

being discouraged. I sat down and meditated about buying bees, but to do so meant running in debt. I finally decided no, and went to work with a will to do the best I could with those I had, on the plan above given. I gave the bees attention just when it was needed, according to my best judgment, leaving no stone unturned which I thought would add a farthing to the success I was striving for, and in the fall I had almost \$1,600 as my pay, the 46 colonies producing an average of a little over 100 pounds of comb honey per colony, spring count. This put an ambition into my life never before enjoyed, and which has much to do with my love for the work in the apiary that has followed me ever since.

After twenty-six years of work in the apiary, I can truly say there is no pleasure in apicultural life greater than that which comes in making colonies build up in time for the honey harvest, so as to work to the best advantage in it.—Borodino, N. Y. *American Bee Journal*.

Reports.

Bees have had a hard time of it here and winter losses will be heavy in this section.

B. LUNDY.

Marbury, Ont., March 29th, 1895.

My bees have wintered well not having lost a single colony out of forty.

MORRISON HALL.

Sarnia, April 15th 1895.

Bees are out, have only lost one colony. I know by the pollen in the combs it was queenless, the rest are in fine condition.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont. April 10th, 1895.

My 109 colonies have *every one* wintered in fine condition and I would like you to just see them as they are.

WM. McEVoy.

Woodburn, Ont., April 11th, 1895.

I have taken three colonies out of four through the winter all right.

A. SMITH.

Hill Green, Que., April 11th, 1895.

An Offer.

To increase the circulation of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL yet more rapidly, we make the following offer to *new subscribers*. The Canadian Bee Journal from now until end of 1895, fifty cents. Please draw the attention of bee-keepers to this. Remit to

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR Co., (Ltd),
Brantford, Ont.

Queen-Rearing.

THE RESULT OF THREE YEARS' EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

(Continued from page 474.)

Another, and perhaps the simplest, method for the unskilled hand which has occurred to me is what I call my plan of substitution. I start a queenless stock raising queen-cells on worker larvae, and as soon as royal jelly is being supplied to the embryo queens I take the combs containing them to my work-room, get a frame of young larvae from one of my best breeders, remove the common, or worker, larvae, and substitute the larvae from the selected stock, choosing of course, larvae of the right age to produce the best queens. The cells are then returned to the stock from which the comb was taken. Sometimes, if the season is right, I give the cells to a queened stock as before mentioned, and have had far finer queens than by any ordinary method. No hot iron or flame must touch the cells containing the young larvae or the consequence would either be fatal or would probably so injure the inmate that the resultant queens would be imperfect and, in my opinion, worthless.

All tools, frames, cups, and other implements used should be kept in a temperature of 90 deg. for an hour or two before commencing to work; the wax is then soft enough to adhere firmly, by pressing any two parts together, without the application of any extra heat.

In preparing supers to receive the cells, it is necessary to place a frame or two of brood in the larval stage, sealed and unsealed, and some just hatching, if possible. My practice is to place one frame containing sealed and unsealed brood, and one of bees just hatching in the centre of the super; twenty-four hours afterwards the frame of cells is inserted so that when accepted we ensure a good supply of nurses in the upper chamber, and the nurse bees below soon discover what is going on, and come up too. Nurses, in my experience, generally know where they are wanted.

One or two incidents which should be here recorded, first, as showing the willingness of queened stocks of bees to raise new queens if only the proper conditions are brought about; and second the extent to which the above methods may be adapted to a variety of dissimilar circumstances, all tending to the end in view. When describing my earlier experiments, I always used the surplus chamber above a queened stock for raising queens, but as the work advanced, I had to press all the stocks in my