

all brood, giving  
by and pollen in-

with young larvae,  
the top-bars of the  
enough under the  
the queen cells.

frame having pro-  
specially constructed  
the prepared comb,  
right place is very  
showed such an  
racuse convention,  
the same received  
many distinguished  
It consisted of a  
size as the hive he  
a very low brood-  
gh.

show how the pre-  
ed therein by hav-  
in it to receive the  
bar; the other end  
n two nails driven  
Without having  
ment myself, I be-  
thing to use, and  
style of hive and  
Mr. Dines uses a  
requiring two to  
of his hive.

pared comb to the  
a hive with stan-  
b is covered with  
g, or other similar  
re that it will make  
whether or not the  
ie upper surface of  
they do, the brood  
when the queen-cells  
it on the 10th day,  
sealed and will be  
ation of cutting out  
eas, if they do not  
d does not develop,  
f the queen cells is  
Mr. Dines has al-  
e care of the brood  
his prepared combs,  
tween two sectional

hives with sealed brood in the one above  
and the other below as well. Therefore,  
it would be difficult for him to shut the  
bees away from the upper side of the  
prepared comb.

I hope that I have made this matter  
plain. Mr. H. L. Case told us that he  
had over 100 fine queen-cells built out  
on one comb, and after the queens had  
hatched from these cells, the amount of  
unconsumed royal food left in them  
would indicate that the queens did not  
lack food at any time during the time of  
their development.

The honey-producer who desires to  
rear his own queens, particularly when  
he wishes to requeen towards the close  
of the honey season, may rear by the  
above method a large number of good  
queens, rear the cells during the honey-  
flow, the most favorable time to rear  
them, and have them ready to take the  
place of removed queens, too old, mis-  
mated or otherwise inferior. No one is  
better placed to select good breeding stock  
than the honey producer himself, but it  
requires close watching and a correct and  
careful record. Herein the honey-pro-  
ducer often fails.

Naples, N. Y.

—From the American Bee Journ l.

## BACK ENTRANCES TO HIVES

By C. W. Carter

After experimenting for a few weeks  
on Mr. Holloway's idea, I would like  
to point out the advantage and disadvan-  
tage of back entrances to hives, and then  
to give an idea which is new to myself  
as well as a good many more people.

### The Advantages of Back Entrances

In very hot weather the interior of the  
hives keep much cooler as the cool and  
refreshing air has only to be forced in  
one entrance and it goes out of the other  
entrance without any labour on the part  
of the bees. In the present class of hives  
that are made the bees have to force the

air in the entrance; there are then bees  
scattered about inside the hive forcing  
the air wherever it is needed. There are  
also a number of bees to force impure air  
out. Very near all this unnecessary work  
is done away with when there are en-  
trances on the supers, and very rarely  
are there any bees clustered on the out-  
side of the hives. Besides there is very  
little danger of any comb melting down  
in the hot weather. When there are  
back entrances the bees, finding their  
homes much cooler and more comfortable,  
are less apt to swarm. With back en-  
trances on the supers, as Mr. Holloway  
suggests (I see another way of having the  
entrance on the present class of hives,  
which, I think, is better), the air passing  
more freely in the supers helps to ripen  
the nectar, also to evaporate the water,  
which it contains, more easily. There  
is also another advantage: as most of the  
bees go in and out of the back entrance  
as they come in loaded with nectar, they  
have not got to climb over the brood  
frames and then into the supers to de-  
posit their treasure; they have only to  
climb up the super frame until they find  
a cell ready to deposit the load and then  
they are off for another load; so they  
therefore save a little time on each trip,  
which amounts to a great deal every day,  
to a colony of bees. With back entrances  
in very hot weather, I fancy the bees,  
having better ventilation, would live lon-  
ger and they would be healthier, and  
they would not be so liable to diseases.  
Pure air is also essential for the hatching  
of the bees. I have found out that the  
bees use the entrance to the supers much  
more frequently than the bottom entrance.

### The Disadvantages of Back Entrances

In the first place I find it is necessary  
that each hive should slant forward to-  
wards the bottom entrance. This is done  
by elevating the back of the hive, for  
these reasons: to facilitate the carrying  
out of dead bees and other useless sub-  
stances, and so that water will run off  
the covers; also to prevent the rain beat.