

always comes off with the other hive, and in the center of this upper hive put the two combs of brood, four frames well filled with honey, a division-board feeder, and two dummies made from inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ lumber.

When about two days have elapsed for the colony to adjust itself to the new conditions, it being fed about a pint of thin sweet every night, if honey is not coming in from the field, they are ready for a batch of prepared cell cups, as given in my book. To tell all about how to prepare these would be too long for this place; but all can find all about the matter by turning to chapter seven of the book. I could not tell that part any better were I to try it over again.

Before going for the royal jelly and the larvæ to transfer into it, I stop at the hive, take out one of the dummies, shove the frames that way till I leave a frame's space between the combs of brood, when the cover is put on. As a rule it takes me from fifteen to twenty minutes to get the royal jelly, the larvæ, put the jelly and larvæ into the cell-cups, and get the now prepared frame to the prepared hive. I now remove the covering, which is a quilt, with a four inch sawdust cushion over it, and a hood or cap eight inches deep over all, when I find the space left for the prepared frame completely covered with bees—so much so, that I have to work the frame slowly up and down in lowering it, so as to cause the bees to run out of the way. I don't know that causing the bees to cluster in this vacant space between the frames of brood has anything to do with the matter; but it has always seemed to me that they are better prepared with royal jelly and for queen rearing while doing so. Three days later I go to the hive again, take out the other dummy, draw the frames to the side of the hive till I come to the first frame having brood in it, when I lift the frame of cells, take off one or two of them, for the royal jelly needed to start the next "batch," when the frame of cells is placed in the vacant space behind the frame of brood, caused by taking out the dummy and drawing the others along, thus preparing the same place for the next frame of prepared cell cups which the first one occupied, and when all ready it is placed there as was the first. Three days later a frame of honey is taken out from the opposite side from which the last dummy was taken, the frames again drawn along till we come to the frame of brood, when the last prepared frame of cells is taken out, one or two taken off for

royal jelly, and the frame "jumped" to the outside of the frame of brood, which gives room for the third prepared frame between the frames of brood again, where it is place as soon as prepared.

As I do not work with the bees on Sunday, I time it so that no cells have to come off that day, and so four days now elapse before I put in another prepared frame, which makes ten days from the time we started, so that we really have only three prepared frames every ten days.

I now take out the frame of "ripe" cells, or the first one prepared, and distribute them where wanted, getting the bees off, etc., as given in chapters 8 and 9 of the book, when I lift out the two frames of brood, look them over to make sure that the bees started no queen cells on these frames (unless this is done we may have a queen hatch when we least expect and destroy all of the cells on the other prepared frames), when these two frames of now sealed brood are "jumped" over behind the two frames of cells now remaining. I now take out a frame of honey on each side, and shove all the frames along toward either side of the hive, so as to make room for two frames containing eggs and larvæ, taken from any hives in the yard (generally from nuclei when under full head way later on) which are placed in the center of the hive again, as the first two were, being left apart for the fourth prepared frame, which is now fixed as the others and put in.

This tells you all there is of it, only that you keep right on in this way all the season, and the result should be with you the same as I gave on page 849 of Nov 15th Gleanings. I see the Roots use colonies preparing to supersede their queen, but I have not used such a colony since the book was published and do not see why others can not succeed as well as I do with a good laying queen below, for I do not believe that the raising of queens in this way is any "trick" at all. Colonies worked as above given are quite likely to swarm under the pressure of bees given by their own queen and the inserted brood; and when they do so I simply take off the upper story, cut off all queen-cells started, cage the queen for ten days, cut the queen-cells again, and allow the bees to liberate her by eating out the candy from the stopper, as given in January 1st Gleanings for 1898.

As to feeding: I feed generally, to start with, till the frames in upper story are quite well supplied with honey, unless at times of real scarcity. That is when