but after they have given up the idea of flying, they are in the best possible condition for shaking. The risk of an absconding swarm has been prevented, and the task and loss of time of chasing swarms into any place suited them, but perhaps not to the bee-keepers, has been obviated. For moving bees the screen is a great boon, and as stocks cease to fly, screens in a moment are dropped into place, the operation of closing is a very short one; this saves time when every moment counts; the bees can also be released very quickly. There is no use in saying this is not a safe way of confinig bees. Mr. Morley Pettit and myself have moved hundreds of colonies in this way many times, and in all kinds of weather and on wagons; never yet had a colony smothered, and I have had 12-frame hives which previously had two extracting supers, in moving crowded down to one, and moved them in early August without loss and have teamed them over forty miles. I first learned from Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, who is a very thorough bee-keeper, that bees when they can come out of the hive and into a portico do not feel as confined as when the regular entrance is barred. Again, with screen nailed against the entrance the excited bees crowd against the screen and stop ventilation. With the portico the bees when first moved generally rush out, and unless the weather is very warm often return to the combs and you see no bees in the portico, as they are hauled along the road. Again, a sheet of perforated metal can be used in the groove to prevent the queen leaving the hive during the absence of the bee-keeper, the "not-specialist" will find this an advantage and will save him during his absence many a swarm. By the addition of a bridge and cone between the perforated metal and the front board of the hive a cheap drone trap may be secured.

The Patent Feeder.

In the rear of the hive is an opening shown in the illustration, but which has since been slightly changed, but does not affect the patent, by means of which a feeder can be placed in the hive; it has its mouth through the side of the hive by means of which the feeder can be filled, examined as to amount of food and the like. The opening in the hive side (which does not require to be more than 2 in. x 7-8 in.) also answers another purpose to be described later. This feeder partially occupies the space which should be taken by a brood frame and the corner of the comb has to be cut out to allow room for the feeder. This cut out portion of the comb also answers another purpose, which will be given later, and this comb, winter or summer, remains in this position in the hive. In European countries stimulative feeding especially in early spring, and between the flows, when the bees are to build up, and before the main flow, is carried on much more extensively than in this country, and in this matter we might well take a lesson from our European brethren. The time when this feeding is most important is when it is too cold for the bees to fly out, when breeding is checked simply because not naturally stimulated, and when we would enjoy seeing them so stimulated. At this time the bees will not move from the cluster, food at the entrance or in a division board would be untouched, but this feeder is situated partially in the cluster and a little can be fed each day in the coldest weather.

The Swarm Detector.

When the season for stimulative feeding is passed we soon reach the swarming period. The expert is now busy and wants short cuts to do his work and be saved the need of remov-