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OUR OWN APIARY.

TWIN QUEENS.

IN our own home yard the other day, as our men were cutting out queen cells and caging them just before they hatched, they cut out two so close together that they could not be separated conveniently; they placed them in a cage in the queen nursery and they hatched the next day; both of them hatching out and remaining in the cage as peaceful apparently as if they were ordinary workers. After leaving them in the cage for some time they took them out, and caged them on a comb in a hive. If they both live we shall try to introduce them in the same hive, and see the result. Now, suppose they should be accepted, become fertile, and commence laying, (which we do not think they ever will) would it not be similar to two queens a young and an old one) laying in the same hive; this usually occurs when the mother is allowed to remain after the daughter has commenced to lay.

LATER.—We have examined the queens again, and find one dead in the cage. The other one is minus portions of her wings and legs. Whether it was the bees that did it, or whether the queens "fought it out," we could not determine. One of the men thought the queens did it, but we have known the bees to catch the queen by the legs and draw them through the cage, and when they had her hauled up tight against the cage they would pull her wings through. Queens have often been killed in this way. The fact that both of the queens were pretty well disfigured is evidence that the bees had a "hand" in the matter.

BASSWOOD BLOOM OVER—THISTLE GOOD.

The basswood harvest appears to be done with us now, not having yielded well by any means. We never recollect seeing the trees more thickly covered with bloom, but they all appeared to come out at once, and instead of remain-

ing fresh and yielding honey for some time, as they usually do, they seemed to droop, dry up, and turn dark colored and in a very short time ceased to secrete honey. We have sometimes thought that it was owing to the peculiar winds or atmosphere, as the days on which it seemed to dry up the most rapidly were scorching hot with dry winds prevailing, mostly from an easterly direction. This same thing occurs in the East, as we recollect seeing the bees gathering honey liberally at times and as soon as dry parching winds began to blow it seemed to blast the flowers, stopping the secretion of honey sometimes in so short a time as half an hour. Our bees are getting plenty of honey from the Canadian thistle. Even when the basswood was at its best, we were getting more from the thistle than from it. Our boys have been taking from two to four thousand pounds per day, and are doing so yet—nearly all thistle that we are getting now. In many places the pasture will soon be over. Would it not be well for the bee-keepers to look around. There are many places where, by moving the bees a few miles, a large Fall crop may be secured. High dry land need not be depended on very much in this section of country for a Fall crop, as we usually have to look to the low lands, where overflows in Spring usually take place. Select a location where there is a large quantity of boneset, golden-rod, vipers bugloss, snap-dragon and asters. Any section that has an abundance of the above plants, if the Fall is favorable, will give a good yield. We intend to move three or four hundred colonies to such a location about forty miles from our present apiaries, and from the appearance of the location we feel satisfied that the expense will be repaid in two or three days after they arrive. We will take them from our apiaries where Fall pasture is scarce. We will give the results in future numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.