find in favored localities an occasional head of white and alsike which indicates that in about two weeks, all being well, We will be able to commence extracting. Now, are we all ready with our implements and storage? and by the way, we think that storage should be provided in at that storage should be provided in abundance. Right here a word of Caution to new beginners might not be The first extracting must be done before the combs are filled with new honey, as the old, which has been in the comb during the winter, and any Sugar syrup which has been fed to the bees should be extracted and put away in reserve for feeding or stimulating nuclei for queen rearing. As honey, when gathered in the hives, is usually dark and not nearly as fine flavored as that freshly gathered, we now extract clean just as honey flow begins and save it for feeding purposes. The second extracting is usually all right. Care should be taken also to keep separate the different also to keep separate the clover erent qualities of honey. After the clover Vield 18 Over the linden may be kept Separate, unless the yield of clover should continue as long as the linden, then the honey should be marked mixed clove. clover and linden. already secured their sections and pre-Those who have not pared them with foundation ready to set in the supers should do so at once as the yield will probably be earlier than usual this year, and those who have sections filled or partially filled with comb from last von partially filled with comb setting last year should exercise care in setting them on their colonies.

We have just had a very pleasant visit from a friend who is one of our the largest comb honey producers, in fact the largest and most successful. has largest and most succession.
on section or entirely on sections, partially filled or entirely berforated filled with comb and without perforated metal with comb and without perforated metal or division boards between supers and brood-chamber, and the result was that in almost every section more or less pollen almost every section the bees Pollen was stored. commenced to store honey early yet he tound when removing his sections that they were removing his sections that they when removing his sections they were spoiled for the market by the pollen, causing them to look dark or spotted causing them to look dark or words, spotted, causing them to look us... he save. Giving it in his own words, he says: "I have been caught quite often enough, and do not attempt to use pollen bonev season pollen catchers' until the honey season has thoroughly set in, without the use perforated metal." Of course the

perforated metal queen excluders would obviate the difficulty.

Some of our friends are beginning to ask if we do not think they had better make some artificial swarms as their bees are getting too strong. To such we would say, better have too many than too few bees in your colony, and early artificial swarming means less honey crop and a lot of weak colonies in the fall. Sound advice would be to see how strong you could keep your colonies, even though you have to add two or three extra supers for extracting. Or tier up your supers to an unusual height and give your bees room according to their strength. In the early part of the season as fast as your supers are partially filled raise them up, placing empty ones under and by judicious management in this way of tiering up large crops of comb honey can be secured and nearly double the extracted honey may be had by preventing too much increase. Those who think of using starters in their sections should reconsider and secure full sheets of section foundation, and those who contemplate shipping honey to market in the supers or the frames, as some put it, should abandon the idea, as our experience has proved fancy packages made of light material and yet sufficiently strong holding very few sections, not more than twelve or one-half or one-third that number are best. The small packages cost very little more in proportion to the number of sections they hold.

While at the Colonial we found that Mr. Corneil's section cases, holding two sections, would sell at three shillings each and two shillings and sixpence, the purchasers preferred them to a larger package. The demand was so great for these small packages that we were forced at times to hide them away from view in order that we might have some later on in the exhibition. Many people would be perfectly willing to take a small package from your county or township fair, your retail store or any other place at which they may be favored with an opportu-

nity of purchasing.

gentleman from Scotland who is now with us has invented and is completing a device for cutting sections and brood foundation with wire instead of a knife. Thus far the scheme appears