

or swarming are as
order named:

started.
cells built along the
combs, or in other
the brood-chamber.
of the cell-cups.
a cell-cups.
t-cells.

almost immediately

at cause swarming.
the swarming opera-
g them out after they
remove the cause, and
can delay the swarm.
In the meantime it
intended and seriously
ring. The successful
ing, then, is not cut-
as many suppose.

Queen Room.

appear in any hive it is
the queen more room.
on the outside of the
put a frame of wired
centre of the brood-
is quite strong it may
frames. If any cell-
destroy all such and give
indation. To miss de-
may mean failure.
ood must be examined
case alternate frames
out brood.

nbs from the brood-
is order, first empty
of honey till they are
sealed brood. If the
and the honey white,
extracting supers of the
will fit) also the brood
for making increase or
colonies.

for swarm-control are
ood and honey, given in
ation and shade. An
ion is worth a ton of

Enlarge the Entrance.

As the strength of the colony increases enlarge the entrance gradually, until about June first, when all except weaklings should be given an entrance the full width of the hive and an inch and a quarter deep. At the opening of clover bloom every colony should have a super, and before it is half filled with honey another placed between it and the brood-chamber. Adopt some system of upward ventilation.

Plenty Super Room.

Years of experience with one's bees and locality gives an idea of what average yield per colony to expect. It is well to get super room to that capacity on each hive almost at the start. Then watch that the extra strong ones do not get at all crowded. It will not hurt for weaker ones to have more room than they will use. Remember the essentials—room, shade, ventilation.

Queen Cells.

Now in spite of all watchfulness and experienced care, hives will frequently be found with queen-cells. There are three conditions under which cells are built.

1. Under swarming impulse.
2. When the queen is failing and is to be superseded.
3. When the queen has suddenly disappeared.

1. For Swarming.

Number one is natural and deliberate and easy to detect. Cells are started in convenient places, lower edges of combs, holes in combs, and the like. When the desire to swarm is acquired and persisted in, the final remedy is to take away all the combs of brood but the one which has the least brood, and give frames of wired foundation. This gives the condition of a natural swarm and will usually satisfy the desire. The brood can be given to weaker colonies of Lot A or used for making nuclei according to instructions given below.

2. For Supersedure.

Number two is also deliberate, and it is not easy to say positively that a colony has built cells for the purpose of supersedure and not from swarming impulse. The scarcity and irregularity of brood and eggs is of course a good indication of supersedure. In a complete non-swarming system the cells cannot be left because the young queen will often take out a small swarm. Where indications point strongly to supersedure, the old queen should be killed and only one, the best looking, cell left in the hive. Good, large, capped cells, from either swarming impulse or supersedure, produce the best of queens. Spare cells can be saved by giving them to newly made nuclei.

For Re-Queening.

Queens sometimes die suddenly from various causes. Then cells are built hastily on the sides of the combs wherever eggs or very young larvæ are found. These cells are always easily distinguished and is proven by an entire absence of eggs and this sudden queenlessness is proven by an entire absence of eggs and young larvæ. All cells built under such conditions should be destroyed, as they are more than likely to produce poor queens. The colony is then hopelessly queenless. The best way to dispose of a queenless colony at any time is to unite it with one having a queen. This is easily done as follows:

Towards evening remove its cover and spread over the frames a sheet of newspaper, having a small hole in the middle. Place over this a nuclei having a young queen. The bees will gnaw away the paper and unite peacefully. There should always be a supply of nuclei in the yard for this purpose and for what increase is desired.

Making a Nucleus.

To make a nucleus proceed as follows: When the main honey-flow has well begun, place two combs of brood, mostly