

combs and the colonies, and, I can't give the reason, but the ones that had the starters weighed the most.

Mr. Holtermann—And the least number of bees?

Mr. Hutchinson—I don't know about that.

The President—You will understand that Mr. Hutchinson was after comb honey, not after increase.

Mr. Hall—But we can't get it in old shape and Mr. Hutchinson does.

Mr. Angulsh—Mr. President, it is honey we are after, and I think we can get as much out of comb honey if we handle it right. My practice is the same as Mr. Hutchinson's—hiving on starters and working for comb honey. I raise comb honey. At one time I quit the comb honey, but I have gone back to it again. I have no trouble with the moths. If you keep out the pollen you will have no moths.

Mr. Smith—In Mr. Hutchinson's experiments, does he try to get a brood nest that would have to be melted up in the fall? My experience is that we have to replace those combs if we want combs fit for the next season.

Mr. Hutchinson—We get some drawn comb. My theory of the matter is that so long as the queen can follow the comb builders, or keep up with them, all right, but if the brood nest is so large, and they don't get it filled with comb, and she comes back while they are building on the outside, or if the queen is old and she doesn't lay fast enough, the combs will be imperfect: that is the way it works out; but a young queen and a good swarm and hived on Langstroth combs, and you will get as nice combs as you will get anywhere.

Mr. Smith—I think we have a larger amount of drone comb when the flow is lighter.

Mr. Sibbald—My idea is that if we get cool days and the bees go down below, and get out of the supers al-

together, and build drone combs, but when we have regular warm days we get them up in the sections.

QUERIES and ANSWERS

Question:

1. How are queens raised?
2. How are they mated, and how are they kept till needed?
3. Have you to have a nursery.

I should like very much to be able to raise my own queens. I believe we should re-queen more than we do.

I. H. Walton, Peterboro, Ont.

Answer:

There is no better time to raise queens than during a honey flow or in the swarming season. Good queens can be raised by removing the queen and all unsealed brood from a strong colony, and within twelve hours afterwards giving them a comb or preparing cells containing larvae not more than three days old from the stock you wish to breed from. If honey is not coming in freely the colony should be fed.

In about ten days the colony can be divided into nuclei with a queen cell left in each, and any surplus cells may be placed in nuclei or queenless colonies previously prepared, and if the weather is fine the queens will fly and be mated and will be found laying within a few days.

Another plan is to cut out the sealed queen cells and put them into a nursery to hatch, and afterwards liberate them in queenless colonies or nuclei to be mated.

R. H. S.

We all may learn to hold a pen
When we are very young.
But he's the cleverest of men
Who learns to hold his tongue.

—Catholic Standard

BEE-KEEPING

Italian

Editor C. B. J.

Dear Sir,—I

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