

wise would, although it is true that they will too often swarm in spite of all inducements.

If a small starter of foundation be put in each section, there is quite a void to be passed over before the starter is reached, and it is believed that work will not be begun so soon as if the section be filled with foundation, there being a bottom-starter of about five-eighths of an inch and a top-starter coming down within about one-eighth inch of the bottom-starter.

It is well known that bees will make a start at storing in drawn combs much sooner than they will upon foundation. So there has come into use the practice of putting on first an extracting-super, and then when a start has been made in the extracting-super, a section-super is put under it, and this will be at once occupied by the bees. We are told that there will thus be a clear gain of whatever extracted honey is stored. Very likely this is true, at least in some cases. But it is not the whole truth, and it is just possible that some who claim so much gain from preceding a section-super by an extracting-super do not know the whole truth. It is also true that if a super be partly filled with sections and partly filled with extracting-combs, as practised by that very practical bee-keeper, F. D. Townsend, the bees will begin work in it just as soon as if only extracting-combs were in the super. Still further, it is true that if a single section in the centre of the super, instead of foundation, contains drawn comb, the bees will begin work about as soon as if the super is filled with extracting-combs. To them drawn comb is drawn comb, whether it be in an extracting-comb or in a section.

#### Bait Sections

This central section containing drawn comb is called a "bait section," because it acts as a bait to induce the bees to enter the super. There should

be on hand enough bait sections to allow one to the first super put on each colony. After the first super is perhaps half filled, if it be raised and a second empty super put under it, there will be no trouble about the bees entering this second super without any bait in it, provided, of course, that there is a sufficient flow of nectar and a sufficient force of bees.

There is no trouble about securing plenty of bait sections in the preceding fall. There will be plenty of sections at the close of the harvest that are not completed—some of them but just begun, and some of them nearly completed. Take those that are half filled or more, allow the bees to clean them out in the fall, and keep them over winter to be used the next season.

Here, then, is the situation. If you want part extracted honey, and want as much as will be supplied by giving first to each colony an extracting-super, then that is the advisable thing to do, unless you prefer the Townsend plan, which very likely you will do. The Townsend plan allows you to have extracting-combs at the outside of each super, and that helps to get rid of the trouble about having outside sections finished. But if you do not care to have any extracted honey, then use bait sections, one in the first super given to each colony. Of course, if you have enough bait sections you can put several in a super, but it is not desirable to have too many, for a section may not be quite so nice and white upon second filling as upon first.

The Middlesex bee-keepers will hold their regular spring meeting on the first Saturday in May. We are hoping for a good turnout, as the matter of making an exhibit at the Horticultural Show will be taken up. Owing to the decrease in the grant from the O. B. K. A., it will probably be necessary to increase the membership fee if we are to continue to give a bee journal as a premium.

By D. M. Macdonald

The editor lately an article on Foul tion in the Canada I have pleasure in I have some expect shed some light o much written about understood. It has nized in this count that there were two structive disease—a mild. Many stateme worthy bee-keepers, onistic, can be recor cept this fact, and The most recent na being satisfactory, a them, as both types both in Europe and I will call by the go lus Alvei; the oth White's descriptive n nate Bacillus Larvæ.

No name is more l tion with the scientif this disease than tha Cheshire. His main f puted, and most of impregnable, but it bered that much wat der the bridge since 1 a century ago.

Bacteriological stu considerably, new an thetic media have bee microscopic appliance siderably perfected. out lessening our Cheshire, or seeking thing from his claims nize that more is kno his time. For long, gators took too much without seeking more sumed that all forms in cases of foul brood