

hive to a new location six or seven days after the issuing of the first swarm. The result of that will be that all the field-force of the old colony, instead of going back from the fields to their own hive, will go to the old location, and join the swarm on the old stand. That will weaken the old colony by just that number of bees, of course, and the fact that they are thus weakened will have a tendency to make them give up the thought of further swarming. Not only is the weakness of the colony an argument against further swarming; a still stronger argument lies in the fact that the harvest has ceased. At least it has ceased for them, for as no field-bees are returning laden with nectar, it is the same to them as if there were no nectar in the fields, and they are likely to conclude that they will do no more swarming.

The swarm will thus receive all the field force, and will be so strong as to do best work at storing.—American Bee Journal

What a pleasure to feel you have done a neat thing unexpectedly. We were in a hurry to catch train, when a swarm came out. Rushed for hive and larvae. Meanwhile the swarm had settled some thirty feet high on a thin hanging-out branch. Swarmer was no good. Ladder the same. Put empty hive with larvae on ground immediately under swarm, cover off. Put charge of shot in gun, aimed at branch about two inches inside of cluster. Result—immediately breaking branch off, and the whole swarm dropping in a bunch on to the hive. Put cover on immediately. The swarm was captured.—Australian Bee Bulletin.

Canadian Bee Journal and Toronto News (daily) clubbed one year for \$1.50.

Forced Swarming

How Absconding May
be Avoided.

Many writers claim that the main objection to forced swarming is the tendency to abscond. Now, whether it is on account of the kind of hive used, or whether it is the locality, or because of the difference in the mode of operation, I do not know, but this I do know, that out of 400 forced swarms that I made last season, not one absconded.

If I should use a little, hot, half-story hive to confine a large colony in for three or four days, until the bees are ready for a super, as friend Morrison advises, I should expect absconding. If I should fill a hive up with dummies (all accept four or five frames, a la Doolittle) I should expect absconding. But, if we shake all the flying bees into a full-sized, 8-frame hive, with one or perhaps two, frames of unsealed larva and eggs, remove the super from the old hive, the super being filled with bees well at work on bait sections and full sheets of foundation, on to the new swarm, which is set upon the old stand, and given a well ventilated cover, the bees drenched with new honey, that will fly out in the shaking process, why should they abscond? And, furthermore, how could they, unless the queen should go on foot, as she is clipped?—A. McGill in Bee-Keepers' Review.

There is abundance of clover bloom here, also prospects for a little basswood and thistle, and the bees are in fair condition, but there has not been a good honey gathering day yet. Two weeks good weather would give a fair crop of honey.

Streetsville, Ont Wm. Couse.