

out, and afterwards repainted. All instruments used in connection with bee-keeping should be disinfected. During the coming winter all fresh and already existing healthy stocks should be well looked after and kept warm, dry and well ventilated, and every care taken that no chilling or damping takes place. Whenever possible on warm days the bees should be allowed to take cleansing flights and be confined as little as possible. The tendency of the bees to distend themselves with pollen should be prevented as far as possible by removing the greater bulk of the stored pollen, and such nourishment as is obtained from the latter should be supplied to them in a liquid form mixed with the artificial food. The bee-keepers

are advised to experiment with bee-jelly or a meat extract of a similar nature. This should be mixed with enough water to make it fluid, and then strained through very fine muslin and mixed thoroughly with honey or a suitable sugar syrup (both methods should be tried). Several pounds of the mixture should be given at a time in the early autumn and placed in the top storey of the colony to be fed, just about night-time. This will give the bees a chance of storing it away quickly and care should be taken that they have plenty of the food.

This course of treatment is suggested as worthy of a trial, but it has not yet been possible to test its value experimentally.

A Few Things Not to Do In Bee-Keeping

(By E. W. Alexander, Delanson, N. Y.)

While we are so free to tell the inexperienced what they should do in order to succeed, would it not be well to remind them of some things they should not do?

Inventing Hives.

First, don't spend either time or money in trying to construct a new form of hive—not but that there are some serious faults in nearly all of our standard hives, but let the experienced bee-keeper remedy those faults.

Management of Weak Colonies; How to Prevent Robbing.

Don't allow your bees to acquire the habit of robbing. Hundreds of weak colonies are lost annually by this pro-

voking habit which is frequently caused by the neglect of their owner. One of the worst features of taking our bees from their winter quarters, a few at a time, is that it almost invariably starts robbing. The colonies that are taken out first and have had their cleansing flight, being well located are in prime condition to attack every colony that is taken out later, and before they become located the bees from those that were taken out first have full swing at their less fortunate neighbors. In order to prevent this costly and unpleasant state of things, where you have to set out your bees at different times, first contract the entrance of every colony; then as soon as you find a colony that is being rob-

bed, even though close it up an days; then if them on top a queen-excluder have no brood give them a from some other

In putting this way don't any more than the stronger or watch on your as above described all of your weakness trouble, and at your apiary from moralized consequently do when colonies which with but little

A Caution Against

Then the desire most sure to try to divide his colonies that they are a for surplus or don't make you do, you will prospect of securing the chances at many colonies in winter.

Keep Good Bees

Then don't be bees that are not This is the price bees for; and if good surplus when sede their queer good honey-gatherers

Then don't produce poor comb honey. You man has for produce a quality