

may be fairly well combined and it may seem that the combination depends largely on the teacher. In the first place success in beekeeping is not a question of the sex of the beekeeper. Naturally the majority of successful beekeepers are men, but there are a number of women who are keeping bees with a great deal of success. One woman I have in mind has the management of 350 colonies, employing one or two men during the summer and producing extracted honey extensively. She conducts a large mail order business selling all of her honey each year direct to the consumers. She has learned the business in five years and is by no means physically strong. She has her winters practically free; has a most healthful out door business in the summer and very few public school-teachers have an income which would compare favorably with hers.

A member of the Beekeeping Staff at the Entomology Dept. at Washington, D.C., developed his beekeeping business during his summer vacations while acting as a school-teacher in Indiana. He still counts his colonies by hundreds back in his Indiana home.

He produces large crops of comb honey and only sees his bees during his two months summer vacation.

Other similar instances might be cited if space would permit.

The best way to get started in beekeeping is to study bee literature, attend beekeepers' meetings or the classes in beekeeping provided by Agricultural Colleges. Then spend one or more summers with a practical beekeeper as a helper. Then get some bees and go to it. With experience of this kind it would not be necessary to start a very small apiary. But if such experience cannot easily be procured it will be best to start with about five hives and equipment, experimenting with these and allowing them to increase with experience.

There are many advantages of beekeeping as an avocation for teachers which this brief article could not touch. But I have endeavored to present the practical side of the question, with the need for increased food production especially in view. As Provincial Apiarist I shall be pleased to hear from teachers or others who wish assistance in developing the beekeeping industry.

Bees in Combless Packages

By W. F. GEDDES, '18.

THERE are only three methods used at the present time for shipping bees (excepting queens), from place to place as an article of commerce: (1). Full colonies; (2). Nuclei; (3). The combless package. A full colony as sold by a dealer in bee supplies has six to eight frames of brood, a young vigorous queen and a small supply of honey and pollen, with sufficient bees to fill the spaces between the frames. A nucleus, as the name suggests,

merely consists of a small colony and may consist of one, two, three or five frames of brood and bees. This smaller package was introduced to overcome the heavy transportation charges which were incurred when shipping a full colony. Nuclei are now shipped in special cases instead of the hives themselves which reduces the transportation cost much more. The latest method of shipping bees—the combless package—is a further