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Wearing a queen out in one season is a new experience to us, but it has happened. And, so far as we can see, she was a good queen, too. We gave her the run of both supers until the honey flow. The excluder was then put on, and she was confined below. But as fast as she filled the combs we lifted one and two up, and kept her going full speed. Finally, we found a somewhat sudden stop, and queen-cells started. That hive was watched. A later examination revealed the fact that a new queen had hatched. But we could not find her. The old clipped queen was still there with a very small bunch of brood. Now, keeping in mind that the young queen had hatched, but could not be found, how were we to size up the situation? Had the bees swarmed out already, and the old queen crawled back because of being unable to fly? Or had the young queen gone out on her honeymoon trip and a small swarm gone with her? Or were the bees intending to supersede the old queen? What was the situation? How should we act? This is what we did: We took a frame of brood from above with a queen-cell on it, and placed it below. This was for safety in the event of the young queen being lost or gone with a swarm. We closed the hive and let it go for six days. On opening the hive again we found an entire absence of eggs and only capped brood. This told us the old queen was gone. We had now to make a diligent search for the new queen, as we supposed she must be there. Fortune favored us at last. We found her. The whole complicated situation, therefore, was solved. The bees were superseding, and, be it remembered, they were superseding a new

queen placed in the hive last midsummer. This bears out Mr. McEvoy's claim that queens can be exhausted in one year if worked to the fullest extent. However, this experience did not take place in the other hives, equally as strong, that were given a new queen at the same time last year. The above statement of exhausting the queen must therefore be modified, and the conclusion arrived at that the superseded queen was not up to standard strength for the work she was called upon to do. We have written the above simply to show how difficult it is to lay down any hard-and-fast rule with regard to the presence of queen-cells and the evidence of swarming. It was difficult to decide in the first instance whether these bees were about to cast a legitimate swarm or supersede. In fact, the point is not yet clear, in that perhaps the bees did swarm, and, finding the queen unable to go with them, they decided to dispose of her. This is an example of what caution and skill is required to manipulate bees, and how easy it is oftentimes to make a mistake.

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And now is the time when our winter of discontent is turned into glorious summer. We were all fearful lest the late, cold spring would interfere with our honey crop. But it is the unexpected that has happened. The consequent lateness of clover gave the bees a chance to build up, and right smartly have they done so. The latter part of June and fore part of July to present writing has been ideal weather, but a bit too dry. Bees about here are working magnificently. Clover is abundant, and there is every prospect of a bumper crop. We are benefited also

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