

vinced me that it works nearly as well on a primary swarm as on a secondary swarm.

Bear in mind, however, that this method is not infallible. The conditions which cause the bees to make preparations for swarming being still there, it is quite likely that other preparations may be made a few days later, but if the apiarist takes the pains to increase the space, giving room and additional ventilation so the bees may not find themselves too crowded—if he sees that the hive is as well sheltered as possible from the heat of the sun during the warm part of the day—this method will prove most successful. Returning the swarm on the same day will not do; the excitement is not over, and several young queens may be roaming about the hive, or the additional queen cell may still be intact. It would be better to wait two days, if for some cause the swarm can not be returned on the second day.

This method I gave several years ago in *Gleanings*, and perhaps also in the *American Bee Journal*, and a number of apiarists have reported favorably upon it, though it has not been uniformly successful in all instances. But there is nothing which is at all times a success, and exceptions only strengthen the rule. If in dry weather all signs fail, it is also true that in a crazy swarming-time all methods will fail to keep the bees within reasonable bounds. But this method is very worthy of a trial by those who have small hives and wish to keep down the increase as much as possible.—*American Bee Journal*.

Cultivate your conversational powers, but especially try to be a good listener. To draw people out by gentle and judicious questioning is sometimes the highest art.—*May Ladies' Home Journal*.

## Notes by the Way

By G. A. DEADMAN.

Since writing my last notes on straining the honey as it comes from the extractor, and using great care afterwards, to prevent dust, bees or other objectionables from getting in, I have felt that I did not write strong enough regarding this. Whether one sells retail or wholesale he should be just as careful, but more especially when dealing with the latter. If a buyer has to examine every pail to make sure that it is presentable, he will either pay less to make up for time spent in so doing, or will be discouraged from buying at all. I have purchased from some that I felt sure would give me a satisfactory article and was not disappointed in most cases. Yet occasionally there would turn up a pail that if sold as it was might lose a customer. Only the other day a friend drove up for a 10 lb. pail I carried out one and with confidence took off the cover, as this lot I had found very satisfactory—to my dismay it contained a lot of black specks, dissected bees, etc., I explained that it was same I had bought but it was the third or fourth pail I examined before finding one even passable. "Eternal vigilance" some one has said is required in the management of bees and I would add of honey also. We require to be ever on the watch, but we think it should be the seller and not the buyer who is required to be watchful.

If buyers of extracted honey have difficulties and trouble I can readily understand that those who buy so much at