

The gentleness of care exercised in queen-mothers—and others—for he tells those colonies possible for per-ale re-queening the honey flow as ore the late fed-be seen hereafter, rcing process the how necessary it e retained longer f his methods of mentioned and of its simplicity.

The queen of destroyed, after f the consequent e in colonies that during the past being entirely colonies are per-l queen-cell each, h all the queen given a spare McEvoy endeav-ns so that ab-shall prevail all He does not de-ike place during ctually prevents so that they fill ery cell in the September. This by means of a r type of feeder. The first lot of while the queers feeding is com-cell of the brood ey. In spite of will sometimes be depth of winter, tlessness. Such r given them. All itered upon their ossess covers that

permit of the hives themselves being generously packed with leaves. We may here mention that the covers are never removed, thus keeping the hives cool in summer as well as warm and snug in winter.

The foregoing plan of wintering is not altogether orthodox. Nevertheless, it must be conceded that the results are eminently successful, and the many bee-keepers who have adopted the method appear to be entirely satisfied.

Now we approach the subject that has given rise to some controversy in the columns of this Journal from time to time. We refer to spring management, and perhaps we may be permitted here to state our experience in regard to the matter, especially as we know that Mr. McEvoy's co-incides with our own. It is generally admitted that brood-rearing proceeds at the same rate as the supply of **available** food. We emphasize the word "available" as we have found that although there may be abundance of sealed stores in a hive, yet the bees generally do not use such during a temporary stoppage of the supply of nectar from outside, but rather will cease feeding and and rearing brood. From the point of view of the bee, spring is the time devoted to first joyous labors among the early flowers—a period of increasing plenty, of promise, of future exceeding abundance. The transformation of the orchards from barren deserts into vast regions of sweets only serves to enhance the delusion. But the all too short period of fruit bloom is succeeded by a season of famine. The tiny brain of the bee does not enable it to comprehend the true meaning of what is very often a real disaster. The accumulated experience of centuries has not yet taught the bee to guard against the unpropitious spells that characterize the spring season. It remains, therefore, for the bee-keeper to provide that which nature in her unkind

moods withholds. In every-day language, therefore, we maintain that he must **feed**. He naturally feeds to the bees those stores first that are already in the hives—the capped honey or syrup, remaining over from the winter. These lacking or finished, further supplies must be given and in such a way as to simulate the natural flow. We believe that it is better to give just such a quantity as will enable the bees to feed the brood properly, and not more. Brood rearing should proceed regularly and steadily, and this can only be ensured by seeing that the supply of food—either natural or artificial—is obtained without intermission. The watchful bee-keeper will thus in a measure stimulate the bees at such times when there is danger of their going back.

Another question that has given rise to debate is the size of the brood chamber. We imagine, however, that the real point at issue is whether the extension of the brood nest in the spring is better made laterally or vertically. McEvoy is well known as an ardent advocate of a medium-sized hive, and an exponent of the art of what is called "brood-lifting." This method of extending the brood-nest is the most notable feature of McEvoy's system of management. It enables him to force the queens to lay at high pressure, and at the same time gives him almost absolute control over swarming. It also places in his hand a reserve of easily accessible hatching brood, useful for very many purposes. We will describe this brood lifting in McEvoy's own words. "When the right time comes to "put on supers, I lift up a comb of brood "into the supers and keep the queen ex-"cluders off, so as to give the queens a "chance to go up, and as soon as the "supers are pretty well filled with brood, "I shake the queen below and put on the "queen-excluders. When the time ar-"rives to put on the second supers, I lift "two combs of brood above the queen ex-