three quarters of an inch. Queen rearing was started and at least 15 nuclei were kept in each yard so that a ready supply of young laying queens were obtained whenever required. When the first super was about half or two-thirds full it was lifted up and another put in underneath. In some cases three supers were used on a hive, but as a rule the upper one was extracted in time to relieve the second super when it was ready to lift up. Stacking up too much does not appeal to me any more. It's too much trouble and work to make the weekly examinations when more than two full sized supers are

used, and beside the wake of the up with the extru- tiful white honey

"Our system o prevent swarmin possible by app and re-queening. percentage of the paring to swarm about as follows: with extra well started, probably ing, cells were de supers of combs g up or taken away dation or full con nest. This treati such a colony of

"If a colony h supers up to the bees and no very paring to swarm, they were treatet and left destitute, a colony.

If a queenless cells were destroy queen introduced.

Superseding col the same way, also queen appeared to young queen su makes a colony th as safe and passed amination. If a c from and to the e there, the super s and the bees well it, a further exar necessary, and mu

The Australia

The annual confe Apiarists' Associati last, and the whol of the Australasiar a report of part