

peculiar aroma of the clover honey reaches our olfactory nerves through the air. The bee gathers it and changes it somewhat in transit—though not essentially—and we have clover honey. The same holds true of thistle, basswood, buckwheat and other kinds of nectar. Honey comes from the nectar of flowers, and from no other source. Feed any other substance you like, and though the bee may take it up, change it somewhat while holding it, store it in comb, and cap it, it is not honey. I say it is not honey, and no sophistry can make it honey. No juggling with words can make it honey. No prefix adjectives will make it honey. Friend Clarke says it would be "sugar-honey," and could be labelled as such. It is not sugar honey or any other kind of honey. It is a fraud with that name. The word honey must never be degraded after that fashion. If the stuff is produced (and I hope it will not be produced by any bee-keeper) it must be called something else with the word "honey" left out. Let no Canadian bee-keeper produce an ounce of it. Let the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL give the proposition the cold shoulder. Our business as bee-keepers is to produce honey. Let us stick to that. If we demean ourselves we can expect nothing better from the public.

Selby, Ont.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Raising Queens In Hives Already Containing A Queen.

DR. MILLER ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

M HIS letter is anonymous; but there is no evidence that it is meant in any but good faith, and the subject is an interesting one and may be useful to others.

Dr. C. C. Miller :—will you please answer the following questions through GLEANINGS?

On page 333, 1890, you mention a way to have cells built by the bees, and have the queen fertilized when hatched. You say, "Let there be an entrance on top." Now, what I want to know is, if I do not make an entrance on top, but only the original entrance at bottom, can I raise cells, the cell to be out a few days before they hatch, and given to full colonies, as I wish to requen all my hives? My bees are black, and show some trace of Italian stock, which I wish to get rid of and come back to the original black stock that I had years ago when I used to get honey. I used to raise what queens I wanted, by the neucles system; but if can raise them in full colonies without having the hives queeness, I think it would be better. The system you recommend seems to me to be really two distinct colonies. If I do not let

them have two entrances, will the bees below go above and raise cells and really act as one colony?

A SUBSCRIBER TO GLEANINGS.

Yes, you can raise cells just as well without any entrance above, if you want to cut the cells before they hatch. I think you may find the plan to succeed will sometimes and sometimes fail. The first time I raised any cells in the way mentioned was in a hive over which I had placed three stories of empty combs to be taken care of by the bees. In order to make sure that the bees would traverse the entire lot, I put a frame of brood in the upper story. There was no queen-excluder, and nothing to hinder the two queens coming together except the fact that they were so far apart that it was easier for the young queen to use as an entrance the hole she found accidentally left above. This case was reported in GLEANINGS at the time, and I think it was the first case of the kind ever published.

No, there are not two colonies. I don't know just how much separation is needed, but it seems that, whenever there is young brood to be taken care of, and the queen does not have ready access to it, a certain amount of isolation will induce the bees to rear queen-cells, even if there is a constant communication between the bees of the two parts.

I have not always succeeded in getting the bees to raise cells in a second story with an excluder between. But I'll give you a plan for raising cells that may almost always be depended upon, and you need no queen excluder. Instead of a queen-excluder, put between the upper and lower story a quilt or sheet; if holes are torn in it, no matter. But there must be some place, at back, front, or side, for the bees to pass up through, and I don't know that it makes much difference whether a square inch is left for a passage, or ten inches. The point seems to be, that the cloth cuts off direct communication between the two stories better than the queen-excluder. If very much of an opening be left, the queen will sometimes go up into the upper story, especially if she hasn't all the room she wants below. Of course, when she goes up, the cells above will be destroyed, unless there is some intention to swarm; but in any case the bees will start cells below. So I have often left the colony in the upper story, and put only one comb of brood in the lower story, to find cells almost surely started below.

Now, some one will say that this is a good plan to have queens renewed—simply let the young queen hatch out and kill the old one. I've had no trouble in having the young queen