

entitled to all the rights and privileges of any member in the United States, and we have no ground to believe anything to the contrary. In proportion to the number of bee-keepers in each country, our membership is probably about as large. THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has spared no effort to bring the value of the Union, and to induce Canadians and others to become members, and we think a much larger number would find it to their advantage to join. We do not think it would add to the weight of the Union to cut off Canada. We cannot see how the best interests of bee-keeping generally can be best served by such a cleavage. To have cases go against Canadian bee-keepers would weaken cases in the United States Courts. If our friends in the United States will weigh this question carefully, we think they will allow the Union to cover the two countries. Should they not? It will, of course, be necessary to have an organization of this kind in Canada—one to defend the rights of bee-keepers, prosecute adulteration, and in other ways uphold the interests of bee-keepers. We prefer the former, but if necessity demands it, shall not shrink from assisting in organizing the latter.

### MAKING LAIE SWARMS PROFIT- ABLE, ETC.

During the past few seasons I have been trying some experiments with the bees along the swarming line and have struck on something good, as I consider it; so thought to give it to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, as the further north we go, the later the swarming season, as a rule

It is quite a common custom with bee-keepers, especially beginners, to hive new swarms on a new stand, at all times of the year, and while this may be profitable in the early part of the season, it is often ruinous so far as a crop of surplus honey is concerned, where practiced in the latter part of the honey harvest. As the season advances, a different plan is needed from

that used during June, and after considerable study on the matter, I hit upon the following plan, which has worked to my complete satisfaction: As soon as a swarm is seen issuing, I take six frames of combs or comb foundation, (the first preferred, where I have them), and two wide frames of sections, putting the same into a box or hive which is convenient to carry; and when I arrive at the hive from which the swarm has gone out, I take the frames from the box and place them down by the hive. The hive is now opened and all the frames of brood and honey, with the adhering bees, taken out and placed in the box, after which the two wide frames are placed one at each side of the hive, and the six frames of combs put between them. If the hive is a little wider, use one more comb, or if narrower, one less, as it is not necessary to use just any set amount, only a certain number of combs and the two wide frames fill the hive. The hive is now re-arranged and closed. If the weather is warm and there are many bees on the frames of brood in the box, about one third of them are shaken off in front of the hive when the box is placed in the shade, a rod or two away, so that none of the bees from the swarm will find it while they are being hived, which is the next thing to do, hiving them in the re-arranged hive, on the old stand. If the weather is cool, or but few bees are on the combs of brood, omit the shaking off, for it will want all of them to keep the brood in good condition. Now take the box and place the combs in an empty hive, placing the hive where you wish it to stand, and after all is nicely fixed, leave them until the next morning. At any time during the forenoon give them a virgin queen or a queen cell just ready to hatch, and you will have no trouble with after swarms, for the bees feel so poor at this time that they are glad of anything in the shape of a queen. As this plan is used during the latter part of the swarming season, there is no trouble in having virgin queens or hatching cells, if we husband those to be found in colonies which have swarmed earlier in the season. If the delay in giving a virgin queen or cell is longer than eighteen hours, the colony often becomes so strengthened by the rapidly hatching brood, that they will destroy the queen cell or kill the virgin queen, and after swarming will be the result. Do not give them a laying queen unless you wish a prime swarm from the colony in from two weeks to eighteen days, for the bees will often use her for such swarming, if the honey harvest continues for that length of time. By this plan I have a powerful