

giving more room. How can he keep six hundred colonies supplied with supers when they are all gathering so fast? It will keep him hard at work from morning until night, but it will pay. Unless he keeps plenty of room for work and not too much, he is the loser; less honey is produced. There is probably no business in which punctuality is more necessary than in bee keeping. Everything must be done just at the right time, not sooner or later, to insure the greatest success. The bee keeper by working at one apiary each day in the week can in the average locality keep the bees doing the best work. When the supers are put on the brood combs are arranged so as to retard the production of brood. When the honey flow has once started the object of the bee keeper is to curtail the number of bees produced and thus save the useless consumption of honey after the honey flow has ceased. During the flow the duty of the bee keeper is to keep the colonies with plenty of room, the supers warm and dry, and to remove each super of honey as it is finished in order to keep the bees from soiling the white cappings by walking over them.

As the honey flow wanes the bee keeper endeavors to have all his sections finished and capped; an uncapped section cannot be marketed. This he does by ceasing to add more supers, and this makes the bees finish up the sections already started with what little honey comes in at the end of the flow.

When the flow is over the full supers are all removed to the honey house near the apiary. Here the sections are removed, scraped and cleaned. The supers are stacked to be cleaned and fixed for the next season. The honey is stored in a closed, warm room, free from mice, bee-moths, and other insects. If the larvæ of the bee-moth appear in the honey it is fumigated to kill them. The eggs which produce these larvæ are often laid when the honey is in the hive.

After the supers are removed the bees are left to build up for winter and most attention is given to getting the honey crop in shape for market and getting winter cases in readiness for the hives. In some localities there may be a second honey flow, but if this occurs it is usually short and the honey