

left if the colony is normal and hives are of the usual size.

Suppose, then, that you have realized the necessity of feeding, and there has been no check to the colony when honey from fruit bloom has stopped coming in. As colonies become crowded, put on upper stories, with queen-excluders beneath, and raise a few frames filled with brood above the excluder, putting empty frames in their place. Don't do this until the brood-nests are really crowded with brood and bees. There is nothing gained by shifting the brood around before every frame is well filled below and there are plenty of bees to spare for the upper storey.

When colonies are in this condition it is time to commence operations, and success, both in getting cells started and in making up nuclei, will be in direct proportion to the strength and prosperity of the colonies chosen for the work.

In next month's Journal we will give some simple directions for starting cells and making up nuclei, but before going further we believe that it is of the utmost importance to again emphasize the fact that queen-rearing colonies should be mature. That is, they should have not only enough bees and brood to make up a good ordinary colony, but they should have a large extra force of bees and mature brood to take care of the additional work of rearing and caring for the queen cells.

F. P. ADAMS.

GOOD SEASON—NUCLEI

This season I started with 17 colonies. I had slightly over 600 pounds of honey, and after the season was over I divided 13 hives and bought 16 untested queens from Mr. Adams, of Bow Park, introducing 13 of them to the 13 queenless halves, two to two other queenless hives, and one replacing one that was killed. Of the 16 queens I know 11 were accepted, and perhaps 12. By these means I have 27 colonies, of which I believe 24 to be in good shape for another season.

The honey I secured was nearly all basswood honey, as the clover here was badly killed out last year by frost and drought.

I have in two or three cases, both last year and this, unknowingly adopted Mr. McEvoy's system of placing a second super over the brood chamber about the beginning of June, without placing a queen-excluder between, and found it to work exceedingly well. I intend to adopt it generally next year.

I was unexpectedly successful in dividing the colonies in August, with one exception. They were very strong, as I had only one natural swarm this year.

I managed in most cases to divide even the working or field force by stopping up the entrance of the half colony removed away with grass, and placing a board sloping in front of it. The brood I divided equally, and the same also with the young bees in the supers, of which there were, fortunately, a large number. I also shook all the old bees moved away into the old hive, a new hive being placed on the old stand.

What is the best method of making the Miller feeders honey and syrup-proof? Would smearing the joints with beeswax thoroughly achieve the object?

Is it dangerous to use carbon dioxide to destroy bee moths in hives stored in a room in the house, whether by gas fumes in the house or fire?

E. A. CARVER.

[The melting of any kind of wax (beeswax or other), and putting same in your feeder and allowing it to run around the edges and joints before hardening will accomplish the sealing of the feeder in such a manner that they will not leak.]

We know nothing about carbon dioxide to destroy moths in combs. Would you recommend it. Carbon bisulphide is the best to use. There will be no danger from it, unless very deliberately exposed to fire, which would be a very foolish thing to permit. There will be, however, a very bad odor arise from it, which makes it rather unpleasant to use in the house. Your best plan is to place your extracting supers in a barn or shed, or summer kitchen that is little used in winter. Be sure you properly protect

strong mice. Put the bottom, and frost will not item in editor's carbon bisulphide. The plan of up in the super May in strong c lifting up brood below you give It prevents crow impulse. It is a event of your w See that your br before making in necessity for nur along with these keep up the requ are—with a fine with young bees can give them a at once a young named the matter our queen is layi these can be mac now and go into w condition.—Ed.]

LECTION OF

The following w election for officers ners' Association Hilton; Vice-P ark; Secretary. E anager, N. E. Fra plor, E. D. Tow in.

THE YOUTH'S CALENDAR

In Grandmother's the beautiful pictu Curran for The and Calendar for 19 finest finished s ent methods of lit length and beauty o are faithfully sh teen separate col get Calendar that issued, the pictu es in width and the picture are s this. Great care l the date figures a practical and us istic Calendar. The all those who pay The Companion for