

their utmost at gathering, they do swarm, no misfortune has happened, no set back to their work will occur if they be rightly managed. It should be done as follows:

A hive which we will call "A" has just cast a swarm and is now clustered near by. Arrange a hive for receiving it as follows: Take a hive bottom, on it place a hive body or brood case containing five or six frames of Langstroth capacity and filled not with comb but foundation the remainder of the space in this hive body being occupied with fillers, and on this place a hive cover; this we will call hive "B". Take this hive to where the bees are clustered and run them into it. As soon as the swarm is settled on and into it, remove hive "A" which cast the swarm from its stand placing it on the ground beside the stand and to its left and giving its entrance one-quarter of a turn to the left away from where it was before. Now take hive "B" which contains the swarm, and place it on the stand from which "A" was removed with its entrance in the same position as that of "A" was. Next remove the queen-excluder and surplus cases with bees and honey they contain and place them upon "B." It will now be necessary to watch "B" closely that it does not become honey bound give it extra surplus cases as fast as required, even right away if necessary, for it will fill them in an amazingly short time to those who do not know how fast a swarm under such conditions will work.

The parent colony in hive "A" will do no more work for quite a while, but if left, alone will cast a second swarm in from seven to ten days. This should be prevented as follows: On the third or fourth day after "A" swarms give one-eighth of a turn

to the right bringing its entrance close up alongside the entrance of "B." Here let it remain until the seventh or eighth day after casting its swarm, and on one of these days, generally the seventh, when the bees are out gathering, quietly remove to some other location in the yard where it is to permanently remain. This will prevent the issuing of any second swarms from it.

Both a deep frame, and a double walled hive, the writer considers mistakes in hive construction. The work for this month as described to be done, cannot in a real practical sense be successfully carried out with either of them.

If with the beginning of the honey harvest our colonies are not of sufficient strength to avail themselves of it, nothing can be done to remedy such a defect. Other things being equal, such a bee-keeper will have to be content to receive a honey crop in proportion to the strength of his colonies, if he receives one at all.

To explain these swarming manipulations: 1st A young bee when it takes its first flight marks the location of its hive or home. If any time after this its hive be removed to another part of the yard, it will be found, that the bee on returning after leaving it, will return to the old location in quest of it instead of to the new.

(2nd) When a colony swarms the old queen always goes with the swarm, and if the colony after casting the swarm be examined it will be found to contain a number of queen cells the first of which will hatch in from seven to ten days after casting its swarm, when the young queen emerging therefrom will lead off a second swarm. These two principles must be kept in mind throughout the explanation following: