

combs, the queen being just able to fly. This is the first instance of the kind that has occurred with him, and he has made hundreds, and perhaps thousands of nuclei in the last ten years.

HIVING SWARMS WHERE TWO COME OUT TOGETHER.

As we walked into one of our bee yards the other day a swarm was hanging on a tree several rods from the apiary. This swarm had issued very early in the morning, probably because the weather of the two previous days had been unfavorable for swarming. As we neared the centre of the yard, which contained about 200 colonies, we saw the foreman run and pick up a wire tent hurriedly and set it over a hive, about which he noticed indications of swarming. The tent was scarcely over the hive before the swarm commenced to issue. After the swarm had about half issued and the entire wire tent, which is about three feet wide, five feet long and five feet high, was covered with bees inside; the queen came from the hive, alighted on the front of the wire cloth and crawled up. Soon they all clustered on the top of the wire tent. Then in a minute more he raised the tent, lifted out the parent colony, and set another hive with combs in its place for the new swarm to occupy. Then by tapping the wire a little with the fingers on the outside, the bees came down and commenced to run into the hive. In a very few minutes they were all in the hive with their queen. The wire tent was tipped back, the hive carried to its permanent stand, and the parent colony set back on the old stand again. By this means he hived the new swarm on the old stand by merely setting the parent colony outside the tent to catch any stray bees that might return from the fields, and prevent the swarms from uniting with the one hanging on the tree. A tent like this in a yard where there are a good many

strong colonies, seems now to be indispensable for if two swarms issue at the same time, one may be caged by the wire tent and hived on its own stand, before the other has time to cluster on a tree.

DIVIDING UP SWARMS.

On the morning of the 17th as the foreman went into our home yard with some of the students he found a swarm issuing, he immediately caught the queen and hived them. The work was scarcely over, when two more commenced to issue. While getting the wire tent to place over this one, two more rushed forth and it was evident that they all intended to alight in one cluster. Before he got the tent over one another started to issue. This one (the 6th) he secured, from going in with the others. He might have got the tent over one of the other hives, but as they started to issue he rushed from one entrance to another catching the queens. He succeeded in capturing three, slipping them in cages and dropping the cages into his pocket. Soon the four swarms clustered together on a tree; then he took a step ladder, a dipper, and a light box with wooden sides, and wire bottom, about 16 by 20 inches. Before going up on the ladder he placed hives at intervals, in front of the tree; the queens he placed, one at the entrance of each hive. He then commenced dipping off the bees, holding the screen under to catch any that might chance to fall, handing each dipper full down to the students, who poured them in front of the hives, dividing them as equally as possible. In a few minutes they were all separated and running into their hives, while they were passing in the queens were liberated and allowed to pass in with the bees. Soon all the swarms were hived separately and set on their new stands, as well as if they had alighted in different clusters and, been hived the same as single swarms. It seems to please the students to get instances like these for practice.