

in the place of the removed frame in the queenless colony.

To introduce in this way, care must be used not to frighten or get the queen to running; then the queen will generally be received.

I hatch a great many queens in the aforesaid way, with great satisfaction, and always keep through the swarming season a goodly number of choice young queens in nurseries and nuclei in each of my six beeyards.

By removing the queen from *any* colony you can hang in as many caged cells as you please, and the bees will care for the queens when they hatch; and you may keep the same colony raising young queens, using the queens wherever you need them. You can also hatch young queens in a colony that has a queen of its own; but the bees will not nurse the new mothers after they hatch; but, on the contrary, if they could they would kill them; and queens allowed to remain in such a colony a day or two after hatching are not as good as queens allowed to remain after hatching in a queenless colony.

Before I forget it I will tell you that, when I introduce queens in the spiral wire cage, I crowd two or three penny-shaped peppermint candies (I buy them for this use) in between the coils on the upper end of the cage for a stopper, and the bees will eat out these candies and liberate the queen.

Much more might be said about introducing queens, but I will leave that now and tell you something about introducing queen-cells.

If an increase in colonies is not desired, in the swarming season, when good queen-cells are plentiful, cut out such cells as you want to save, and put them in queen-cell protectors (great care must be taken in handling cells or they will not hatch). Now, suppose you have eight cells, I trim and put in the protectors, then go to eight colonies that have the poorest queens; kill the queens and destroy their cells, if there should be any, and at once place in each colony one of the protector-inclosed cells. The queen in the cell, if it is a good cell, will hatch out in due time, and soon go to laying, and, as a rule, this colony will not swarm; and if there is honey in the field they will gather a large surplus, and they will be in good shape for winter. In my out-yards, to make doubly sure of a cell's hatching in each hive, I sometimes put into a hive two protector-inclosed cells; but to one of them I attach a cage; then if both cells hatch I can use the caged queen elsewhere; if only the cell in the cage hatches, liberate the queen from the cage, and she is at home. In this way one can always have

a surplus of queens on hand to use whenever needed; and if care is used in selecting cells from the best-bred bees, you can breed all your bees up to a high standard, and keep them there; and you can control your swarms to such an extent that you can fix your increase to suit yourself.

N. D. WEST.

Middleburgh, N. Y.

[Mr. West who keeps about four hundred colonies of bees, has kindly consented to contribute an occasional article to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. The above has been sent by him. It is practical and seasonable.—Ed.]

Bees-Keeping in Manitoba.

Having been fairly successful with bees in Manitoba this last three years I give you a little of my experience.

I started the season of 1894 with fourteen colonies increasing them to twenty-three and also got eleven hundred pounds of honey, which I sold at a good price.

I have been more successful in wintering them here than I used to be in Ontario. I also notice the season that they gather honey is much longer and more steady. I put my bees out of the cellar on the 13th of April, and they started gathering pollen the same day. We have lots of white clover here also basswood, but I have not noticed much surplus from the basswood yet. They gather quite a lot from golden rod in this part, also off the wild prairie flowers.

I had a couple of good swarms which went to the bush last season. I intend having a search for them soon. I want to know if they will live in the bush here or not over winter.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

[We are very much pleased to have this report which is full of useful information and to the point. We should like to have more reports be they good or bad. We are under the impression that Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia, can well embrace bee-keeping as a branch of agriculture. Mixed farming to a greater extent is what many of these districts require.—Ed.]

Correspondence.

DONCASTER, NOV. 28th, 1894.

To The Canadian Bee Journal.—

Please find enclosed one collar for C. B. J. which I could not dispense with. We have our bees packed with leaves in boxes, two hives in each box, with movable front and back which will answer as summer