

The Carniolan bee laid the foundation of the Caucasian gray bee and the excellent bee now reared in Switzerland.

2. How to Manage the Carniolan Alpine Bee.

The Carniolan bee is known as a swarming bee. This would imply that she is not desirable in localities, where only one early honey flow is the rule. The Carniolan bee is only inclined to excessive swarming, so long as she is kept in small hives. As soon as she is transferred to hives that can be enlarged, giving the queen room to satisfy her breeding capacity, she loses her inclination for swarming without losing her prolificness.

The "Leipziger Bienenzeitung," issue No. 11, 1909, says about the treatment of the Carniolan bee as follows:

"The German bee is now known as one of the best honey producers. Of the Carniolan bee it is said that she is a swarming bee that does not achieve any great results in respect of honey gathering. In my opinion this latter statement is always based on a wrong handling of the Carniolan bee, in which the characteristics of this race, and the local peculiarities of the honey flow, are not taken into consideration.

"The Carniolan Alpine bee, even in localities without a late honeyflow, is decidedly a great success, that is, if managed properly. Certainly if two weeks before the beginning of the main honey flow the brood combs are not increased or they contain too many drone cells; and if the queen is not confined to the brood chamber by means of an excluder, then the production of honey is almost naught.

"Regarding the great swarming tendencies of the Carniolan bee, it must be said that this is not at all a disadvantage. Quite the contrary. Her early maturity is of great value. A strong Carniolan colony can have two swarms at the end of May without diminishing the quantity of honey of the mother colony."

"For breeding purposes always select the best queens, and from those colonies with the best honey production. During the flow take out the full combs every week, and after extracting the honey, return the same to the colonies.

"In the spring the Carniolan bee develops very rapidly. A colony that after wintering occupies only three half frames, should not be abandoned or given up, or made strong by adding bees and brood from other colonies. If such a diminished and weakened colony in the spring is healthy, has a good queen and is sufficiently fed and kept warm by the time of the main flow (June), it will become so strong that its honey production will bear favorable comparison with any other colony."

The best results with the Carniolan bee in honey production can be achieved by keeping the bees in large hives, and by limiting the breeding space until four or five weeks before the beginning of the main flow.

In the original Carniolan hives, the combs are always fixed.

3. The Carniolan Peasant Hive.

In Carniola the original peasant hive is, with few exceptions, in general use. It consists of a low box, about 2 feet 4 inches long, one foot wide and 7 inches high. The weight of the empty case is $\frac{3}{4}$ kilogramms ($\frac{6}{8}$ pounds).

The original hive contains always fixed combs, never frames or comb supporters. The upper board on which the combs are built is securely nailed on the side boards. The bottom board, used in front as an alighting board, is fastened with four nails on to the sideboards, and can be taken out whenever wanted. For this purpose the hive must be put upright, with the hind part down. The front board with the entrance and the board in the rear are kept by ledges in position and can be easily taken away. The combs are built in slanting position towards the entrance.

The Carniolan hive, when standing, are placed before they are placed on the stands. Only the upper part of the hive is covered with blankets, and in winter the hives are placed in the rear part of the apiary, etc.—(From the Gray-Banded Alpine Imperial Royal Agricultural Society of Carniola).

CŌ-OPER

W. J. I.

Well, Mr. Editor, C.B.J. might proper operative issue, as discussed by three of you well qualified to talk viz., Messrs. Couse, whose articles I am with much interest. For myself I have with subject, as these carefully pointed out phases, particularly left no stone unturned benefits to be derived in selling honey!

But, why not go and see if co-operation needed to produce honey? Why count the chicks hatched? Why not find done by co-operation sell? It seems to me easier to get people in duction of honey than If we have the good market, as the one the other.

Now, sir, some may of co-operation of perhaps it cannot be done. Now, local association would some suitable and each member of