

st such as bee-keepers, one which could be assured by the addition behind. The manager has been forced to build up the popular demand for, a great day is coming, with gasoline engines to run, and automobiles to use will be the envied of

t system is everything to watch and wait day after day, issuing of swarms, but is to have our swarming at the right time, and all at one time, turning our attention to more important things for swarms. Without doubt, but little is accomplished on business lines, and bee-keeping is an exception to the general

lity to a certain amount concerning the new system of bee-keeping, which may perhaps be the standpoint of the "greatest" farmer bee-keeper. Yes, bee-keeping in connection with a side line for something and are still trying it.

#### and Farmers.

ie question arises, should we have more bees? Viewing the standpoint of the "greatest" farmer bee-keeper, I think that every farmer should have one colony of bees. Farmulturists are awakening to the honey bee performing office in the fertilization of field and fruit crops; knowledge has induced many to be interested in bees aside from the honey produce, no one can deny the ravages of foul brood on the face of every side, the bee-keeper is not a dis-

sirable proposition. However, this does not change the fact that under intelligent management bee-keeping can be successfully carried on in connection with diversified farming. By this I do not mean that every bee-keeper should be a farmer. From the "dollar and cent" point of view, no one can deny that the specialist has the advantage.

That the swarming problem has been the greatest obstacle in the pathway of successful comb honey production, I think no one will deny; with this problem once solved the most fancy product of the apiary, "Comb Honey," can be produced in out-apiaries as cheaply as extracted. For many years, the writer has devoted his best energies to the development of a system of swarm control with the minimum of labour; the result of my labours along this line is now before the bee-keeping public. After an extended trial covering a period of three seasons. I am unable to improve upon it; it will stand or fall by its own merits.

#### Re-Queening Pays.

To the question, "does re-queening every year have a tendency to lessen swarming?" it is my candid opinion that it will not only reduce swarming, but it will also have a tendency to increase the honey crop materially. It is well known that a young queen reared after the close of the honey flow will keep up brood rearing late in the fall, and will begin with vigor early in the spring; a strong force of young bees will go into winter quarters and a strong force of workers come out for the coming harvest. On the other hand, aged queens will often be found wanting in these respects. With the right system, there is no doubt that it will pay—and pay big—to re-queen at least once in two years.

Do bees transfer eggs from one cell to another? Personally, I don't know. The fact that, in the case mentioned, the eggs produced drones, might indicate that it was a case of mild laying workers

which are by no means uncommon, even in colonies in a normal condition.

The writer is always interested in anything connected with queen rearing, which is his chosen hobby, and when the sister related her disappointment in finding a choice batch of queen cells destroyed it was with a certain degree of satisfaction and security that we thought of our Cyphers incubator that takes such motherly care of all our queen cells during their period of incubation. These incubators are provided with a thermostat that is almost as sensitive as a thermometer, and will maintain a uniform temperature, which cannot be said of an ordinary hive, especially in the spring and fall months, when the nights, and sometimes the days, are quite cold. As a rule, queens that are hatched under a correct and uniform temperature are handsomer, as well as stronger and better developed, than those that are hatched in a hive with a varying temperature. All our queens are hatched in an incubator under a temperature of 96 to 97 degrees. Any incubator that will hatch chicks successfully will hatch good queens every time, other things being equal.

Birmingham, O.

"The Virginian creeper (ampelopsis quinquefolia) so often planted to cover porches, palings and walls, develops flowers in midsummer which are visited by bees very industriously and eagerly. The color does not act as an allurements in this case, for the flowers have green corollas, are hidden away under the foliage, and cannot be seen by good eyes even at a little distance. Yet the bees fly thither from all sides in such a way as to leave no doubt that the flowers of the Ampelopsis can be perceived by them a considerable way off. Since it is not their appearance, it must be their smell which announces their presence! But to men they appear quite scentless."—Oliver and Kerner.