

When the colony in hive "A" swarmed, its hive was removed from the stand and its entrance turned away and its swarm was put into hive "B" and placed thereupon. According to principal 1st, it will now be seen, that all the bees which have ever flown from hive "A," when they leave it again and return in quest of it, will go to hive "B" and so unite with the swarm therein thus uniting all the bees left in hive "A" which can fly with the swarm in hive "B".

The entrance of hive "A" is gradually turned back until along side that of "B". The young bees in hive "A", which are constantly maturing into flying bees, are thereby led to make this as the location of their home. On the seventh or eighth day after swarming their hive is removed to a new location in the yard; they will then return to the old location in quest of it, and it being gone they will unite with the swarm in hive "B," which is right beside where it was. This, it will be noticed, removes all the flying bees from hive "A" just before or about the time according to principle 2 that the first young queen emerges from her cell and there being so few or no flying bees left in this hive, she either cannot or will not lead off a swarm, but will destroy the remaining queen cells, and so all further attempts at swarming are abandoned.

When a swarm of bees is first hived, if everything is rightly arranged, they seem to be possessed of an intense desire to do their utmost until their hive is filled. Now, if under these conditions we keep expanding their hive from time to time by the judicious addition of empty surplus cases, so that it does not become filled, they will continue to work with the same intense energy, and I know of no other conditions under

which they can be placed so that we can get as much work from them in a given time. Now by hiving the swarm upon the stand of the parent colony and moving the parent colony away as described, the whole flying force of bees left with the parent colony after swarming is united with the swarm in hive "B" and become part of it, thus placing all our bees old enough to work under those after-swarming conditions in which they will do their very best and most rapid work.

As a convenience in hiving swarms many large bee-keepers clip their queens. To hive a swarm from a colony with such a queen it will be necessary to catch the queen and place her in a small wire cloth cage. As she cannot fly, she will be found immediately in front of the hive on the ground, which should be kept free of grass and weeds so she will not be lost. As soon as the swarm is out remove the old hive from its stand, and arrange a new one in its place for receiving the swarm the same as already described and with the queen-excluders and surplus cases of the parent colony on it. Make it look like the old hive if possible, and lay the caged queen by its entrance. They will soon start into it, and as soon as they do the queen should be liberated and directed so as to go in with them. In a few minutes they will be settled in their new home and ready for work.

Many use for extracting supers full depth cases, that is, cases the same size and depth as the brood chamber, but in the experience of the writer half story extracting supers about five or six inches deep have proved far more satisfactory in convenience of handling, ripening the honey, and getting the most work from the bees.