

The sections in the centre are the first to be filled. It does no harm to remove them as soon as they are finished, filling up with empty ones. If you leave them alone until all are done, watch their progress just the same, and as soon as you see that the super is more than half-full, put a second on top of the first. Further actions will depend on conditions. Should the first super be completed before the end of the flow is in sight, then empty it, fill in new sections, and set above the second. If the end is near, go slow, for you want finished sections, not a lot in various stages of development.

The removal of a super full of sections in the midst of the honey-flow is a simple affair; just take it off the hive and set it on end on top of the cover. In an hour or two the bees will have vacated it, returning to the hive, nor will other bees bother, as they are too busy carrying in nectar. But when the honey-flow is over it is a very different affair, for then the worker-bees are looking for a chance to rob each other's

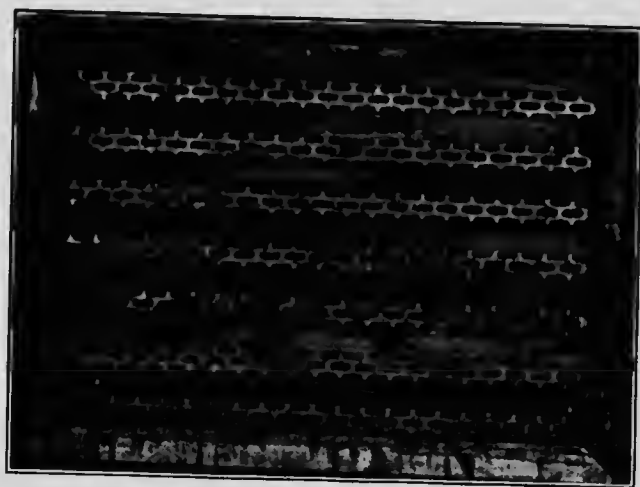


Fig. 20. Queen Excluder, or Honey Board.

hives. The super must be at once cleared of bees by jarring it, also by the use of smoke, but the less of this the better, so as to avoid tainting the honey.

Section honey should be sold as speedily as possible; it has time to granulate. When stored in a hot, dry place it will probably remain good until Christmas, sometimes much longer, but, all in all, the early market is the safest.

Sections intended for sale should be scraped clean of all propolis and wax. A jack-knife with a straight blade is a good tool for the purpose. The agricultural world cannot learn too soon what is well known in the industrial sphere, that more money is spent to gratify the eye than on all other sense organs combined; therefore, it pays to have clean and neat every article that is to be placed on the market.

EXTRACTED HONEY.

When the queen has the run of a couple of hive-bodies there is nothing to be done at the commencement of the honey-flow, unless the bee-keeper wants to confine her to the lower chamber. In this case he gets her below, then places a queen-excluder between the two parts of the hive. The bee-keeping world is very much divided on this question; some men use the excluder, just as many do not. It is the nature of the bee to store the honey above the brood; therefore, when they have been occupying