produce depends on: (1) Weather, (2) locality and (3) bees.

Weather is beyond our control, but a careful study of conditions extending over several years enables one to forecast with some degree of accuracy and plan operations accordingly.

Locality must be chosen and studied with equal care. The nature of soil, flora and climate are of the utmost importance. The soil should be moist, though not cold and flora of the honeybearing varieties. It is desirable to have honey coming from early spring until late fall, with two or three days' intermissions, when bees will kill drones and lose the desire to swarm.

I spoke of weather, locality and bees, meaning by the latter:

(a) Race or breed of bees.

(b) Condition of bees.

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(a) There are three races of bees which play an important part in Canada—Italians, Carniolans and Blacks. Black bees are the most common and have their good qualities and their champions. They are, however, too excitable to be handled comfortably, and do not defend their hives well from robber bees and moths. The Carniolans are hardy and very prolific. They build up rapidly in spring, but are great swarmers. The Italians are quiet and good workers, defend their homes well and are not so much inclined to swarm.

(b) The condition of bees would include style of hive and management. As we strive for uniformity of hives in the apiary, or set of apiarles, so, throughout the province, country and bee-keeping world, the standard hive should, so far as possible, be adopted. That is the Langstroth hive. For the production of extracted honey I prefer the 12-frame Langstroth with supers of the same size. A good queen will occupy this brood chamber with brood until the fall flow, when she will slacken her operations enough to allow

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plenty of winter stores to be crowded in at the sides.

There is nothing about a hive so important as the queen. She is the heart of the colony. From her comes the life-blood, as it were, the young bees to take the place of those which are wearing out and dying. With a good, vigorous queen the brood chamber is kept full of brood in all stages, from the eggs to the young bees emerging from the combs. A populous, energetic colony is assured, ready for any honey flow that may come. A poor queen allows the circle of brood to become smaller and smaller, and the bees get "lazy," according to the old idea. That is, they dwindle in numbers, lose ambition and store but little honey. The sooner such a queen is replaced the better. But the thing most to be dreaded is queenlessness. The bees are working and growing old, while none are hatching to take their places. The combs of the brood chamber. which should be bright and filled with eggs and brood, take on a forsaken appearance, and soon become choked with pollen and honey. I am convinced that if it can possibly be avoided, a hive should not be one week without a laying queen at any time. With the present scientific methods of queenrearing, and the low price at which queens can be obtained, one should always have a few extra queens of his own rearing, or coming by mail, to use in emergencies. The queen condition of every colony must be carefully watched at all seasons of the year, but particularly in preparing for winter.

The year-round management has a direct bearing on the amount of honey produced. During the fall flow every stock is assured a good queen, good worker combs in the brood chamber and plenty of stores for winter. In preparing for winter, remember, first, that in cold weather bees must supply their own heat to keep the hive at a