

to London early every morning; during my absence a swarm may issue, and before I return in the evening it may be lost, as there is no one at home who can live it. I had a large double hive, capable of holding some eighteen or twenty frames, with two entrances facing north and south; but the northern was closed with a block. It was occupied by one colony only, on ten frames in the middle portion of the hive, the spaces at both ends being filled up with broad dummies. About the end of May I divided the colony into two by merely putting a quarter-inch board between the fifth and sixth frames, taking out the dummies, putting in their places frames with foundation, opening the closed entrance and turning the hive so that the entrances faced east and west. I put on a number of sections without any excluder zinc and no division between the sections. On examining, a few weeks afterwards, there were two queens, with plenty of brood, and the bees worked most amicably in the sections, although they were common to both colonies. As to results, there was no swarming, a good increase of bees from two queens, and a very fair harvest of honey.

—T. H. C., *New Malden*.

[There is no doubt the plan followed would most effectually stop swarming, and since it was successful in the case under notice, it is not easy to say why it should not 'always succeed.' That it would not were, however, convinced, and hence we advise you only to try it to a limited extent—say, with two or three stocks. We should quite expect, in many cases—especially if the weather becomes cool at the time—to find the bees of the queenless portion of the divided colony deserting the brood, and leaving it to perish, while they passed over to the combs where the queen was. Doubtless you being able to face their entrances to different points of the compass from that they originally occupied helped to make the division of the two lots of bees more complete than it otherwise would have been, but the plan proposed is so beset with risks that we cannot recommend it for general adoption. We shall, however, be very pleased to report results, if you will kindly forward them for publication.—Eds.]

I have tried similar plans and sometimes it worked all right; other times it failed. I found by putting the queenless side to the south or east, where the entrance was before the change, it worked best as the queen was sufficient inducement to keep plenty of bees on her side, so by giving the queenless side of the hive the old entrance it assists them to keep up their strength. I used to ex-

periment a great deal with double hives, but am convinced that they have more disadvantages than advantages, and now use single colonies, and ten up the long Idea hives are going out apparently.

New Bee Legislation.



R. DRYDEN'S Bill now before the Legislature, entitled "An Act for the further Protection of Bees," contains the following clauses:

1. No person in spraying or sprinkling fruit trees during the period wherein which such trees are in full bloom shall use or cause to be used any mixture containing Paris green or any other poisonous substance.

2. Any person contravening the provisions of this act, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be subject to a penalty of not less than \$ or more than \$ with or without costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said term in the discretion of the convicting magistrate, and in case of a fine or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

The above is further proof of the influence of O. B. K. A. Our government is always pleased to do anything they can in the interest of Bee-Keepers.

"Remember that bees consume six times as much honey in April as in December; and if you don't look out some will starve."—C. C. MILLER, in *Gleanings*.

Yes, and sometimes they will consume so much honey in one or two days that they will stop brooding, because their honey is getting scarce. It is a wise provision, and an excellent investment to keep at least 10 lbs. of surplus stores in the hive, and that can only be done by giving them a large quantity at a time, or by feeding them regularly. We have made our feeders so that they fit the top of the combination hive, and it is only fun to feed one or two hundred colonies every evening by pouring a little food in at the back of the feeder. This stimulates brooding, and in our northern localities we want to get all the brood in the hive possible, and to get the colonies built up to the swarming point before the honey harvest sets in.