

laying rampage" in the spring, as she does in New Mexico, take off your queen excluders until about the time your comb honey producing neighbour is through with the swarming season, and then put back your excluders and work in comfort the rest of the season. With profit, too, for those excluders will save you many a fine queen before the end of the season, if you are the kind that goes out in the bee yard to take off honey and not to mince around.

How Far Will Bees Fly?

How far bees will fly and store honey to a profit depends on two things. *First*, the plant they are to get it from; *second*, as to whether or not intervening plants have led the bees to the field. I have seen bees working on mesquite where the nearest bushes were a mile and a half and the bulk of the yard seemed to be going about two miles, with the result that scales under an average hive showed nine pounds gain. They will make a good gain off from a good field of alfalfa a mile distant, and I would count on a good deal of surplus from one and one-half miles. Two years ago one of my neighbours had a yard two miles from the only orchard that was sprayed, and the bees carried enough arsenate of lead from the fruit bloom at that distance to kill some of the colonies outright.

The Handling of Baits

Unfinished sections can be disposed of best as baits the following year. Never dispose of the unfinished section unless you are sure that you have all the baits you need for the next season. Uncap and extract them and then put them away as carefully as your mother used to store her preserves. They mean even more to you. If you are like me and do not know where to buy a knife to uncap them, take one of the iron or steel straps that come around sheet iron roofing, and nail two pieces of half-inch board "straddle" of it for a distance of about six inches to form a handle; then bend

an offset in about like that in a Birmingham uncaping knife and cut it off so as to leave a blade about the right length to go down to the sections. Sharpen the blade and with two knives of this pattern heated in a small pot of boiling water you can uncap these sections well and quickly. Begin your cut at the middle of the section and cut to one side, then skip back to the middle and uncap the other half. If you do not have baskets to contain these sections in the extractor baskets, take a piece of half-inch board the size that two sections will just stand on and leave it sticking out slightly at each end; through these ends bore small holes and in these holes tie the two ends of a hay wire so that the loop will be just large enough to take eight sections standing on top of each other in pairs. Take the hay wire in one hand and let the half-inch slat or bottom piece into the basket of the extractor; set two sections on it and let down in the basket far enough to take two more sections, and so on until you have eight, or one extractor basket full. When they are extracted, catch hold of the wire and lift them all out at once. By pressing down on the top sections with the thumb you can swing the eight sections around over your head if you like, or you can instantly drop them out of the wire basket. This little contrivance can be made in less time than it takes to tell it, and it is no "dinky" little thing to fool away time with but a thing that a busy man can save time with in extracting thousands of bait sections.

Fastening Foundation in Shallow Frames

Fasten foundation in shallow extractor frames where the grooves are filled with wax by scraping the frame first with a knife and then standing the frame on its top bar; take a hardwood stick with an offset in it, which will allow the end of the stick to come to the middle of the top bar, when the offset is slid along the edge of the top bar. Take this stick

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