

with the frame in this position will be more so when the frame is released. As the wire is rather inclined to kink, it is better to pass it first through the centre holes, then through the top ones, finishing off this part of the work by winding the end round the tack next the top bar. Now pass the other end of the wire through the bottom holes, draw every strand tight, then twist the end round the second tack. Remove the frame from the cleats and finish the job by driving home the tacks.

Once the foundation is in place the wires should be embedded in it, by means of a wire embedder, which is a small wheel on whose rim are spurs set alternately. These straddle the wire, which is forced into the foundation as the wheel is passed along. To secure a firm support for the foundation, lay it on a piece of *lath* board, a little smaller than the inside dimensions of the frame.

SECTIONS.

Most beginners in bee-keeping choose comb honey as the preferable form of the crop, probably because they hesitate to invest in an extractor until they learn what prospects there are in the venture. The production of a fine article of section honey in paying quantities is the name of expert bee-keeping, and that too in favourable regions, but this Province is not one of them, on account of the cool nights. The making of a section is accompanied by much comb building, which calls for a high temperature in the super at night, a difficult matter when the outside atmosphere is cool. The production for other reasons is difficult in some parts of the Province, so that, all in all, the results from this form of honey production cannot be considered as a guide as to the possibilities of the locality or the suitability of one for the industry.

The section in general use is 4½ inches square, the width is 1½ inches, with bee-way at top and bottom to give the bees free access to the comb. Of course, there are many other styles, but the one described is the one most likely to be carried in stock by local houses. A special body called a super, because it is placed above the brood-chamber, is used to hold these sections. It is 4½ inches deep, otherwise it is the same size as an ordinary hive. A beginner is apt to be puzzled with the descriptive names given to a super, but he must remember they are got from the hive. Thus, an eight-frame super is intended to go on top of an eight-frame hive. In this surplus chamber the sections are carried in holders, a kind of frame, in fact, with separators between, whose purpose it is to secure uniform thickness and evenness of comb. A couple of springs between the last separator and the side of the super hold everything tight.

Though devices exist for folding sections, in fact, are a necessity where many thousands are used, in a small way the folding is usually done by hand. Since the joints are very thin and brittle, it is necessary to wet them a little while before they are bent.

As with frames, foundation must be used, starters at least, say an inch wide, and very thin. Brood foundation is much thicker, but the proper kind for either purpose is carried by all dealers in bee supplies. When several thousand sections are needed, a machine will be found a great convenience, such an one as a Root's Daisy Foundation Fastener, which costs about a dollar. But where only a few are wanted the starters can be readily fastened in with melted wax. One way is to attach the starter to the top part of the section—that is, one of the sides in which is the bee way—before the wood is folded. First, with an ordinary jack knife cut the wax foundation into strips 3½ inches long and 1 inch wide; then melt some wax in a shallow dish set on boiling water; lay the sections in a pile, face up, on the bench in front of the melted wax. Now take a starter, dip a long edge in the wax for a second, then set in position on the section. Some who can work swiftly find this plan all right, but the writer is not quick enough, for by the time he gets the starter in position the wax is set. A surer