

when they return laden from the fields they will enter the new hive in a day or two all the flying bees will have joined the new hive and in twenty-one days practically all the young bees will have come out and entered the new hive. By this plan the transfer is effected without any excitement, the probability of absconding is eliminated and there is no loss of unsealed brood. The evil features of shaking are entirely done away with, while all its virtues are preserved and utilized.

The foregoing is the plan outlined by Mr. Rauchfuss and we note that E. F. Atwater, of Boise, Idaho, uses and recommends practically the same thing. In our own practice, instead of placing the old hive on top of the new one, we would place it alongside with the entrance facing opposite, and connected by a chute as aforesaid. It would then be less in the way and not have to be lifted off every time the super was examined. Speaking in regard to the proper time to make forced swarms, F. L. Thompson has this to say in the "Progressive" for August:

"It seems to me not an essential condition that the flow has actually well started, if a brood comb containing honey is given to the swarm, to lead them along to the flow, but merely that the prospects are good. When the conditions are favorable, many of the strongest colonies will have eggs in the queen cells before the alfalfa has bloomed, and in my experience such colonies do decidedly better when treated early. Besides, there is danger of the yard becoming demoralized by the swarming fever if any considerable portion is treated much later than the conditions will bear."

This accords exactly with our own experience. A week to ten days before the alfalfa flow is about the pro-

per time to begin. Usually, when the season is normal, the bees will indicate the proper time themselves by starting queen cells a week or two in advance of the main flow.

Mr. Thompson says further in relation to the subject of shook swarming:

"Not only do localities differ very widely but bees in the same locality in different seasons require very different treatment. This season in my locality the bees were a month late in development. Hence I made only a few artificial swarms, by the automatic method, giving them a frame of brood as usual. But an unusual proportion of these made swarms swarmed again after building queen cells, and were otherwise unsatisfactory, especially in building great quantities of drone comb, though the queen's space was contracted. Divisions by another plan, giving drawn combs, to both parties a little brood to the old queens and most of the brood to the new queens, bought for the purpose, leaving the old queens for the old stands, were much more satisfactory. In fact, a few natural swarms hived on combs did much better than natural swarms hived on starters, thereby completely reversing the rules I found to work hitherto. Therefore the old story must be repeated again, not rules, but principles: never do bee work by routine but always keep principles in mind, yet not trust them exclusively, either, but be prepared to meet the unexpected." — The Rocky Mountain Bee Journal.

Talent is aptitude for a given line. In the old Bible significance it is power intrusted to one for a specific use. Everybody has some talent worth cultivating. The more we use what we originally have, the greater becomes its value. Ladies' Home Journal.