

air-spaces round the supers, radiation of heat is prevented. This cessation of labour naturally means a rather small honey-crop, so those who are raising honey for the market find it most profitable to work for honey in the extracted form.

As regards price, the comparative merits of the two forms may be seen at a glance. A section usually has about 12 to 14 oz. net of honey, and sells wholesale



Fig. 2. Apiary of Sprott & Schoen, Burnaby Lake, at the end of the honey-flow. In 1914 forty colonies, spring count, averaged 87 lb. of honey. Only four swarms.

at 20 cents. After deducting 2 cents for the cost of section and starter, we find the honey is worth to the producer 20 to 24 cents a pound. The weight of extracted honey in a half-pint jar is 12 oz., for which 20 cents is got wholesale. The jar costs 6 cents, so the bee-keeper gets 14 cents for the honey, or at the rate of 18 cents a pound. In warm climates it is generally held that when two colonies of equal