

clamps in a tight box, covering the top with a cheap cotton cloth.

The bees remaining in the clamp will crawl up on the cloth, and can be quickly removed.

When clamps are well filled, an active man can remove and get the bees out of 2,000 sections a day, and carry them into the house. I prefer to store surplus honey in a dry, warm room, giving the air a chance to circulate around and through each clamp.

FUMIGATING HONEY WITH SULPHUR.

Much has been said and written of the necessity of using sulphur smoke to keep the larvae of the wax moth from injuring the comb; but if the combs are white and clean, with no dead flies, or no pollen that the worms can get at, the latter will do much less harm than the sulphur smoke, which is sure to ruin the flavor of the honey, and, if too much is used, the appearance of the combs, also.

The facts are, these worms cannot develop on wax and honey any more than a child can on sugar and starch. They must have some nutritious food, which they can find in old combs, dead bees, pollen, or even a dead fly.

CLEANING SECTIONS.

Before sending to market, every section should be made clean and tidy and carefully graded, and each grade packed in small cases by itself, either with or without glass, with wood sides or in paper boxes, as your market may demand. The marks on the case should accurately represent the grade.

I have now mentioned very briefly the most important factors in the production of comb honey, with but one exception. After all that man can do, much will depend on the season.

Some years the yield will be abundant, while in others very small, and it is always well to follow the advice of Moses Quinby and lay in a stock of patience and courage in the good year to carry you through seasons of adversity.

Middlebury, Vt.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Spring Work With Colonies Wintered on Summer Stands.

THIS is a subject upon which much has been written and I am not sure that I can add anything new, but as we all have some "kinks" of our own, I will give in this short and hastily written article my method of spring management. My experience has been almost entirely confined to out-door wintering. In fixing our bees in the fall we place an absorbent cushion over the brood nest in the top story. Then we go over the apiary and take off all the

honey-boards, carry them to a table and after scraping them clean of propolis with a small paint brush apply tallow to the edges of the joint where the cover sits on the super or top story. Then in early spring if I wish to take a peep at the bees the cover comes up without any snapping and the peppery rascals do not come boiling up to be in our way. So on the first warm day in spring we take off the cover and place it at the entrance of hive. We then very carefully lift the the cushion between which and the brood frames there is a space formed by placing pieces of old barrel hoops on top of the brood frames. The bees love to congregate in this snug place (presumably to hold a bee-convention) as we often find them clustered on the under side of cushion. If the colony is strong and we can see plenty of honey we place the cushion back. That colony don't need any more spring management, as somebody has said, "they are bound for de kingdom," just let them alone and leave the cushion on until fruit bloom is well advanced. Now if the colony is strong and we cannot see much honey, we carefully lift the cushion with adhering bees out of the super and place them at the entrance of hive, a few may run in but the most of them will remain on the cushion, now we place a few strips of wood one-half inch high on the brood frames and then lay a frame of sealed honey (we save them from last season's extracting although we sometimes use unfinished or unsaleable sections for this purpose.) Then we place a few sticks on top of the honey and put back the cushion bees and all. If, however, the colony seems weak we quietly remove the frames not covered by bees and place a frame of sealed stores close up to the cluster, then fill out the hive with "dummy" frames. To make sure that they have enough stores we sometimes place a few sections over the cluster also taking care that the sections do not touch each other by one quarter of an inch every way providing there are no passageways in the corners of the sections then cushion as before. These colonies are the ones that we need to look after sharp to get them in shape for the June harvest. If they have a good queen and are kept snug I am not sure that they in this locality need any stimulation beyond that which the natural resources give to get them up to "concert pitch" for clover time. About the time that fruit bloom opens however I like to take another look at them which means a regular overhauling, lifting every comb and giving them combs for brood rearing just as fast as needed, and if at this time they do not cover more than three combs and have all the brood they can care for do not by any means