

bees in twenty-four hours. On Monday, July 20th, I received three queens from F. P. Adams, of Brantford. I immediately tacked a piece of honey section across the back of each cage, and after removing the old queen, I took out a side frame having little or no honey and then pushed the frames from the middle of the hive to the side. Thus I had a space through the middle of the hive. In this space I placed the cage, wire side down, and, putting on the cover, I left them. On Tuesday, just twenty-four hours after, I took a perfumery atomizer and, filling the bottle with a weak solution of oil of wintergreen and going to the hive, I took off the cover and sprayed the bees in the hive thoroughly with the wintergreen. Then, picking up the cage, I found the bees clustered over the wire face of the cage, to the depth of an inch or more. I sprayed them off and then sprayed the new queen in the cage, and taking off the paper that covered the candy, I set her free in the hive, thoroughly spraying her as she ran off. I then replaced the frame that I had taken away the day before and, closing the hive, I left them until to-day (Wednesday).

On hunting over the frames to-day I found each of the three queens running around as happy and as much at home as though to the "manor born."

I go away to-morrow for several weeks, and have no person to attend to the re-queening in my absence. This was why I departed from the directions given, which say the queens should not be released for three days after being placed in a new hive. I took the risk and was successful. I re-queened three hives in twenty-four hours. Two or three things may have contributed to my success. First, the excessively hot weather may have helped me, but, secondly, the bees are very busy gathering honey from the white clover and have neither time nor inclination for fussing or fighting; but chiefly I attribute my success to the win-

tergreen spray, which made them all smell alike. I have seen peppermint recommended for a spray, but certainly wintergreen is just as good.

Comments on the above from experienced bee-keepers will be gratefully accepted. It may be that this success of mine may encourage some of the novices in bee-keeping to re-queen their hives and so improve them.

H. BEER.

### HONEY IMPORTS

The value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during the month of June, 1908, was £3,753.—From a return furnished to the British Bee Journal by the Statistical Office, His Majesty's Customs.

### D. ANGUISH HAS RECORD REPORT

I see by C.B.J. for June, page 215, that Mr. E. F. Robinson, of Victoria, B.C., states that a bee's load of nectar is about one grain, and the largest amount stored by one colony in one day has reached eleven pounds two ounces. These statements all depend on circumstances, as the conditions all depend on the amount of flowers and the conditions of the atmosphere. I have unloaded bees often when their load was a good-sized drop. It is easily done by catching a loaded bee by both wings, setting it up on your thumb-nail and pressing it down; it will give up its load. I put a colony on the scales every honey season, so that I will have a guide and know how much honey is coming in every day. I say honey, because I do not change the scales back in the morning for loss by evaporation. I only get the actual gain. I will give you my slates for a few years. Sorry to say that the 1906 and 1907 records got misplaced through moving. These dates are when I put bees on scales, and their actual gain:

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21.....	
22.....	
23.....	
24.....	
25.....	12
26.....	12
27.....	7
28.....	1
29.....	9
30.....	0

Date	Lbs
13.....	1/2
14.....	1/2
15.....	1
16.....	0
17.....	1
18.....	2 1/2
19.....	2 1/2
20.....	0
21.....	2
22.....	1
23.....	3
24.....	5
25.....	5
26.....	1 1/2
27.....	1 1/2
28.....	3
29.....	2
30.....	0