

event on the old stand with one comb containing open brood and the queen; When the balance full sheets of foundation, years a queen-excluder on top and over es will this all the stories of the colony in the some old order. If I can't find the old 1-rear queen I brush off the bees from the ber of brood-combs into the hive, or in front heless of it, till I am sure the queen will be east a under the excluder. This manipu- hives tion keeps this colony from swarming lonies for three or four weeks, and con- remove sequently it depends upon the locality ver the whether it is sufficient or not. much

SECOND PLAN.—We need a simple implement for this plan. It is a board like a Porter escape-board, but in place of the bee-escape it contains two square holes about 2 x 4 inches and wire screens nailed on both sides of the board over these holes, so the bees can't feed through. On one end, about 2 inches of the rim is cut out for an alighting hole. These double-wire screens can be used in the apiary for different purposes.

Now, we again make a brushed swarm on the old stand with the old queen, a double wire-screen on top, the alighting-hole in the front and on top of this all the brood-frames with sufficient number of bees for nourishing brood. A queen-cell from selected stock can be given to this colony. When this queen is hatched and fertilized the wire-screen is removed, and which queen is selected, we allow it to be fought out by the queens themselves. In nearly all cases the young queen will kill the preferred one and this colony will not swarm any more the same year. This plan is the invention of Mr. M. R. Newkome, of California, which he described to me in a private letter.

THIRD PLAN.—If we wish to keep our old queen we can use another method. We set the hive with the brood-combs on the side of the brush-chamber and give a ripe queen-cell

if none is on the combs. This colony is weak and the first young queen that hatches will destroy the other queen-cells. In a week after brushing she will have done this job and we will see it, if any queen-cell is found with the side torn open by the bees. Now, in the evening, we simply change the places of the two colonies and one hour afterwards, when the bees have ceased to fly, we change places again. What's that for? Well, in the evening many field-bees from the swarm will enter the hive with the virgin queen; they are used to a fertile queen and will kill the young one during the night in nine cases out of ten. The next morning we set this hive on top of the swarm, and a wire screen between the two, which can be removed about six hours afterwards.

These plans can be used for the production of extracted honey. The old brood-combs, which are now on top of the swarm, will be filled with honey, which can be extracted. For the production of section honey we can use similar plans, but we have to overcome some difficulties.

The forced-swarm method for section honey has a double purpose. First, to prevent swarming, and, second, to have the colony in the right condition to start to work in the supers at once. This is secured by the empty brood-chamber. There are no empty cells in which honey could be stored, so it must go into the supers. For the first purpose we would not need any manipulation because during the main honey-flow the bees will not swarm here. So it is plain the forced-swarm method must be used just at the beginning of the main honey-flow. Probably we can keep our bees from swarming before this time by using very large hives and by spreading the brood once in awhile, or in some localities where