

in winter. Some of these apartments were filled with comb and honey, others were not filled at all, but there was no swarming for years. If our memory serves us rightly we think there never was more than about one swarm issued, unless some did so unknown to the owner, but we scarcely think that would be likely. We have known other instances where the apartments were not quite so large and the bees swarmed after filling them. Now the points seem to us to be giving them room at the proper time, not allowing them to become overcrowded, but only continuing to keep them in a prosperous condition adding room in proportion to the strength and increase of the colony. Better give them too much room in the honey season than too little when the surplus has to be taken by the extractor. Another point is if the supers are allowed to become capped over or nearly before the honey is extracted, they are also liable to swarm, but as soon as one is capped it may be extracted and set away and another put in its place. Some might argue that this required a large stock of combs, but these combs are a good investment and at any time when desired they can be used for increase. Just here comes a point that has something to do in the matter. After the queen is being crowded up and given less room for egg-laying, the increase enables every worker to do his best towards gathering the crop. Now this excessive work wears out the lives of the old bees much faster and they die much sooner than they would if they had their hives filled with honey and had only to lay out on the hive to rest themselves. Thus it will be seen the brooding space is only large enough to keep up with the mortality of the hive and the rapid increase in the colony does not appear on account of the extra comb given them. Then in a short time the mortality becomes as great or greater than the increase, and this, we think, is a point that has much to do with keeping down the swarming fever. Should the honey crop be an average one, at the end of the season the colony is not so strong in bees as they were at the commencement. This system of keeping down the production of bees, and of having a large number of young bees hatching after the honey harvest is

over, is one that should be practised at least in this section, as it saves a large amount of honey that would otherwise be consumed in brood-rearing, which as we have said heretofore, is quite unprofitable at this particular season.

CHESHIRE'S BEE AND BEE-KEEPING.

CHAPTER 9--THE PRODUCTION OF HONEY.

THIS chapter deals with supers and sections, section crates, brace combs, extracting, foundations, etc. The advantages of supering or top-storing are first dwelt upon. The author does not care much for side-storing. The system of top-storing is, however, and we think rightly, in the most general use, though we have, as well as G. M. Doolittle and others, obtained just as much and as nice honey from the body of the hive, using the perforated metal division board.

In using sections, the author recommends the use of a little glue. He claims that the time occupied in gluing is not an objection, because of the fact that much more time is required in handling the unglued than the glued sections. Speaking of open-sided sections, he says:—"This important improvement originated in America, and must be generally adopted." He further says:—"These facilities make unnecessary the unsightly openings (pop-holes) between the section and the comb, the latter, as a rule, in consequence, being made to fill the section, to which it is evenly attached in every part. The reduction of the width of the side has another advantage—it gives the wax worker opportunity of here finishing the attachment cell, because she can stand in a position which permits of modelling the cell wall from both its sides." We coincide in what has been said of the four bee-way sections. The principles upon which honey-extractors are constructed are gone into thoroughly, and caution is given that nothing in the shape of galvanized iron be allowed to come into contact with the honey while being extracted or stored. The Bingham honey knife is chosen as the favorite article for uncapping, though other methods are given. Horker's uncapping arrangement is described. It is an ingenious