

Mr. Gemmell and myself expected to have the results Mr. Post got by acting that way. It has retarded swarming and kept the bees at work, but it has not prevented swarming.

Mr. Post: This last season was a very good season for swarming. I put out 110 colonies out at Springbrook. There was a man a quarter of a mile from my place began the season with nine colonies and his increased up to about thirty-three or thirty-four; I did not have one that offered to swarm.

Mr. Walton: What was the percentage of honey coming in every ten days?

Mr. Post: I did not have any scales with me; I have scales at a place four miles over, and there it would be from eight to eleven pounds a day, not every day. There is something very strange about that; some days we would get eight and ten pounds, and some days we would get two pounds, and to all appearances both days the same kind; there is something about the climatic conditions of the atmosphere that we do not know exactly about. Some days the blossoms will secrete honey more abundantly than others.

Mr. Saunders: I have no regular rule in out-yards.

Mr. McEvoy: How have you checked them?

Mr. Saunders: As far as I have done it I let them swarm; I try to be there everyday, in the forenoon especially.

Mr. Hall: If you had three apiaries you could not be there regularly.

Glow-worms are much more brilliant just before an approaching storm than at any other time.

Spreading Brood.

R. C. Atkin writing in The American Bee Journal says:

As the season advances and the colony begins to have so many hatching bees that the birth-rate is freely gaining on the death-rate, then is the time that one may spread brood if it is done carefully. The first act in that direction is to turn the combs rear end foremost, at least the ones containing brood. The brood-nest is almost invariably started next the entrance. If the combs containing brood be turned front end to the back, keeping them in the same position to each other in other respects, the brood now to the back and the honey to the front—thus arranged the honey will be removed from between the brood and the entrance, and placed unsealed close around and above the brood, and the comb from which the honey has been emptied will soon be occupied by brood.

This manner of spreading brood is quite safe—it is really causing the colony to do the spreading, and for stimulating breeding it is almost equal to a honey-flow. It also has this merit, that combs will be filled from end to end with brood instead of nearly every comb having the front end with brood and the back with honey.

Read this again, and think awhile over it—it is a valuable "kink."

"Honey can be used in cooking wherever sugar would be used, many things being greatly improved by the addition of it, such as fruit pies, pastry, puddings, cakes, etc.

It will be found to have the effect of keeping cake moist and fresh for a very long time.—Rev. G. W. Baucks, M. A.