

any cell will not thus go down, trim it until it does.

If you cut through the cell at or near the base, so you can look in and see the queen, it will do no harm, for when the cell is caged, the bees cannot get at these open places to tear the cell to pieces and drag the queen out, as they always will where a cell is mutilated and left unprotected. This one item alone, of being able to save all cells, no matter how closely built together, will pay all to make and keep a few of these protectors on hand; for who has not destroyed many cells in years gone by, in trying to separate two or more built together?

If the cell is not hatched when I think perhaps it should be, I take it out of the protector, cut a hole or slit in the side near the base, to see if the pupa is all right, sometimes taking them out in my hand and looking at them until I am satisfied, putting them back in the cell again, putting the cell in the protector, and the protector back in the hive; the bees nor the queen being none the wiser for the curious eyes that have peered inside the sacred domain, she hatching out as perfectly, in due time, as she would have done had the cell been left on the comb where it was first built.

After the cell is in the protector, I use a piece of a corn-cob to keep the bees away from the base of the cell. I formerly used a cork, but I like the cob best, as the roughness of the cob keeps it in place without fastening, while the bees would sometimes work out the cork, unless it was fastened in. To keep them in place where I wished them in the brood chamber, I formerly used a small wire, running this through the meshes above the cork, and twisting the wire to keep the cork from sliding out. The upper end of the wire was now bent so as to hook over the tops of the frames, and thus the cell and protector were kept where I wished them.

Some seem to prefer this way still, but instead of doing this now, I take out the comb I wish the cell on, and at the place I wish it to stay, I make an indentation in the comb with the side and end of my little finger, and into this indentation I place the big end of the cell protector, and by pushing against the cob stopper the cage is so imbedded in the comb that it is a fixture there. When this comb is placed in the hive, and the combs properly spaced again, the face side of the opposite comb rests against the protector, and thus it is kept in place, should the bees desire to work it out.

If the weather is cool, or the bees few in a hive, I insert the protector so that the point of the cell comes near the place of termination of

the highest part of the brood in the comb, for at this place there is the most heat of any place in the hive. If the weather is warm, and there are plenty of bees in the hive, I push the protector into the comb at any place where it is the most convenient. The piece of wire cloth used in making the protector is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 3 inches long, but it can be varied to suit.—American Bee Journal.

Now friends, Mr. Doolittle tells you just how it is done, and you ought to be able to do it without any expense, or very little trouble. It is always a pleasure to us to read an article describing minutely any operation in connection with the manufacture of an article, such description enabling the novice to thoroughly understand it. Now, this is finished so far, apparently, as the hatching of queens is concerned, and where you want to re-queen a colony; but where you wish to save a lot of queens bred from very fine mothers, and use them when desired, it would be advisable to make some addition to these instructions, because it frequently occurs that we find a lot of very fine cells which we wish to have in a colony that has proved its superiority in many respects, and at the same time we may not have colonies where we could place them in. If we place them in a colony with a queen, one of the queens will be destroyed, and in queen rearing where they have not plenty of nucleus or second stories to mate queens in, instead of placing the nucleus as soon as they are hatched, it is often convenient to keep them till they are four or five days old, as they can be introduced at that age at the rate of one per min. without caging in queenless colonies. Now, these queens may be hatched and kept in an ordinary colony containing a queen in this way: By making a wire box cage without a lid and cutting out the corners so that the four sides may be doubled up at right angles. Ravel out a little bit of the wire along the edge so that the points of the fine wire will pierce the combs easily. This cage should be about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. Cut an opening on one side of the cage that will fit over the point of the queen cell protector tightly after it has been placed into the combs until the wires go down nearly, or quite to the section. There should be a few cells of honey under the cage so that as soon as the queen