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WHOLE NO.  
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## Annual Meeting

Twentieth Annual  
Meeting Bee-Keep-  
ers' Assn., Ontario.

HELD AT  
TORONTO,  
DEC., 1899.

### Production of Comb Honey.

John Newton, Thamesford Ont.

My apiary is run for comb and extracted honey. I usually select the strongest and "best" colonies for comb. As regards the best, if the records of the hive should say that they built brace or burr combs I do not want that colony for comb, as I believe breeding has a great deal to do with these peculiarities, and comb honey supers with braces across them are not nice to handle. I would say pinch such a queen. When spring work has been done—clipping queens, giving room to crowded queens by uncapping honey at the top of frames so that those cells will be replaced with eggs, levelling up hives, etc., and before the honey season opens I see that my comb supers are scraped and filled with sections  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ ; these are filled full of foundation, about 12 square feet to the pound, made from the finest wax that can be procured. Separators are used between sections, and a perforated follower or divider at the sides, which

gives an extra bee space and is of great importance for keeping up the necessary heat day and night on the outside of the outside sections. The divider is just made as one of the separators with cleats nailed on to allow the extra bee space, and filled with  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch holes. I use a two part super, thus giving the bees room to store their surplus, and at the same time not giving them so much room they would loth entering as they do at times when a super is given which will cover the whole top of the hive

Now, everything ready when the honey season opens, with hives selected which we desire to run for comb honey, and which should be crowded with bees from side to side, and which on drawing back the quilt we see to be filling up with new honey, we place on one of those half supers close down on the rim of the hive to keep it snug and warm. When swarming commences hive the swarms on the old stand in hives in which has been placed five frames with starters about two inches deep, the rest of the hive being filled with dummies, place the parent hive alongside of the swarm for five days, after removing to new stand, the flying bees will go into the swarm and thus strengthen it up. These give us the best colonies for comb honey production. If the swarm is very large as when one or two go to-