There must be no confusion between preparation for swarming and causes of swarming. Preparations are not causes. To hinder preparations without removing causes is useless. To remove after preparation are well under way is not nearly so satisfactory as to prevent the causes even before they occur.

Some of the **causes** of swarming are the following: A crowded condition of the super or brood chamber, a continuous but slow flow of nectar, too much hot sun and not enough ventilation for the hive.

The preparations for swarming are as follows, and in the order named: Drone brood, queen-cell cups, eggs in cell cups, larvæ in cell cups, capped cells.

The method of management to prevent natural swarming consists in judiciously from week to week studying the conditions of each hive, as a doctor studies each individual patient, and letting alone or giving treatment as each case requires. Experience enables one to do this rapidly and without the detailed examination which the novice must use. A knowledge of the habits of bees is necessary, and will be acquired by this work. For example, bees never prepare to swarm when there is no honey coming in. Bees never try to rob when there is honey coming in. Yet one experimenter displayed his ignorance of these facts by stating that he was sometimes prevented from examining all the hives for the swarming impulse by the bees trying to A doctor might as well say he rob. could not examine a child for infantile paralysis because it was running about so that he could not catch it.

In the weekly examination when con ditions which would cause swarming are discovered, they must be removed or counteracted in some other way. When preparations for swarming are found the factors known to be opposed to swarming must be increased, and the preparations removed if far advanced. The essentials for swarm control are room, ventilation and shade, given in time. These all can be given in various ways which are fully described in the circular of instructions sent to experimenters.

January, 1911

Reports on the experiment were received from sixty-two beekeepers, and a number of others wrote saying that for one reason and another they were unable to take up the experiment this year but would be in better shape for the work next year.

The ones who reported are pretty evenly distributed over Ontario and represent all classes of bee-keepers, from the one-hive man to the man with 250 hives. The figures show a marked increase in the number of hives kept by them. In Spring, 1909, they aggregate 1,774 hives, an average of 28.6 hives each; Fall 1909. aggregate 2,384 hives, an average of 38.5 hives, each; Spring, 1910, aggregate, 2,-155, an average of 34.9 hives each; and Fall, 1910, aggregate, 2,991, an average of 48.3 hives each. Thirty-seven experimenters began the season of 1910 with not more than 25 hives, fourteen had between 25 and 50 hives each, five had between 50 and 100 hives each, and six had over 100 hives.

The style of hives most commonly used is the 8-frame Langstroth; thirtysix experimenters used this style. Ten use the ten-frame Langstroth; five use the Richardson hive; three the Jones hive, and eight use miscellaneous varieties, mostly of their own make. Thirteen said they were not satisfied with the hive they were using, and if starting again they would use a large hive of standard make, nine choosing the tenframe Langstroth, three the twelve-frame Langstroth, and one the Richardson.

As to the races of bees, the Italians are given the preference. Forty-nine experimenters have Italians and their crosses, eleven have Blacks and two have Carniolans. There is as much room for

January 1911

difference of opin as of other stock that some races a tain diseases than ample the disease Brood, this tions of C. io. Italian bees can n Black bees, which commonly kept by bee-keepers, are si istence in these so while the Italians piling up large cr

The honey crop menters for 1909 128,621 pounds, a average of 72.5-pc 197,533 pounds, a 91.3 pounds.

This increase c partly by the fac 1910 was some bet and partly by th given to the bees aroused by the exp

Unfortunately a bee-keepers failed periment, because same as the one unavoidably reduced from the Experimer given farther down

One thousand sev nine pounds of bee an average of .81 This is an importan production which and wasted. The r into commercial form culty, but this ma come; and the rest to 50 cents per por It is encouraging taken in this work keepers; thirty of 1 menters have had than ten years. T teen from 11 to 20 3

22