

honey producers in running across lots to tell their neighbors and friends of their remarkable yields and rushing to the public press to report their remarkable success in honey production, is becoming unendurable. Let all who have sinned in that direction do so no more, and the results in honey quotations will be manifest.

A VISIT TO MR. J. WINGER.

[For the C. B. J.]—Jas. Armstrong.

It was my privilege recently to visit the Apiary of Mr. J. Winger of Mulgrave, and I hope that a report of his methods may prove of interest.

Mr. Winger has eighty colonies of bees and keeps them in the orchard in front of his house. He has his hives placed in long rows—the rows being about sixteen feet apart and the hives about six inches apart in the rows. Generally speaking Mr. Winger has been very successful in the bee business, never having lost a colony during the winter with the exception of its being queenless. He uses the Richardson single-walled hive and winters his bees in the cellar. He prepares his bees first by taking out all the frames in the upper story or super, then looks them over to see if they have queens and plenty of bees. If he finds any short of bees or with no queen that one is marked for to be taken up. Thus his number is reduced to from sixty-five to seventy colonies. Each colony is then weighed and he calculates that each should have not less than twenty-five pounds of stores. If short of stores he feeds them by giving full combs of honey, having plenty of full combs by taking up from twenty-five to forty colonies. He does not move the upper stories or supers at all they being always sealed down tightly. A cushion is then put in the super, over the brood nest, and they are now left until it is time to put them in the cellar which, if the weather is settled, is done at once, but not generally before Nov. or Dec. 1st. He has what I call a first class cellar under the whole house. There is a partition of matched boards seven eighths of an inch thick, through the whole centre of the cellar, the one division being for the bees the other for storing fruit, vegetables, etc., in. There are two families in the house and this necessitates the use of two cooking stoves, which are kept going all winter and are right above the cellar in which the bees are kept. The temperature is kept at 45°. The walls of

the cellar are made of limestone and common mortar, the floor of cement. The outside door of the bee cellar opens into the woodshed so that in going out of and into the bee cellar you must necessarily pass through the woodshed, and by this arrangement a direct draft is prevented. A stand is made on which to set the hive by first taking blocks about eighteen inches long and setting them on end; a large plank or scantling is laid on top of these blocks, thus making a platform twenty inches high from the cellar floor. The hives are then carried in and set on the platform in just the same order as he had had them placed outside, the back end of the hives being raised about one-eighth of an inch from the bottom board. The hives are numbered and each is set upon the same stand as it had been the year previous. He keeps the cellar perfectly dark, and the only ventilation is through the door and one window. In the window there is a three inch tin pipe with an elbow so that he can turn it up and down, and thus regulate the draft. The surplus combs are kept from one season to another by hanging them up in his extracting room, and as the joists are the right distance apart the combs hang the same as they do when in the hives, only a little further apart. Mr. Winger is seventy six years old, but does most of the work by himself.

BEEES IN WAR

[For the C. B. J.]—W. C. WELLS.

We have heard so much about bees being used in war for the transmission of letters, etc., that your readers may be interested in hearing a true story as to the use of bees in war.

A Dutch pedlar and I had quite a time. He was buying old brass and rubber-hoes. I wanted to sell him some brass, and when it was weighed out it came to 75 cents. Then he wanted to pay me in truck out of his pack. I told him I wanted cash. He said he did not pay cash, but I told him he could not have it unless he paid cash. Then he offered me 40c., then 50c., and I finally said I would not let it go at any price. Then he wanted 50c pay for his time, to which I objected. He said he would not leave until he got his pay, and he would charge \$3 per day for what time he stayed. I ordered him out of the house but he said he would not go until I paid him, and he said he would thrash me