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honey and feed all the brood well. If another comb of stores should be needed later on, I lift off the empty one and put a full one in its place. This is the quickest, simplest and by far the best method that can be followed in early spring, and always brings good results. I always carry over a quantity of well-capped stores to deal out to any colony that may need help in early spring. Some springs I find from five to ten colonies more or less than I treat in this way, and in nearly every colony treated the outside combs have capped stores when the full combs are placed over the cluster. I never stimulate, nor do I try to rush brood-rearing before fruit bloom. The spring of 1878 was the earliest we ever had in Ontario, and early in that spring, before fruit bloom, I stimulated twenty of my best colonies up to fruit bloom by feeding each of these every evening with about a pound of sugar syrup mixed with honey, so as to bring these colonies into booming condition for fruit bloom. This experimental scheme that I had counted so much on did not pan out right with me. This work of trying to rush the colonies to build up very fast excited the old bees and caused them to fly too much in unsuitable weather and wore them out at a rapid rate, and gave me one young bee for the loss of about three or four old ones. This experience taught me not to stimulate any more colonies in early spring. One very valuable thing I learned when stimulating these colonies was how to tell well-fed larvæ in all stages from poorly-fed and starved larvæ. I very closely examined the larvæ in the colonies fed and in those not fed, and found the difference to be very great. In the colonies not fed, some of the small larvæ had no milky food in the bottom of their cells, and some of the larvæ four and five days old had space enough left in the centre of the coil to stand the head of a pin in, through not being fed enough.

All the small larvæ in the fed colonies had plenty of milky food in the bottom of every cell, and all the larvæ four and five days old was that plump and fat that no space was left in the centre of the coil. I started experimenting again that spring by feeding during wet weather in fruit bloom and after fruit bloom was over. I found that the colonies that had plenty of unsealed stores then fed the larvæ well, while those with capped honey but no unsealed stores let some of their larvæ starve. By experimenting along these lines in 1878 I found the most profitable system of spring management, and have followed it up ever since. I carry over plenty of capped combs, and if any colony needs help before fruit bloom, I place one of these over the cluster and cover it over. This is all that I do before fruit bloom, and every colony that I ever fixed up this way came through in first-class condition. From fruit bloom to clover I want more or less **unsealed stores** in every colony, and to keep colonies in this condition requires feeding to be done when the bees fail to gather honey enough from fruit bloom, dandelions and thorn bloom to keep the colonies supplied with **unsealed stores**. In the **evenings** between fruit bloom and clover I uncap honey right after every check in the honey flow, and also at times when the bees are gathering but very little honey. I do this so as to keep the colonies well supplied with **unsealed stores**, which causes the colonies to brood up faster and feed their larvæ better. When I find outside combs with a good deal of capped honey in them I take these out and put empty combs in their place. I then spread a cloth over the brood chamber and turn the corner of it up so that the bees can come up. I then put an empty super on and uncap one of these outside combs I lifted up from below and hang it in the super; the bees will rush up and rob this comb and carry it down. After all the honey has