

inch from the top edge for the sun cap to rest on, which is four inches deep, with flat top. The honey-boards are made of one inch lumber, 15 inches wide, by $21\frac{1}{2}$ long, and cleated at each end with $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ cleats, put on with wrought nails to prevent warping. In the centre of each honey-board I bore a two inch hole, and on the under side I tack on wire cloth, eight meshes to the inch, while on the top I have a tin slide put on in such a way that I can give just exactly what ventilation is required. The bottom boards are hinged at the back ends while each bottom has a ventilator in the centre the same as the honey-boards described. My top stories take the same sized frame as brood-chambers and are arranged for tiering up.

Now I will give my management from the time of setting my bees on their summer stands (which is, in this latitude, from about the 20th of April to the 1st of May,) until close of honey season. I winter my bees with ventilator open in bottom-boards with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch block under fronts of hives. In setting them on their summer stands I do not remove the blocks until the next morning after setting them out. I go early next morning with a good goose wing in hand and raise the hives up well from the bottom-boards in front and sweep it off, if there is anything on it, then remove the blocks and close the ventilators. I leave them alone for four days, and by that time the queens are laying (very few of mine were laying when I took them from the cellar) I then go through the apiary and give each colony an overhauling, and the work done amounts to about this. I see that the queens establish their brood-nest in the centre of the brood-chamber. If the queens commence to lay near one side of the hive I shift the frames to bring their brood, or eggs, as the case may be, to the centre of the hive, and place the frames that are best filled with honey on the outside. I then spread the same cloth over the frames that was used in wintering, and place a sheet of paper the same size over that, then spread evenly over the paper about three-quarters of an inch thickness of dry fine sawdust and lay the honey-board on and press the sawdust down solid and smooth, put on the sun cap and close the entrance to about one inch by three-eighths of an inch. Then I give them a "severe letting alone" for about three and a half weeks. I then go over them again and if there is not brood in seven frames (my hives take nine frames), I take the two best capped frames of brood that I can find and place them on the outside of the brood-nest (not brood-chamber) and place an empty frame in the centre. If there is some honey in the frame all the better; uncap it and make a

small hole in the centre of comb and it will soon be filled with brood. This I repeat each week until the hive is filled with brood. This "put-tering" is necessary with but very few colonies, for our average colony of bees properly fixed up in the spring will be ready and waiting for the clover when it comes.

We will now suppose that the clover is commencing to blossom, which is our first yield, and the bees are booming. I go through the apiary and open up the whole front entrance which is full width of hive three-eighths of an inch and remove the cloth and the sawdust from the frames, and clean off the honey-boards, if any sawdust has adhered to them, and put them to their proper place which gives three-eighths of an inch space over the tops of frames; and I open the ventilators in the bottom-boards. I then put a top story on each hive containing eight frames, well shouldered out, and the bees go into them with a rush and have a general cleaning up. I keep watching them, and as soon as they commence to cap the top edges of the combs, I go through the apiary again. I take another top story filled with good white combs and set the first one put on after the sun cap, which makes a good stand. I then look through the first top story, and if any of the frames have got brood in them, I place them in the centre of the new top story and fill in the space with empty frames. I then raise up the partly filled combs and put the empty ones next the brood-combs, and at the same time I open the ventilators in the honey-boards. I then keep watch and there will always be a few that will require the three sets of combs. When they do I place them between the two already on. Generally by this time, the early part of July, the heat is very oppressive, and I raise the back end of the sun caps and slide them a little ahead to let the caps rest on the back cleat of honey-board which gives a thorough ventilation. When the clover is beginning to fail, and before linden opens, I go to extracting and get the clover all by itself. I generally find very little brood in the top stories and the combs are all sealed as white as marble. It makes rather slow work extracting, still there is not the difference that some people imagine. I would rather take from 80 to 125 at one extracting per colony than go over them five or six times for the same amount, and then, there is a great satisfaction in having the honey so thick that it will scarcely run through the extractor gate. I commence extracting by getting a top story from two different hives, after getting started with two sets of frames. I go through the apiary at the same time leaving two sets of combs on each hive for the linden honey. If