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Natural swarms, will come out on Sunday, and often when the apiarist is away or when he has other important work.

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When Mr. Stachelhausen told me in person regarding his experiments with brushed or "shook" swarms, and how satisfactorily it worked, and when, later on, I met Mr. Louis Scholl, and he likewise gave me a favorable report of it, I was determined in my own mind that I would give the matter a thorough test in our own yard the following summer; but I had entirely forgotten it in the rush of our bee work until Mr. Burt told of his success with the plan. From what Mr B. says of it (and he is a bee-keeper whose opinion I value highly) I am inclined to think the brushed or shook-swarm method of producing comb honey and controlling swarming is a real acquisition. If we could by so doing control 95 or even 90 per cent. of all our swarming, and crowd a big powerful colony down into a single story of a brood-nest—my! what big crops of comb honey we could produce in a season! and think how much this would be worth at out-yards where we cannot really afford to have an attendant!

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M. A. Gill, in the Review, one who operates 512 colonies, has the following to say:

"I must confess that the longer I practice the shaking-off plan, when colonies are going to swarm any way, the better I like it. Much has been said about a colony of bees being a unit, and that we cannot sort them with proper regard to age, but I find that is more in theory than in practice. I find little if any difference between natural or shaken swarms that are now two weeks old, and it's certainly a great advantage in out-apiaries. Not over ten per cent. of my bees, that are in eight-

frame hives, are going to offer to swarm this season.—E. R. ROOT, in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

HOW TO MANAGE SWARMING IN OUT-APIARIES.

You have asked for my plan as to how I manage swarming in my out-apiaries where no one is kept to hive swarms.

First, I will say, I do everything I can to prevent swarming, chiefest of which is to get on surplus arrangements too soon rather than too late, and never allow the bees to get into that clogged condition so conducive to swarming. My plan involves careful, painstaking and hard work, and you would need one good manipulator to work with you in an apiary of from 100 to 150 colonies one day each week.

My plan is, perhaps, as close to nature as any plan yet devised, and in carrying it out I follow Josh Billing's advice about setting hens. Josh says, "never set your hen till she wants to set." Applying this wise plan in the making of artificial swarms, I go to an apiary just before swarming time, so as to establish a date, and give every colony an examination for swarming and draw from all that show any indications of swarming by distributing brood among the weaker colonies. This will make them safe to leave for six days.

In six days I again visit them with my helper (in my case it's my wife and I am the helper, as there is considerable lifting to do) and carefully examine every colony, and every colony that shows a disposition to swarm is simply shook according to the Colorado plan.

When I carry out this plan I do it heroically, and when I carry the old hive to the new stand I know it's