

bees for bringing in a large quantity of honey.

Mr. Holtermann: I agree entirely with Mr. Hall, and I believe that it is a very important point; I believe the best strain of bees we can get is the cross we can get between the Carniolan and Italian, but it means a proper selection of the two. That, as Mr. Hall says, is the best bee we can get for all purposes, comb or extracted honey. I don't want the pure Carniolan.

Mr. Hall: I don't want any bees pure.

### Management of Out-Apiaries.

By A. D. Allen.

I have been reading with great interest the discussion on Mr. H. G. Sibbald's paper on out-aparies at the Ontario Bee-keepers' meeting. There seemed to be quite a difference in the management of the members present and I believe it is a good plan to have a very full and free discussion on this very important subject. My plan of management may seem to be too much work, but I can go through a yard of 60 to 70 colonies in a day of about 8 hours and when not much to be done in much less time. The first time, however, it will take about two days. I will see every queen and clip all that were not clipped in former years, this is about one in three; besides this I will scrape every frame and remove all brace combs and clean the frame bearings so that when I come to handle the frames it can be done with the greatest despatch possible.

In order to prevent swarming we must visit each apiary once every ten days during the swarming season. You all know the possibilities if more than that time elapses in the case of a colony that was queenless and had larva, they can produce a queen that can fly in eleven days,

so we must make an examination before that time expires. In order to make a thorough examination we must proceed as follows: Smoke the bees a little at the entrance, remove the cover, turn up the corner of the cotton, blow in a little smoke, then remove the cotton cover, take hold of the first frame with both hands, pull it a little toward you, then take the third frame and shove it a little from you, then the second frame can be lifted out and the bees shaken in front of the hive; then look carefully over the comb and remove all queen cells and be sure there is no egg left in any cell. When you finish that comb hang it into an empty hive you have provided for the purpose, then take the first comb and examine it and put it back to its place; then take the third comb and replace it in the place of the second and proceed until you finish; only put the last comb back into its original place and then put the second comb in the vacant place. That will leave the two side combs, which are thicker and have more honey stored in them, still at the sides of the hive. Then proceed to the next hive and so on till you get through the yard. You will find it is not such a big job if your frames are really movable. I have one apiary that has a good many different kinds of hives it takes about double the time to go through it. With plenty of room there will be less inclination to swarm. I began running out-apiaries in 1885. At first I had a boy in each yard to look after the swarms, but the last few years I have followed my present plan and find much less loss of swarms than formerly.

"Remember there is an infinite difference between making a life and making a living."