

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

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ber, and put on a queen excluder to keep her there. Put on the sections and on top of them the half-story super that was on the hive in the first place. The entrance should be the full width of the hive and about an inch deep during the harvest. After the bees are nicely started in the sections the super of shallow frames may be taken away and another super of sections put on in its place.

About this time the colony will be preparing to swarm. The swarming impulse is not the great misfortune that it is often represented to be. The choicest comb honey is usually produced by the colonies that have swarmed either naturally or otherwise. But the swarming must be controlled and I know of no better plan than the "shook" swarming. Shake the bees into a new hive containing five frames filled with wired foundation or starters as you prefer (my preference is the wired foundation) and one frame of comb to catch the pollen. If that frame of comb contains a quantity of unsealed brood no harm will be done. Put in enough dummies to fill out the hive. Set the new hive on the old stand with an empty hive body below the brood chamber. This empty body will give the bees room to cluster, and they are not likely to swarm out next day as they probably would do without it. It should be removed after the second or third day. In shaking the bees I prefer to shake all the bees and give the brood to some other colony to take care of. The sections should be taken from the old hive and placed on the new one.

Where shall we put the sections that we add to a hive that has one or

more supers on? And how many supers should we have on a hive at one time? I have no fixed rule for putting on sections. It is largely a matter of judgment for what is all right in one case may be all wrong in another. I usually put the second super on the top of the first, leaving it there till I think it is safe to put it below without danger of the bees stopping work in the first one. The third super is put on top with No. 1 next and No. 2 below No. 1, and so on, crowding, if anything, the lower supers and keeping an empty one on top in reserve. It is there if needed and if not needed it does no harm.

The sections and foundation we use are two important items in the production of comb honey. The plain or no-beeway section with the fence separator is much superior to the old style beeway section and plain wood of tin separator. I have given both kinds a thorough trial and am decidedly in favor of the no-beeway section. The sections should be so placed in the super that there will be a fence separator between the outside rows of sections and sides of the super, leaving a passageway for the bees on each side, which results in the outside rows of sections being nearly if not quite as well filled as the middle ones and in about the same time, sometimes sooner. I have taken off supers of sections where the only unfinished sections were in the centre rows. Use full-sized sheet of extra thin foundation in the sections. The thinnest foundation is the best and most economical to use. A section that is taller than it is wide is better than a square one. The tall sections sell more readily and are preferred by dealers.

When removing honey from the very convenient way to have each hive. A drive most of to be taken off quickly removed at the side of the escape board. In hours they will honey should be place if possible my house for keep it dry with ing natural gas or less every day there. If there in the combs it to fumigate with The Italian bee good satisfaction as a crop and the black bee manner in which that of the hybrid. At the close of large the brood capacity again.

After having section comb honey do shod methods of honey up in neat a dozen sections thoroughly cleaned and carefull spent in this work ably spent.

The Chairman—ask Mr. Pettit question familiar with the Q.—What is the way section; while 1-3 or 1 1-2 inch A.—I have had no-bee-way section them myself.