

or a screw-driver and a
l by paper-hangers will
stity of wired frames and
medium brood foundation
ded.

System.

arming one must inspect
so as to know their con-
time. This requires sys-
f the week should be set
iary, not necessarily the
ere are only a few hives.
er conditions may cause
to be postponed till the
ext week the regular day
ed. System goes a long
uccess in anything. Of
s should be visited and
as possible, but one par-
the week should be the
apiary work.

Spring Cleaning.

e that Monday is "Apiary
first fine Monday in April
little honey is coming in,
uld be overhauled, and
as well as the frames of
n-excluders, scraped clean
vax. This can be done by
combs and bees of each
on into a clean hive. In
are should be taken to ex-
ttle as possible to hot sun,
obbers, and to keep the
ly the same order. It will
his time to choose the col-
Experimental group.

Experimental Group.

en number of colonies for
, preferably not less than
han twenty. They should
niform as possible in every

all have the same quantity
and honey. They should
ame race of bees.
should all be of the same
es should all be the same

make. They should each have a queen-
excluder between the brood chamber and
the super.

There should be the same proportion
of drone to worker comb in all the brood-
chambers, and it should be as small as
possible.

There should be the same proportion
of drawn combs to foundation in the sup-
ers of all.

The hive entrances, during the spring
months, should be small, but large enough
so the bees are not crowded on warm af-
ternoons. Watch this carefully, because
an entrance too large in spring invites
robbers, while one that is too small helps
to induce swarming.

Bottomboards should all be loose from
the hive, so the entrance can be greatly
enlarged when necessary.

The hives, if painted, should all be
about the same color, should face the
same direction and have the same expos-
ure to wind, sun and rain.

The hives should be under fruit trees
or other shade, which will protect them
from the sun from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Neatness should be observed in all
apiary arrangements.

Group Divided.

Divide the Experimental Group into
two equal lots. Mark a large A on the
hives of one lot and B on the hives of
the other lot. Uniformity that could not
be obtained amongst individual hives can
be secured by making the lots uniform,
having in each the same number of weak
and strong colonies, old and young
queens, etc. Clip all the queens of lot A.

Now throughout the whole season till
the end of July, manage the colonies of
lot B just as you would have managed
the whole apiary if you had not heard of
co-operative experiments in apiculture.
Any change in your management of them
will spoil the experiment, as it will not
give a fair comparison between your way
of managing and ours. The colonies of
Lot A are to be managed according to in-
structions given below.

The Weekly Examination.

Let us still suppose that Monday is
"Apiary Day." Every Monday after the
beginning of fruit-bloom each colony of
Lot A is examined to note the progress
of its development and give necessary
treatment. At each visit some of the old
honey is uncapped and placed next the
brood. Regulate the uncapping so as to
have all the old honey used in brood
rearing by the opening of clover bloom in
June.

Do not transfer combs from one hive to
another unless necessary to feed a needy
colony, and then not unless you are per-
fectly sure you have no foul brood.

If short of stores, colonies can be fed
as follows: Make syrup of granulated
sugar and water in equal proportions, fill
the cells of empty combs with this and
hang them in the brood chamber. This
should be done towards evening.

As soon as a brood chamber is full of
bees put on an extracting super. Do not
wait for the bees to whiten the combs,
as many text books recommend, by that
time the bees have probably decided to
swarm, and cure is far more difficult than
prevention. All strong colonies should
have supers in fruit-bloom. Better put
on supers too early than too late. This
is very important.

When clover comes in bloom every ves-
tige of dark honey must be removed from
the hives. This is one of the most im-
portant things in the production of white
honey. Not one speck of dark honey
must be left in the hive anywhere.

Causes vs. Preparations.

There are two things one must learn in
order to control natural swarming:

1. The conditions which usually cause
it. These must be learned so that when
one sees them one will know that the
bees are almost sure to get the swarming
impulse soon if they have not got it al-
ready. When found they must be re-
moved as far as practicable.