

others at the same time are reaping a rich harvest in comb and extracted honey. Therefore, if we told those to extract the honey from their colonies or remove the sections at that particular time when their bees were starving for the want of stores, such instructions would appear ridiculous to those living in a locality where no honey was coming in and *vice versa*; therefore, judgment must be exercised in all matters of this kind, and all things being satisfactory, the season, flora, weather and everything that tends to affect the management in any way should be carefully taken into consideration. We shall speak of our own locality, and while speaking of one of our methods of preventing increase we are not sure that we will not have a better one before the season closes, as this is a subject we have been experimenting on considerably for years. Last year we gave it a very thorough test and we are satisfied on one point, and that is in order to keep down increase, it is absolutely necessary to give the bees room from time to time; that the colony may not be overcrowded, they must have all the space that they can possibly occupy; that the queen should be kept in the small brood-chamber; that perforated metal should be used to prevent her from occupying any more room than you desire she should; (that is as soon as the honey harvest commences she should have less room to occupy for egg laying than she had previously.) This curtailing of the laying of the queen assists in keeping down the swarming fever. Where section honey is taken in the earlier part of the seasons, the supers should be raised as fast as they are occupied, and others placed under them until there are as many supers as it is possible for the bees to occupy. About once a week it is well to look over those which you suspect liable to commence queen cells and prepare for swarming and remove any such cells, giving them a little more room by putting on a super. This will assist in keeping down the swarming fever. If extracted honey is being taken there may be from two to six supers with combs placed on according to strength of the colony, but those should not always be placed on at once. According as a colony increases a super may be added in from three to six days,

and in each case by raising the one next to the brood-chamber. Putting on the one with combs or frames filled with foundation next to the brood chamber causes them to commence work in it sooner. In this way very large crops of extracted honey may be taken, but the hives should be kept cool. We do not care to set ours more than four inches from the ground. The honey should be extracted as fast as ripened and if the swarm issues it may be returned, two or three of the brood combs taken out of the brood chamber and put up in one of the upper hives where the brood will hatch. Put two or three empty combs in their place, thus giving the colony more room, will usually cause them to remain. We had many colonies last year occupying over 10,000 cubic inches of room. After the honey season began to close and there was very little honey coming in, we tried an experiment to see if it would give them the swarming fever or if they would build queen cells, by taking off the top supers and crowding them down. This proved just what we anticipated. In taking off the supers where comb honey was being gathered, where any signs of queen cells appeared, removing one or two supers and crowding the bees down, caused them to start queen cells at once. In one instance, by removing all the supers containing sections and crowding them down, we thought they were nicely settled in the hive, but the next day they made preparations to swarm, in fact, one of these immense colonies, we found was just the place to raise a lot of good queens. One occupying say 10,000 cubic inches crowded down to 5,000 would build a large number of fine queen cells, and we were able to end the swarming impulse, when such did not exist previously to the crowding. We once were acquainted with a party who prepared a special place for bees in a building. Each place was about three feet square or over 40,000 cubic inches. Although he had a number of these places all along the side of a building and each one contained bees, and were very strong, each working out on a spout of their own, they were so arranged that the rays of the sun did not strike on them. The hives always kept moderately cool in summer and fairly warm