

in, and you population of riable. Some 0 per colony, 30,000 bees.—

ads
e hives should lly necessary, ion, otherwise usually make ie, before they me years ago an old hollow em in another fter the first nished to find about as large ng on the hol- ad not found This was proof he winter rest their old loca- Lux. Bienen-

r Having Been Hive for Five

queenless colony gin queen by r was strong, l other queen. l nbs for brood, the same time that were ex- and which had next day I put ys later I was queen dead and in the super, two queen cells red dead or no used was a good

per Kuljagin, of tongues of bees

of different races, found them from 5.92 mm. to 6.69 mm. long. In average the length of the Russian bee's tongue was 6.21 mm., the so-called long-tongued Americans 6.22 mm., the Italian 6.25 mm., and the Cyprian bee's 6.50 mm.—Lux. Bienenzeitung.

Bees Have Wintered Well

According to reports, bees have wintered well in Germany this year.

BEE-KEEPING IN SIBERIA

We are too apt to set down this country as one of snow and ice, forgetful of the fact that parts of it stretch down to a point further south than Scotland and several European countries. The summer over a very large area is tropical, lasting for more than five months. The country abounds with basswood or linden trees, as many as about twenty varieties being found, and as they bloom at different periods, this prolongs the flow. This is important, as almost all surplus honey is gathered from this bloom. Many carry on bee-keeping as a specialty, some keeping as many as six hundred hives in one apiary. In winter the bees are placed in cellars or various repositories, somewhat on the blockhouse principle. As they are buried there under snow for about seven months, very little honey is consumed during the winter, as the low uniform temperature keeps the cluster in a semi-dormant condition without any disturbance. When swarms come off, two or three are joined up to make a strong colony, weighing, it may be, from 10 lbs to 15 lbs of bees. Such a powerful lot may collect anywhere between 100 lbs and 200 lbs of honey. Innumerable straw hives are dotted all over the country, but many of the more forward apiarists are adopting more modern frame-hives, and the industry is making rapid advances. It is well known that in European Russia bee-keeping is very extensively carried

on. The late boom in Caucasians has still further helped to bring the industry into greater prominence in recent years.

PRODUCTION AND CARE OF EXTRACTED HONEY

By E. F. Phillips, Ph. D.

(Continued from Page 153)

with wire cloth tacked on the outside, the wire cloth extending above the window about six inches and held away from the side of the house by quarter-inch strips. Bees almost always crawl upward and they will crawl up the netting and out through the top openings, but other bees will not try to get in that way. A screen so arranged will allow a very large number of bees to escape very quickly. That the extracting room be "bee tight" is practically the only absolute requirement. Honey should never be extracted in the open air except during a heavy honey flow, when bees are not inclined to rob. Where several apiaries are under the management of one man, it is sometimes desirable to make a portable extracting house on wheels, so that it may be taken from place to place.

UNCAPPING HONEY

The honey, before it is extracted, must be uncapped, and this should be done with a long knife which is kept sharp, clean and warm. There are several types of uncapping knives. If a considerable amount of honey is to be extracted, it is desirable to have two or more knives for each operator, so that one may be heated in hot water as the other is used.

As the cappings of wax are cut off some honey flows out, and consequently the uncapping should be done over a regular uncapping box or can. This may be easily made at home to suit individual requirements, or any one of the several