

tions have been present during her growth she will emerge as nature intended, large and beautiful, and fit to be the mother of the future colony. The queen-cells left by the swarming of a strong normal colony will be nourished and hatched by the young bees left behind in such a manner that the young queens will be of the very best. The method of increase given below secures queens for the new colonies reared under the swarming impulse, and the workers also who bear her company are fully developed, and have not been half starved in the larval state as so many young bees are apt to be where the apiarist interferes. It will usually happen during the swarming season that several swarms will come off on the same day, or within one day of each other. Hive each of the swarms on the old stand and place the old colony containing the young bees and queen cells beside the new hive with its entrance facing in the opposite direction. Take the half-filled supers and put them on the new swarm in the way most bee-keepers are familiar with. Just a word of caution here—when handling any hives or frames containing queen-cells use the utmost care to see that they are not jarred in any way as such treatment will destroy a large percentage of the unhatched queens. The queen cells in the old colony if the swarm has been a normal one, will be just about ready to cap over when the swarm issues, and in a day or two at the most the best of them (which are the oldest) will have been capped over. Now we will suppose that this same procedure has been followed with two swarms that issued at the same time. If there is any choice in the stocks, that is if one has proven superior to the other in honey-gathering qualities, or in other desirable traits, then arrange to preserve the queen cells in it. Two or three days after the swarms have is-

sued, or when most of the cells are capped over, and when quite a number of young bees have come out of the hatching brood, shake the hive containing the cells, which you don't wish to keep, down at the entrance of its swarm, pinch off all the queen-cells from the frames, put the frames back in the super and set the super on top of the other hive containing queen cells and young bees. There will be enough young bees in this hive to look after both lots of brood. In five or six days from the time the swarms issued you will have a lot of ripe queen cells just about ready to hatch; most of the brood will be capped over and the two-storied hive will be crowded with young bees, the majority of which have never been outside. Now is the time to make the division—place eight or nine hives where you want the new colonies to stand; see that the same number of frames contain a queen-cell each; put two frames, one with queen-cell attached, and all adhering bees into each new hive, give each new hive an extra frame of honey if you can spare it, if not never mind, but look out later when the queen starts laying, and see that they all have plenty to keep them going; shut the little hives up tight until the evening of the following day if the sun is not too hot, if it is then leave them open. Avoid setting the new hives in a row so that their entrances all face in one direction; scatter them about in odd corners of the yard, or if you have an eye for symmetry in your arrangements you can put them in groups of four with the entrance of each hive in the group facing in a different direction from the rest.

It will thus be seen than from eight to ten stocks can be secured with the best of queens, from the brood of two old stocks and the young bees of one. Nothing is taken from the swarm, and