

unnecessary with closely fitted joints, and will obviate the use of propolis; when we do away with the CAUSE for the use of propolis, there will be less of it gathered, and less travel-stained honey.

With the divisible hive, which consists of two sections during the winter, I proceed from the first to the tenth of April (in my locality) and examine each colony, and note their condition and the amount of stores on hand. I take away sealed honey from those having more than their requirements, and give to those short of stores; contracting and adapting the brood chamber to the requirements of each colony. Unless on special occasions, I do not open the hive again until fruit bloom appears. Then, by the use of perforated zinc I find every queen and clip one of her wings. By this time, or perhaps before, my bees will need more room in the brood chamber. This is given by adding another section of the hive. I now have a large brood nest of worker cells built on comb foundation.

After fruit bloom has gone, we should stimulate until clover appears. In this condition they are allowed to increase in strength until about June 10th. By this time we have very strong colonies of bees which are ready for the honey flow, and we are prepared to give the comb honey supers, when I proceed as follows: First remove two sections of brood chamber, or reduce the hive to one section; and with the use of the queen excluding zinc, we confine the queen to this small or shallow brood nest, on one that has the most sealed brood, and as little honey as possible, or an empty super frame filled with comb foundation.

We now add above the queen excluding division zinc, one or more comb honey supers filled with sections containing full sheets of comb foundation. Then shake or brush the greater part of the bees from the section of the brood chamber just removed, and place them upon a new stand, giving each one so placed a queen or a ripe queen cell. After placing on new stands about one third as many colonies as we intend to shake we put onto each an excluding zinc. Now the brood that we shake is placed over those first set out on new stands. As the brood hatches, these combs above excluder are filled with honey, and no further attention is given them until after the white honey season is over, when these combs are extracted, and one section of empty

combs given to each colony that has produced comb honey, that they may lay up their stores for winter. In about seven days after the colony has been shaken, add another comb honey super, repeating this as often as the honey flow will allow. The comb honey super should be raised about the time the bees commence sealing the honey, thus preventing its becoming soiled or travel stained. This brings us to a close of the honey harvest, unless you are in a locality where surplus is obtained from buck wheat, in which case place surplus super above the two sections of brood chamber. Comb honey should be removed from the bees by an "escape board" as soon as finished and the supers tiered up, one above the other, as high as convenient, in a room with the temperature not below 70 degrees. From ten to fifteen days later it should be fumigated by the use of Bisulphide of carbon. This is done by placing an empty super on top of tiers, using about one ounce of the carbon in a dish placed inside the empty super. Cover with a cloth and allow it to evaporate. Honey stored in this way will keep in perfect condition. Great care should be taken in cleaning the sections, and grading our comb honey.

Many large producers often lower the price of their products through poor judgment in grading and in carelessness in handling. Sections filled with combs that are to be carried over the next season should be kept from the light and air, or they will not be fit for further use. I have found from experience that they SHOULD NOT BE USED AT ALL. As honey stored in such combs will only be No. 2. at its best.

We should also unite upon a section of more uniform weight. As honey is being sold by the box more and more each season, present diversity of weight gives the consumer an equal value for his money, which causes dissatisfaction, and retards consumption.

The sale of our product should be concentrated in the hands of honest, capable business men which would enable us to maintain more uniform prices.

We should make use of every possible means to educate the people to the use of honey, and one of the best methods of attracting the public attention is an exhibition of honey; making it as attractive as possible. This must be done by the bee-keeper, not only at our

fairs and markets, but they should try to get a retailer to mount windows, that the people of the people, such an extension of a purchaser's knowledge — last winter one of our anatomy and those students we must have. The result was bought every honey in town to go around had purchased and sold it all. This is only make it a thing or local association.

But we should the length and water that flow only needed to develop its water confined and for a purpose, with us if we PURPOSE, we market to an bee-keepers at Niagara have Wax products as pertaining have already valuable time, for a future time along with the protection. I attention, and means of discussion of this

A CHAPTER

R. H. SMITH

From the title me, viz: A Chapter might be inclined made a greater other bee-keeper I cannot bring looking back at keeping experience what mistakes have been avoided I would like to