

other color than white. A dark colored hive will absorb an amazing amount of heat from the sun, while one painted white will reflect it.

As soon as any colony has its first surplus case about two-thirds or more filled, it should be given a second by raising the first one up and placing the second or empty one beneath it and on top of the queen excluders, and as soon as this second one is similarly filled, the two now on should be raised up and a third added beneath them and on top of the queen excluder, and this continued for as many more cases as are found necessary, always keeping those nearest filled next to the top, and placing the empty ones underneath them and on top of the queen excluders.

As soon as a case of honey is completed, which is always the top one, if it be comb honey it should be removed from the hive at once, if it is left on longer, it will become travel-stained by the bees, thereby losing that fresh, clean, white appearance so desirable in comb honey. Extracted honey, however, will not be harmed by being left on the hive too long. This honey should never be removed before it is thoroughly ripened by the bees themselves: it cannot be satisfactorily ripened off of the hives as many suppose. It is usually ready to be taken off when three-quarters or more capped, but if left on until wholly capped, there can be no mistake as to its being ripened although it may be before.

It is a mistake to attempt to work weak or off colonies of any kind for comb honey, the results will be anything but satisfactory, such colonies should always be worked with empty comb in their surplus cases for extracted honey. There is also much difference in the working strain of bees, even among good colonies. It

may be found in giving sections for comb honey to certain strong colonies that the result is not satisfactory, in which case if the sections be removed and they be given a case of empty comb for extracting honey instead, they may be found to be among the best workers in the yard.

No colony, especially a young swarm, should ever be allowed to become honey-bound for want of cases to store their honey in. The bee-keeper should watch this carefully during the honey harvest. Bees when once they stop working are like balky horses, very hard to get started again. If, however, they can be induced to swarm they will start to work at once with their old time energy.

Usually about one in every five colonies worked for extracted honey, and nearly all those worked for comb honey swarm. This will begin in June. No unnatural means such as taking away brood, removing queens or queen-cells, dividing the colonies, etc., should be resorted to to prevent this; the bees will not work as well under such conditions. If, however, they be ventilated, shaded their brood-chambers arranged, and cases adjusted as directed, it will have a stimulating effect in inducing them to work, and in proportion as we succeed in doing this, will it have a retarding effect upon their swarming. Whenever the bees are seen clustering over the front of the hive when their is honey to be gathered, it is an indication that some of the arrangements of the colony or its hive are not right, these idlers should be at work. This state of affairs with care can usually be prevented, but it is hard to cure satisfactorily unless the colony swarms. If when all the arrangements about the hive are as nearly perfect as we can get them, and the bees are doing