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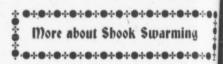
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freezing-say about forty-five-bees will winter finely if not stuffed around in their hives so as to prevent the circulation of air and the escape of moisture from the cluster. people have such an idea of the cold in Manitoba that they can't realize 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 stovépipe 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.

Advertise in the Canadian Bee Journal.



One great drawback to the ordinary method of brushing and shaking exciter swarms is that large numbers of bees sconding instead of entering the new hive on loss of their home stand, will take wing and feature join themselves to other colonies in away v the yard. This not only seriously de preserv plates the force of the shaken swarms but helps to induce swarming in the bu Mr. other hives, whose numbers are thus F. A suddenly augmented and with best and rec that have already contracted that thing. fever of unrest which culminates in of placi swarming. As a result the whole new one apiary is inoculated with the desire with the to swarm and for the time being, the connected evil intensified rather than repressed would the

A plan which obviates all this have to trouble has been practised for a num ber of years by Herman Rauchfus 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. Rauchfus gave the phenomenal average of 17 pounds of comb honey per colon The usual plan of preparation is fol lowed up to the point of shaking when instead of dumping the beesing a pile in front of the new hive, single frame of brood containing the queen and adhering bees is place therein, the super adjusted and the hive containing the remaining be and brood is set on top. The e trance to the old hive should face the rear and should be closed so that m a bee can get out. Bore a half or three-quarter inch hole in the reard this hive and affix to it a chute man by nailing together four pieces lath, which should terminate about an inch above the alighting board the new hive. The bees will pa out readily through this chute, b