two supers instead of one as at present, will do a good deal towards excessive, swarming, the same with the comb honey frequently three honey supers are desirable. In localities where fall honey flows are the rule and not the exception, it will probably pay to permit the swarming of strong colonies early, as the progeny of the second queen will be of use in the fall honey flow, but even here there is room for doubt, unless the summer flow is light and the fall flow heavy. R. F. H.

In dealing with this subject, there are several things to be taken into consideration. In the first place, what is the apiarist running his bees for. Bees and queens, comb or extracted honey, but I presume the subject has reference to the production of comb or extracted honey, In that case I do not think it desirable to prevent swarming entirely, only so far as to keep down the increase to the required number which the apiarist can work with advantage.

I prefer bees to swarm once as they work What with a greater vim after swarming. method will we adopt? This method may be followed with very good results. As soon as you see the bees begin to whiten the comb along the top bars of the frame, or are being crowded for room, put on the super either sections or extracting super, and as they fill up give room by tiering up. but always put empty supers next to brood chamber, then when the swarm issues hive on the old stand with full sheets of foundation. Placing super on swarm leaving old colony standing alongside of swarm for four or five days, then shake nearly all the bees off old combs in front of swarm, or if no increase is wanted shake all off, giving combs to other colonies.

A. E. SHERRINGTON, Walkerton, Ont.

First last and all the time is my practice. For four years I have had only one natural swarm issue and that retured to the hive in a few moments. My method is to protect my bees from all extremes of heat and cold, which I do with a house apiary. The hive I use has sectional brood chambers and shallow frames at the swarming season the bees are given plenty of ventilation, as the thermometer at this season registers 100 a good part of the time. I pay no attention to the cutting out of Queen cells and do not use queen traps or any new swarming device and do not clip my queens. After the sages stop blooming comes the dark honey flow, I then divide my colonies and rear queens for the next season. The nucleus of the same age are placed together in rows in the house and until the young queen is found to be laying. With all

nucleus so treated I last season secured the safe return of 98% of my young queens with this method and have produced tons of comb honey. JOHN COLLENS.

Elsinore, Cal., U. S.

To the fullest extent consistent with the increase wanted. If you want no increase of colonies, then prevent swarming entirely. If you want increase of colonies, you should know how much increase you want, and permit enough of the colonies to cast prime swarms to meet your wants.

If you leave this matter to the instincts of the bees, you are a subject of the bees; you are not a Bee-master.

I prevent swarming by the application of my own system, which has been given to all who wish to avail themselves of its benefits. I have described my system of preventing swarming, in a number of bee periodicals, including the C. B. J., and to repeat it here in detail, would require more room than I have in this department. In a nutshell, I prevent swarming by raising the combs containing brood, above queen excluder, and start the queen anew below the queen excluder.

Christianburg, Ky.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Comb Honey.

(Written for C. B. J. by Charles Dadant.)

Although I am not very competent on the question of comb honey production, for we have produced extracted honey about exclusively for 20 years, I can say that if I intended to work for it again, I would not decrease the size of our large Quinby 11 framed hives; or I would increase the Langstroth to 12 framed, instead of reducing them to 8, as a great many bee-keepers do now.

They act on the supposition that a colony with eight combs will put more honey in the sections of surplus, since it placesless in the brood chamber. But this supposed advantage, if true, presents a great many drawback.

1st. Colonies in eight frame hives will swarm earlier and more than those on ten, and these last earlier and more than if they were on twelve frames.

2nd. Colonies on eight combs, having all their comb. full with brood in June and July, incur the risk of being short of winter stores, if September is not favorable to the honey crop.

3rd. Fall honey is always dark and not as healthy for winter food as spring honey, and eight or ten frames do not give room for the storing of spring honey.

4th. If the honey flow of September is