

moved from the hive when stimulating ; it only requires to be drawn a little apart from the neighbors." We would recommend that a shoulder or shoulders be soldered on the piece of tin just back of the saw teeth at right angles to them to prevent the teeth from cutting in the cells too deep, thus saving the bees extra work in repairing the damaged combs.

THE WEATHER.

We are having the most peculiar weather that has come under our notice for some years. On the 15th and 16th instants we had considerable snow and the weather is more like November than May. If it continues we must caution our readers to look well to their bees and see that they have sufficient stores, if not it is possible that they may be mourning the loss of their colonies when the time comes for the honey flow. We find on examination that quite a number of colonies in our own yards are getting away with their stores so fast that it will be absolutely necessary to feed them in a day or two unless some change comes over the weather.

IRREGULAR CELLS TO PREVENT THE QUEEN LAYING IN THE SECTIONS OR SECOND STORIES WITHOUT THE USE OF PERFORATED METAL HONEY BOARDS.

After reading what Mr. H. J. Stalhammer has to say on page 149, last issue of the BEE JOURNAL, the thought came to us of experiments in this direction tried years ago. The first foundation machine we ever had, made the cells somewhat larger than brood and smaller than drone cells. We noticed at that time that when sheets of foundation were put in the hive in very hot weather many of the sheets sagged, and the top rows, particularly, presented an irregular oblong appearance. The queen would never deposit eggs in such cells, unless forced to. To do this we would put the irregular comb right into the middle of the brood nest. Doubtless all our readers have noticed that, in the majority of cases, there are several of the top rows of cells more or less irregularly shaped, and the queen seldom lays in these upper rows. So that there may be something in the experiments tried in Sweden. Whether it would be worth trying on a more extended scale we question. Besides,

what unsightliness finished sections would present, compared with those we now have.

FEEDING IN THE COMBS.

Our foreman has been practising this method of stimulative feeding in the spring for years back and he is satisfied that no better plan is offered. His method of giving them the stores is to fill the empty frames full of honey diluted with water or with sugar syrup by holding the frame at an angle of say 45 degrees. The mixture can be poured into combs without any trouble. He then places the frames so filled at the rear and next to the brood nest. The inmates of the hive feel that honey is coming in plentifully and their efforts are turned in the direction of brood-rearing. Another beauty of this plan is that it is inexpensive ; there being no outlay for feeders. We have nothing further to write about under this head this week. In the next issue we will have something to say with reference to a new style of section which we think will probably meet with considerable favor.

QUEENS TO CANADA.

MORE TROUBLE IN THIS CONNECTION.

WE are in receipt of intelligence to the effect that the Canadian postal officials have decided that queen bees shall not be admissible into Canada from the United States through the mails. Why they have so decreed is beyond our comprehension, the advice received being our first intimation of the fact. We are now endeavoring to get further information on the subject, and may possibly have it before this issue of the JOURNAL goes to press.

CHESHIRE'S BEES AND BEE-KEEPING

[CONTINUED.]

INTERCHANGING HIVES PROMISCUOUSLY.

ONE point upon which we did not touch in our last issue we take up now. We gave a quotation from chapter 3 with reference to painting hives all one color, and the covers a variety of shades. For want of space we did not make any comments at that time. Some four years ago the question of moving bees came up at the Interna-