

returning a swarm in two days will be likely to settle the matter. To treat prime swarms in that way would do me no service. If queen cells are present out they come again that day or some other day if they have a laying queen, and it does no good to destroy the queen cells, they swarm just the same. Neither would Harnet's plan with secondary swarms work with me. By the time the first secondary swarm was ready to be returned there might be several more, as it is known that when young queens are hatching the same colony might swarm again the next day and the next, and sometimes they will send out two in one day. I tried returning them the same day, but out they came again, perhaps just when they could annoy me the most and add to the confusion of an ever turbulent bee-yard.

The following is my plan and it has never failed with me yet: When a secondary swarm issues (by 'secondary' I mean any swarm with a virgin queen, whether it is the first or second from that particular colony), I go immediately to the parent colony, shake the bees from every comb and destroy every queen cell and let one or more of the queens issuing from the cells go in the eve, re-place the combs in good order, close up the hive and bring the swarm back and shake down in front, they go and the deed is done for that season. I let the queen go to make sure the colony has a queen, I might fail to get the queen which is outside. Never fear swarming because "several young queens may be roaming about the hive." I have turned as many as a dozen queens loose in a hive at once and I have yet had a swarm issue on that account, but I am always very careful that there is no "additional queen intact," as that has upset my

plans and caused me to have to do my work over again in three or four instances, hence the shaking of every comb.

### The Exhibitions.

Ottawa August 22 to 30, Toronto September 1st to 13th, London 12th to 20th. We give the prize lists for honey on another page. Apart from the matter of prizes these centres afford an excellent opportunity for making the public familiar with bees and bee-keeping, and with honey in its different varieties and uses, which bee-keepers should not underestimate. Local fairs should also be patronized and the best possible exhibits should be made in order to attract people and interest them in honey—cultivate their tastes and thus stimulate the market.

### Artificial Increase.

When we decide to make artificial increase, several conditions must necessarily be considered.

First, we must consider whether we want only a small increase without lessening the surplus, or all the increase possible without regard to surplus.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE.

The influence of temperature depends on the "locality" and the season of the year. Too few bees cannot work at any advantage. It takes all of them to keep warm a very small patch of brood, and in cool weather they might not be able to raise any brood at all.

#### WHY NUMBERS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

In very warm weather, a small force of bees, generously fed can raise as much brood as a normal colony does under ordinary circumstances.

#### WHEN FEEDING MAY BE A BIG HELP.

The colonies remaining on the old stand and having the field forces, do