

hot weather, when not a bit of nectar can be obtained, and the result is that the fronts of the hives are black with bees. According to the advice of "never allow your bees to lay out," or "whenever you see bees laying out, more room should be given," the sections should be hustled on at once, till there is room enough for all the bees inside, before the bee-keeper could rest in this matter; and some have gone so far as to tell us that at such times as this (at least no qualification was made in the matter as to time, regarding the yield of honey, etc.), we should smoke the bees in, after having given the room, continuing the smoking until they would stay in the hives.

Any one can see at a glance that such unqualified talk and advice as this would do only harm, and be of no use, for at such times the bees are doing just as much for the benefit of the apiarist by hanging on the outside of the hive, as to be elsewhere. Yea, more, for if they were out vainly searching for honey, when there was none, they would be wearing out their vitality so that they would be gone before the next nectar-secreting flowers came into bloom, as well as to consume an amount of honey from the hive equal to what was needed extra to give them strength for this vain foraging.

My plan of securing nearly all completed combs of honey in the sections is as follows:

When the bees show, by building little bits of comb here and there, about the hive, that they are ready for the sections, I put on only the amount of room that I think they will reasonably fill in a very poor year, and leave them thus until the bees are well at work, when I give them about the same amount more, if this is during the forepart of the honey season, and when this room is fully occupied, I give the same amount again, if we

have not passed the middle of what is our usual honey-flow. By the time the bees fully occupy the last room given, that first put on will be ready to come off, and when this is taken if more room is needed, it is put above the sections that the bees are already at work in, so that they may not be forced into these last sections until they are lacking in room to work below.

If the yield continues, I keep taking off the filled sections next the hive and putting the empty on top of those the bees are already at work in, until the season begins to draw to a close, when as fast as the full are taken, the others are lowered down till the space is contracted to the original capacity that was first put on. In this way the bees are given all the space they really need, while the chance for many unfinished sections in the fall is quite small. Such items as these are well worth looking after and studying upon; for they who understand the most about all these little kinks of practical bee-keeping are the ones who will make the greatest success in the apicultural world.—American Bee Journal:

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If you are a beginner in the bee business do not be in a hurry to try all the experiments you read about.

or to buy all the traps that you see advertised. The people who have these things for sale are not running a benevolent society for the benefit of the bee-keepers of the land. Things in this business are made to sell just the same as in other industries, and a man or woman should use a little discretion and common sense in the purchase of bee goods, as well as anything else. If you have unusually good success do not become excited and think there are "millions" in this business. It has its ups and downs, good years and bad ones, the same as any other business, but close application and intelligent and persistent action is sure to win fairly good returns here as well as elsewhere.—Modern Farmer.