You can easily tell whether it be the intention of a swarm to go through or stop when they come to a bit of timber land. If they intend going through or over the bush they will, when they get within a few rods of it, roll over and over, rising all the time until they are as high as the tops of the trees, drawing themselves into a much smaller compass as they perform this rolling, rising motion. If they intend clustering in the woods you will observe them flying backwards and forwards parallel to the bush several times, gradually entering the woods. By carefully watching their motions you can decide what they intend doing.

After crossing two creeks, two public highways, and after going over a dozen fields of grain, they reached the wood and lit on a small elm tree, which had a thick top about twenty feet from the ground. They were scarcely settled before the foreman was up the tree and with his jack-knife had begun cutting off the limb, holding it carefully with one hand while he cut it with the other, clinging to the tree at the same time. This was no easy task, but he succeeded, and slipped down to the ground with his burden. The native Beetonese were amused when they saw him coming back with thirty or forty thousand bees clinging to two branches, the clusters covering about two feet in length of each branch. The bees were continually leaving the cluster, but they still followed the swarm, and we think that probably not more than a dozen bees were lost in the walk of over two miles.

When the foreman reached the yard he put down the branches, got his hive in position, shook the bees down in front of it, and they were soon settled in their new quarters. He is satisfied that it is no easy task to keep up with a swarm of bees, capture them and carry them home a couple of miles with the temperature 90 degrees in the shade.

RUBBING THE INSIDE OF SUPERS WITH TALLOW.

Have any of our friends ever tried rubbing the insides and edges of supers or the outsides of wide section frames with clean tallow to prevent the bees from propoling there. We have been experimenting a little in that direction and find that it is a good thing.

Rub both edges of the supers with tallow, and it assists materially in removal of supers when they are tiered up. As a rule the bees stick a row of propolis along the joints and when you wish to remove the supers, you have to give them quite a jar before you can separate them, and this disturbes the bees considerably. Especially is this the case in cool weather. The honey boards which are placed over the tops of frames are much more easily handled by the use of a little tallow, as also is the top hive when the tallow is rubbed on the under side. There is less danger of the rain getting to the inside of the hive when the top of the hive and the edges of the supers are tallowed. Water sometimes will get in through the small cracks, but the tallow seems to form a kind of barrier in the way of the moisture and prevents its passing into the interior of the hive.

INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

There are a great variety of ways in which queens may be introduced. In the first place, let us say that we have never lost a queen in introducing if the work was done just as she crawled out of the cell, to a queenless colony, by letting her run into the entrance or down over the top of the frames, or by dropping her behind the division board, allowing her to pass under. If the hive is not full of combs, to place her behind the division-board is the better way, as there are no guards there watching the entrance. At the different seasons of the year some of the plans that would be successful during the honey flow would not be in early spring or after the flow is over. One plan which has proven very successful is by using a cage of perforated metal, about four inches square cut three-quarters of an inch square out of each corner; bend the sides down and form a box without a lid. We cage the queen by placing her on the comb, putting the cage over her and a few attendant bees, moving it about until we get it over some cells of honey, and directly over the brood, (care should be taken in spring and fall to have it in the warmest part of the hive) we then press the cage into the comb. We find the bees less inclined to gnaw at the perforated metal cages than at a wire cage of similar make, as