

carried to the bees. There is also another advantage attending this method. The frames are not shaken out of place as when the hive has to be carried back to its permanent stand. We have now commenced extracting and we advise all who wish to place a good article of honey on the market, to be very careful and allow it to become well ripened before being put up. It would be well to go over all the hives and extract out all the old honey that has remained over winter keeping it to be fed to the bees between honey flows or in the Fall, or sold at a less figure, as it is usually dark. Should it contain any sugar syrup it should not be sold at all but fed to the bees for winter stores or used to feed nuclei.

We are preparing to place on sections and all who intend taking section honey should get their sections, section foundation, crates etc., ready; for as soon as the colonies begin to store a little honey the sections may be placed on. If the skeleton-crate is used a few sections may be placed over the centre of the brood chamber first, then as soon as these are occupied they may be moved to the front or back, or to both front and back as the case may be, and more placed between them. Continue in this way, placing on as many sections as the bees will occupy, but in so doing exercise caution not to place them on too rapidly, as giving them too much room, sometimes discourages and causes them to abandon part of the sections. When filled with comb and honey and sealed half way down, the sections may be reversed, when the bees will fill out the lower part. (which is now the top) as perfectly as they did the top.

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DETRICK HOOVER, Selkirk, writes us his method of binding his JOURNALS. He says, "I sew all the numbers of each month together; then I take an old broom wire, three or four inches long, bend it into a half-moon shape then bend each end to one side. With a darning needle punch a hole through them all; then run the wire through—clinch it and hang them upon a nail ready for immediate reference.

#### INCREASE BY DIVISION.

WILLIAM A. Pearson, Lacolle, Que., writes us the following request, and we are glad to accede to it:

"Would it be too much to ask for a description through the JOURNAL of Mr. Jones' method of "Increase by Division." I have had no increase for two years, and would like to increase some this season, but am at a stand as to what method to adopt."

We have practised various methods of increase, and the method that is suitable for one section of country is not so well adapted to another. Much depends upon the time of the honey flow, and whether comb or extracted honey is taken for surplus. Of the many plans we have practised, we find it very satisfactory to adopt what we call the "nucleus system," that is, we take from the colony that we wish to divide, one or two frames of hatching brood and place them in an empty hive, with all the adhering bees, (except the queen), then adjust the division board. We then take out a number of frames, with the adhering bees from the old colony (taking care that we do not get the queen) and shake them in the nucleus giving them two or three times as many bees as they should have, as all the old bees will go back to their former location while the young ones only remain. It is better to have double the quantity required, than not to have enough. More bees than are necessary, insure success, while only a few will perhaps lead to failure. We insert empty combs in the hive from which the others were removed. We next give them a young queen, or a laying one, if we have one to spare; then add frames of comb or foundation as fast as they can build up, and if they are not building up fast enough, we occasionally add a frame of hatching brood from the parent colony. By this means a colony may be built up in a very short time to full strength,