method under a variety of circumstances and he reports a general success. Though the Simmins method covers cases only where the hive has been made queenless a short time before; our foreman tried the same plan on colonies queenless for days with equally good results. He is quite favorably impressed with the simplicity of the methods, and will practise it to a considerable extent in future.

"The Hallamshire Law" is now undergoing a thorough test and results will be given in an early issue of the JOURNAL. The *modus operandi* of this "Law" may be found on page 27, current volume.

HUNTING FOR PASTURAGE AND MOVING COLONIES TO IT.

As we had too many bees in our home apiary, there being little if any fall pasturage within range, we decided if possible to divide them up, and place as many colonies in various localities as there would be pasture for. A few miles south we discovered a ten-acre field of buckwheat just coming into bloom, with small patches in the neighborhood, so we decided to place 50 or 60 colonies there. The foreman placed a super on top of each colony, with wire cloth over super, but in some found to be too strong, this did not allow them sufficient ventilation; in these cases we used a second brood chamber. Of course this gave the bees plenty of room above the frames to cluster and get air, which is absolutely necessary when shipping in warm weather. We place between 25 and 30 of these colonies on a spring waggon, and, when the roads are good, trot away to our bee range, set them off on stands, remove the screens, open the entrance, fit them all up in good shape, to remain a short time. We do not draw the wire nails out of the frame unless we want to examine a colony particularly. We always put in each end of the frame a slim wire nail, which prevents the frames from crowding together. With this a sudden jar is less liable to break out the combs, as they can swing slightly at the bottom. We sometimes move them after dark, as our teamster prefers driving after night, and it is always cooler. Two lots were taken over in one evening and placed in position. Those who are timid about handling them had better do so in the evening, as they are always quieter, and should any of the hives have the wire netting knocked off, or should a crack be left for the bees to get out, they would not trouble the horses; they just run around their hives. This locality is not good for fall pasture except buckwheat, because it is on very high, sandy ground. The bees have been on their new stand over a week, and we have examined them. They work each day on the buckwheat until noon, but seem to have accumulated little if any stores. Those on lower ground are feeding on Boneset, Snap-dragon, Golden-rod, Mint, etc., and increasing in stores rapidly. We have just moved another lot north into a flat section of country, where we found a large quantity of flowers, and we expect them to gain rapidly, if the weather is favorable. Those having large quantities of bees would do well to move them to localities where fall pasture is plentiful, and divide up their colonies, especially where it is within easy range.

Prior to moving the apiary examine the location and assure yourself that forage will be plentiful. Locate the hives on the south or east side of the range, to avoid the laden bees having to combat strong winds from the north or west. Bees object to battling with strong currents of air, and we have known them to almost cease visiting the fields rather than do so. Sheltered localities are very desirable for rapid storing. Who has not seen bees avoiding the wind by flying close to fences or hedges, or taking advantage of everything affording protection, even though not exactly in their course. In calm weather they will store twice as rapidly and we know a bee will not live half as long in rough weather as in calm. A few such days will very materially weaken the working force of a colony. So much so, in fact, that on examining a hive one would imagine they had swarmed unnoticed, few of the old workers remaining, and these with their wings so broken and frayed as to be useless against even a moderate wind.

DEAD BROOD.

We promised to say more about the bee disease or dead brood. We think we have it about conquered, but are not