

home apiary, when three miles away, but little honey will be gathered from that source although the bees in the out-apiary may appear to be working lively; when, by consulting the scales, we discover that but very little is being stored there. When if we had no scales to indicate to us the scarcity of honey in that vicinity, we would be at a loss to know why the sections are not being filled as fast at this out-apiary as at home. It is but very little trouble to prepare a scale hive, simply set the scales level both ways and place the hive on them, and prevent swarming if possible; and every morning, early, balance the scales and record the gain, or loss, for the past twenty-four hours. I use common cheap platform scales, that cost but \$3.50 each. It will be seen that there are many advantages to be derived by the use of scales in the apiary. I would not think of running an apiary without having a colony on scales, and if I had twenty apiaries I would have twenty sets of scales, one for each apiary. I give the records of two seasons to show the difference in the length of time bees have to gather a surplus, here in Vermont.

Record for 1875.

DATE.	LBS.	
June 17	5½	Clover.
18	4	
19	5	
20	6	
21	5½	
26	5	
27	13	
28	8	
29	9	
30	9	
July 1	12	— Sumach. —
2	8	
8	9	
4	4½	
5	3	
6	2	
7	7	
8	12	
9	19½	
10	18	
11	20	Basewood.
12	20	
13	20½	
14	17	
15	17	
16	15	
17	11	
18	9	
19	5	
20	4	
21	2	Season closed.
22	0	

Season closed.

It will be seen that in 1875 there were 31 days in which there was a surplus, while in 1885 there were but 18 days in which there was any

gain, though in 1885 my surplus was all gathered in 12 days, the balance, being stored in the brood-combs.

A. E. MANN.

Bristol, Vt., Feb. 8, 1889.

Harriston Tribune.

HOW TO HIVE A SWARM OF BEES.

EVERY apiarist, even if he has but a few colonies, should make all necessary preparations for the swarming season. In the first place he should provide himself with a bee-smoker; if timid and unexperienced he should protect himself with a bee-veil and gloves. If at any time the bees seem cross, a few puffs from the smoker will subdue them, thus any person can handle his bees with the utmost freedom and safety.

2. The bee-keeper should have all hives, sections, foundation and surplus cases in readiness, also select the location where you wish to place the new swarm.

3. When the bees begin to swarm do not get excited or commence the ringing of cow bells, beating tin pans and boilers. There is no use in trying to charivari a swarm of bees, it is all a heap of nonsense; take it cool, wait patiently and nine times out of ten they will settle of their own accord.

4. The bees which leave the hive to swarm fly out in large numbers, thousands of them wheeling about in circles so that the air seems alive with bees. They soon settle usually on some bush or tree a short distance from the hive in a cluster which grows larger and larger as the straggling bees join it.

5. As soon as all the bees have settled, brush your hive out nicely, no need of fooling with sweetened or salt water. Place the swarm in the hive as soon as possible, for if left hanging on the tree too long they will without warning leave for parts unknown.

6. If the queen does not join the cluster of bees, or if she gets lost, they will return to the old hive and remain there eight or ten days; by that time a young queen will be hatched which will cause them to swarm again.

7. They will also leave the new hive if the queen is not secured with the bees when the swarm is hived.

8. To prevent them from leaving the new hive take a comb containing honey, eggs and ~~brood~~ out of the old hive from which the new swarm has just issued and place it in the new hive. This will prevent them from leaving every time.

9. If the bees settle on a bush near the ground sprinkle them with cold water and close clustering will be the result. Spread a cloth or paper