

little work as is required when using the tiering-up plan. The largest part of my hives are of the kind known as the "chaff hive," which gives plenty of room on top for all the room required by the largest colony, without tiering up. Over the top of these hives I have placed a queen-excluding honey board, the queen-excluding part going over only the brood-apartment to the hive, the rest being a thin board to cover up the chaff. When the honey season arrives this is put on (quilts being used, together with sawdust cushions up to this time), and from three to five wide frames holding four  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound sections each are placed directly over the brood. As soon as these are well occupied with bees at work I add one or two wide frames at each side: and when these are occupied I add enough more to cover the top of the hive, if so much soom is needed. In this way I accommodate the size of the colony with the needed room, neither giving too much nor too little, as must of necessity occur where the T super and others of a set capacity are used. As soon as the first that were put on are filled, they are taken off (handling by the wide frame only, so five pounds are handled instead of single boxes), when the partly filled sections at each side are slid along on the honey-board till they come together in the centre, when the empty ones are placed at the sides. As the honey season draws to a close, no more empty sections are put on, so that, when the season is over, I often have but one or two wide frames of sections on the hive, thus doing away with more partly filled sections than I really need for bait sections the following season.


G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

No doubt many of our readers will be pleased to see how friend Doolittle manages his apiaries for comb honey. His reference to ourselves giving the explanation is like thousands of other things that we have forgotten to mention when it was our intention to. Having so many things to attend to our memory does not always serve us, but we will always be pleased to have our friends call us up at any time to explain. Our first testing of the plan proved conclusively that comb honey could be taken with considerable success where skilled labor was used, and with our style of hive. We presume the reason was because his hive was very much smaller and of a different kind. Some of our best Canadian bee-keepers are still practising this mode of taking comb

honey, although it has been much improved on of late. The comb honey taken in this way has been frequently exhibited at Toronto, and only last year a Mr. Chalmers showed a frame of comb honey just as lifted from the hive, with all of the nine sections so perfect that it would be exceedingly difficult to find nine equal to them taken in the same way, without selecting. The system has been varied more or less by different bee-keepers, but when applied to the Jones hive which holds 12 frames about 11x13 inside measurement. With our Combination hive and top story system we know, from experiments, that much better results can be obtained, and we are convinced that bees can be made to store honey from two to three feet above the brood chamber more rapidly than they will at the side of same. When the honey is coming in rapidly it seems to make little if any difference whether they carry it up six inches or three feet above the brood. Suppose your hive was gathering say 10 lbs. a day in the height of the season, we don't think when the top stories are properly arranged that the closest observer could find one-quarter of a pound less in the day's work.

W. Z. Hutchinson in The Country Gentleman.  
Removal of the Queen.

 UITE a number of bee-keepers assert that more honey can be secured by removing the queen about three weeks previous to the close of the honey harvest.

The theory is, that stopping the production of brood turns the energies of the bees entirely into honey-gathering; besides this, no honey is used in feeding the brood. Removal of the queen also prevents increase, which in our apiaries, is especially desirable. When the bee-keeper has a large number of colonies, and prefers honey to increase, the prevention of swarming is quite desirable. In some localities and seasons the honey flow is early and of short duration, and if the bees turn their energies in the direction of swarming, but little surplus is secured.

When a queen is removed, a frame of brood covered with bees is usually taken with her, and they are put in a small hive, where they are kept until the time arrives for their return. After her removal, if preparations for swarming have not already been commenced in the old hive, queen cells will at once be started, and the bees thus endeavor to retrieve their loss.