freezing—say about forty-five—bees will winter finely if not stuffed around in their hives so as to prevent the circulation of air and the escape of moisture from the cluster. Many people have such an idea of the cold in Manitoba that they can't realize that a room in which the thermometer stands at forty-five above is as warm as a room of the same temperature in any other Province, and so they stuff and pack around their bees and literally kill them with mistaken kindness. In such a cellar all that is necessary is to make it as easy as possible for the air to circulate.

My cellar is under the dwelling house, and is walled with stone. From near the floor a one and a half inch pipe passes upward beside a heating stove in the dining room, and enters the stovepipe just above the stove, thus creating a forced circulation of air in the cellar at all times. When placing the hives in the cellar the covers are removed and nothing left above the bees but a cloth, woollen, if possible, but often a piece of heavy but porous sacking or burlap. A piece of old carpet does well for this. Hives with movable bottoms should also be raised from the bottoms at the back. The first row of hives is placed on a bench about sixteen inches high. Across each of these are laid slats one inch thich, on which to set the next row. In the same manner a third or even a fourth row may be placed.

Once in winter quarters there is but one thing the bees require, that is to be let alone—absolutely alone—till it is warm enough for them to fly; and unless noisy and fouling the fronts of the hives to be let alone even then till the willows bloom.—Farmers Advocate.

More about Shook Swarming

One great drawback to the ordinary method of brushing and shaking swarms is that large numbers of bees instead of entering the new hive on their home stand, will take wing and join themselves to other colonies in the yard. This not only seriously depletes the force of the shaken swarms but helps to induce swarming in the other hives, whose numbers are thus suddenly augmented and with bees that have already contracted that fever of unrest which culminates in swarming. As a result the whole apiary is inoculated with the desire to swarm and for the time being, the evil intensified rather than repressed.

A plan which obviates all this trouble has been practised for a number of years by Herman Rauchfuss, of Denver, Colorado. That the plan is a success may be inferred from the fact that a whole apiary once treated in this manner by Mr. Rauchfuss gave the phenomenal average of 17[illegible] pounds of comb honey per colony. The usual plan of preparation is followed up to the point of shaking, when instead of dumping the bees in a pile in front of the new hive, a single frame of brood containing the queen and adhering bees is placed therein, the super adjusted and the hive containing the remaining bees and brood is set on top. The entrance to the old hive should face the rear and should be closed so that not a bee can get out. Bore a half or three-quarter inch hole in the rear of this hive and affix to it a chute made by nailing together four pieces of lath, which should terminate about an inch above the alighting board of the new hive. The bees will pass out readily through this chute, but