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OUR OWN APIARY.

STRIPS OF FOUNDATION.

IF any one wishes to see how nicely they can get different colored strips of foundation worked out by the bees, let them take sheets of light and dark foundation, cut them in narrow strips, shave the edges straight, so they will fit tightly, and place them alternately together in the frame. The bees will attach them the same as if it was one full sheet. You will see that the bees work the light and dark foundation separately, varying scarcely a cell either way. In cutting up our foundation for our customers we frequently have a lot of pieces that will not quite fit their frames. These we usually sell for several cents less than full sheets of foundation. Many people use them as "starters" in the frames. The other day we had the students fitting in these strips lengthwise so they might see how nicely the bees would work them up. It is a *little* more trouble to put them in the frames but they appear to do just as well as full sheets. We have many combs in our yards made from strips of foundation; varying from one to six inches in width, hanging lengthwise in the frames. When the frames are filled with strips it would require an expert to tell whether strips or full sheets had been used. Any one having strips of foundation could utilize them as above.

SAVING AND CARING FOR QUEEN CELLS AFTER THEY ARE STARTED.

At some of our yards where the bees swarm from some of the hives that we have prepared to raise queens, we allow the swarm to be hived, and then shake down in front of the parent colony (in the way we told you before) a large quantity of bees sufficient at least for three or four swarms, besides what the

parent colony contains; they pass into the hive making it much stronger in bees if possible, than it was before they swarmed. When other swarms issue leaving a lot of very fine queen cells, the combs containing them may be taken and carried over to this strong colony and placed in it, and such combs as have no queen cells on them may be removed to give them place. In this way we can have a very large number of queen cells in one hive, and all will be cared for in the best possible way. Should there be several days difference between the swarms issuing it is well to mark on the top of each frame the date on which the swarm issued, and also date to be examined. We usually examine them on the seventh and eighth days, removing them just as they are gnawing out. Supposing the swarm issued on the second you would need to examine them on the 9th and 10th. By marking the frame thus—2-9-10. The figure 2 indicates the day the swarm issued, the 9 and 10 the dates on which it is to be examined. By this or similar means you can have frames with cells from the various hives, that have swarmed at different times, placed in one hive. Thus, the minute you open the hive and remove the quilt from the frames, you will see at a glance which frames have the cells on with queens just hatching. Should any cells have hatched the empty cells may be removed, then the hive must be examined to find the queens, and you remove all that have hatched.

FERTILE WORKERS.

One of our boys found a nucleus on which he had been experimenting, with a lot of eggs in drone comb. The drone comb was the farthest back in the hive; the other worker combs had no eggs in. He thought they were fertile worker eggs on account of there not being any queen in the hive. On examination it was found to contain fertile worker eggs,