

the bees swarm just at that time, we can use the plan I recommended about four or five years ago.

FOURTH PLAN.—A brushed swarm is made as before, and the parent colony set at the side of it. The hatching bees are afterwards united to the swarm by using the well-known Heddon plan of preventing after-swarms or transferring. All this is old. If anything is new, it is that these old manipulations are used for another and new purpose.

FIFTH PLAN.—For this purpose, to add the bees hatching from the brood to the swarm, the bee-keepers in Colorado use another way. Over the top of the brushed swarm are set one or two section-supers, then the double wire screen-board, and over this the brood-combs with some bees. Now a canal is made out of three laths, which leads from the upper alighting-hole down near to the lower alighting-hole. The upper end of this canal is closed. The bees from the upper hive have to go down and when they return to the hive they will mostly enter the lower hive. In three weeks all the bees have hatched and can be united with the swarm and the empty combs used elsewhere or melted into wax. I have some objections to this plan, but the Colorado bee-keepers say it works all right. Mr. F. L. Thompson described this way in the Progressive Bee-keeper some time ago.

SIXTH PLAN.—Kuehne's plan, too can be used for section honey, with a little variation.

SEVENTH PLAN. Some of our Texas bee-keepers prefer smaller hives and their bees commence to swarm one or two months before the main honey-flow. They have weaker colonies and weaker swarms. What would be the best plan for producing comb honey and avoid all increase?

I would use hive-stands on which I

could place two hives close together. In the spring we have only one hive on every stand. The swarms, natural or artificial, are set close to a parent colony (not to that from which the swarm was made, but to one which was swarmed some days before this). When the main flow is beginning and we have a single hive on a stand, it is a colony which has not swarmed. It can be manipulated according to one of the given plans. If we have a pair of hives on another stand it is a swarm and a parent colony. I would manipulate them in the following way:

We remove both colonies from the stand and set the brood chamber of that colony, which has the young queen, in the middle of the stand, so it will catch the field-bees of both colonies. In this brood-chamber we will crowd the brood combs which contain the most brood. If more brood combs are in this colony we give them to the other colony with the queen, but without bees. Now we put the section supers on, with a board between them and the brood chamber; on top of this a board with double wire-screens, as just described and then the other hive with bees and all. The Colorado canal can be used or not. The field-bees of the upper hive will enter the lower hive. The next, or in a few days afterwards we kill or remove the old queen from the upper hive and now the colonies are in the same condition as in the other plans, and the young bees are united with the main colony in one of the given ways.

EIGHTH PLAN.—Before I describe will mention the plan by which the bee-keepers of Colorado try to get rid of foul brood. When the honey-flow commences, the bees are shaken into an empty hive and treated on the McEvoy plan. All the brood-combs are given to another colony (a