

Anticipated Swarming

BY ADRIAN GETAZ,

What we call here now "brushed" or "shook" swarms are called in Europe "anticipated" swarms. Two methods have been in use there for quite a number of years. The first is called anticipated swarming by single permutation. It is exactly the process used here and needs not to be described. The second is much the best and is called anticipated swarming by double permutation.

To explain it as clearly as possible, let us suppose the apiary contains only two hives and an unoccupied stand thus.

Hive No. 1.	Hive No. 2.	
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

When the time to operate comes the hive No. 2 is placed on hive No. 3. The queen and all the bees of hive No. 1 are driven out and put in a new hive on their own stand. They constitute a swarm just in the same condition as those made by single permutation. The hive No. 1 thus deprived of its bees and queen is then placed on stand No. 2 and receive there the field bees of the hive No. 2. We have then:

Swarm	Hive No. 1.	Hive No. 2.
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

Eight days later the hive No. 1 being without queen, will have a number of queen cells. It is then put on stand No. 3 and the hive No. 2 brought back to its place. We have finally:

Swarm	Hive No. 2.	Hive No. 1.
Stand No. 1.	Stand No. 2.	Stand No. 3.

Now for the advantages of this method: The swarm on stand No. 1 is in the same condition as those obtained by single permutation. But the hive No. 2 on stand No 2 will give a much greater surplus than would a forced swarm. It has had a field force and a brood nest all the time. Having not to rebuild a brood

nest it can work in the surplus boxes much more than a forced swarm; and finally the absence of its queen during the eight days that the brood nests were exchanged, has killed the swarming fever completely.

As to the hive No. 1 now on a new stand, it has no field force, has lost a large number of emerging bees while it was on stand No. 2 and will requen out of its queen cells without danger of swarming.

This method is the invention of Mr. De Vignole of Belgium. I might add here that there is no hunting of queen and no queen cells to cut out when using it.—Knoxville, Tenn.

American Bee-keeper.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

By a York County Bee-Keeper.

CYANIDE AND SULPHTRIC ACID AS A MOTH DESTROYER

Right you are Mr. Editor in sounding a note of caution to prospective users of these drugs for fumigating moth combs, only you don't go far enough, why not say, don't use it at all and take such great risks, when other drugs will do the business just as effectively. Either Bisulphide of carbon or the old standby, sulphur, will do all that is necessary and at the same time not jeopardize the life of the operator. Of course if any one is tired of sojourning on this mundane sphere, that is a different matter, just combine a little bit of carelessness along with the cyanide and the job is done.

THE COMING HONEY SHOW.

Quite an idea is that of combining county and individual competition at the contemplated honey show for