It has been estimated that a large, thrifty, well-flowered basswood will fully supply a colony during its flow, and I do not think the estimate is out of the way. When clover is secreting nectar, a field of 20 or 25 acres of thick white or alsike clover will keep a goodsized apiary going." Pretty big claims to be sure, and, while they may be correct for Minnesota, I believe the most of Canadian bee-keepers will agree that these "estimates" are too high for our locality.

As to the clover, as Mr. Facey says, it all depends whether it is "secreting nectar" or not; and this reminds me that up to date (July 1st), although the clover has been in full bloom for a few days, with ideal weather, yet practically no nectar is coming in. The clover is now looking good, and why it is not yielding is a question; anyway, it begins to look as though last year's record may be repeated.

Building Up Weak Colonies in the Spring.

Orel L. Hershiser, writing in "Gleanings," outlines a system of building up weak colonies for the honey-flow. Briefly stated, his plan is to equalize, by drawing from the very strong to build up the weaker ones, so that all will be in condition to take advantage of the honey-flow. This has always appeared to me to be too much of the "robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul" nature. and, except under extraordinary conditions, I doubt very much if the time spent in so much manipulation is paid for in the end. Whether it is because I use a large hive I know not, but for some reason I rarely have many of the very weak colonies that we hear so much about, so perhaps I am not qualifled to pass an opinion on this equalzation system. But I do have colonies that are not as strong as I would like them to be, sometimes, and to remedy such conditions it is difficult to know just the best course to take.

A few years ago we had about twenty colonies in one yard that had, at the opening of the clover flow, an average of about five of our large frames well filled with brood. As an experiment the brood was taken from ten and given to the other ten colonies, and as the flow was rapid but very short, I have good reason to think that much more surplus was secured from the ten strong colonies than would have been obtained from the original twenty weaker ones. With a prolonged flow, no doubt the difference would have been in favor of the twenty colonies left without any doubling up. A very serious objection to this indiscriminate mixing of brood combs is the danger of foul brood, i.e., if one's hives are within robbing distance of an infected locality. Perhaps friend Hershiser has not this danger to combat with, so he is free from any apprehension on this score.

Queens Slow to Enter Combs Under Brood-nest.

Frequently I have made reference to the fact that without an excluder, even with my hig hives, the queens will every time go into the supers. This spring, during fruit bloom, I put twenty colonies of medium strength each ove a set of brood combs, in the hope that the queens would descend and occup all with brood by the opening of the clover. At any rate, the combs would be well cared for until wanted for nu clei, as increase was what I was after to make up for a heavy winter loss the yard in question. A number colonies were given a set of combs over the brood-nest, and while nearly ever colony so treated has brood in the u per storey, out of the twenty when the combs were put below the broom nest, in only two cases have the queen gone below.

Markham, Ont.

"How do Mr. Taylo queen except to change a queenless, I the conduct tell, if they h ing, running towards your wings lifted : tion, you can They are all am in doubt, cluder on the up, let the que I hardly ever o because the be to work that t bly accept the know that I re that was quee queen early in

Mr. Abbottqueen and you Italian.

Mr. Taylor-7 day or two to had lost a que anxious to get and that runnin a slight shakin that they are lo

all the progressi most in advance was R. L. Taylo Mr. Taylor-N Mr. Abbott-B the hive should

Mr. Abbott-I

two for the bees