one will do), and here they are storified from several colonies as high as a man can reach. Twenty-one days afterwards all the brood has hatched and now this colony, too, is brushed ed or shaken from the combs, the honey is extracted, and if the fumigating of these empty combs with formalin gas will prove to kill the spores of the foul-brood bacillus, we will have a true remedy for this pest. But do not forget that all the operations must be done very carefully.

NINTH PLAN.—If the colonies are in pairs close together when the honey-flow commences, we may unite them for comb-honey production and secure a good crop, even if they are not very strong. The queen of one colony is removed, killed or kept with one brood-frame and adhering bees in a nucleus. Now the bees of both colonies are brushed and shaken into an empty hive on the old stand, as described, and the brood-combs manipulated in the same way.

Wintering Bees.

By J. J. GUNN, MANITOBA.

To winter bees successfully, one should begin by preparing for it early. After the close of the honey season, but while the weather is still warm, the hives should all be examined and the brood nests reduced to the number of combs the bees can cover well. Each hive should be weighed to make sure that it contains enough honey to keep the colony within it safely through the winter and well on into the spring. A colony that covers eight combs will require more stores than one covering only six. This is a time when it pays to be liberal. Honey left in the hive in excess of what may be required will not be lost, and it is always better to be sure than sorry.

I have had strong colonies come through the winter with a loss of less than ten pounds, while at other times the loss would be over twenty pounds. How late brood rearing is kept up in the fall and how early it begins in the spring has much to do with this. Again, when weighing the bees into the cellar about the first week in November, we sometimes find the weights agreeing pretty well with those of September, while other seasons will show a loss of ten pounds or more in the same time. It is wise, therefore, when weighing for the first time to leave at least thirty pounds of honey to each strong colony. If this weight is lacking, it is better to make it up by feeding sugar syrup than to give combs of honey and so have more comb in the hive than the bees can cover. This is the time, too, to unite weak colonies. Everything of a preparatory nature should be done during September, and bees left alone till weighed into the cellar in November, or when the winter appears to be setting in.

Coming to the question of wintering properly, the cellar seems to be the most suitable place. I am aware that bees have been successfully wintered outside in Manitoba and the Territories, that some have wintered them in garrets and others in houses built for the purpose with double walls and sawdust filling; but the cellar seems to be the favorite place, and doubtless will be found to be the best for our climate, if for no other reason than that it is less affected by sudden changes of temperature than any place above ground can possibly be.

If the cellar is properly ventilated and of a temperature well above