



"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

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OUR OWN APIARY.

HOW TO PUT BEES INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

WE do not consider it necessary to wait until cold weather arrives before placing our colonies in their winter quarters. They can be put in early in the morning before they commence to fly, or late in the evening after they have ceased but in any case they should be carried to their winter quarters as carefully as possible. There is a great difference in the way of doing the work; some people try to do it as carefully as possible, and yet handle them very roughly. If the hives are carried in one at a time in your arms, the end of the frames should stand lengthwise from you because if the frames stand sidewise, the sudden jars of moving, causes them to oscillate, disturbing the bees, frequently breaking the clusters, causing them to gorge themselves with stores, and rendering the possibility of wintering more difficult, because of the fact that as it is usually warmer in the bee-house than out doors at the time of carrying them in, they will not cluster again so tightly in the bee-house or cellar. If placed into winter quarters without being disturbed they, of course remain clustered in just that much more compact a form, and will not consume nearly so much food.

Before we start to carry them in we close all the entrances, then, if they

should receive a slight jar that would otherwise disturb them, seeing no light they are not nearly as liable to become excited. The entrance blocks are left on the hives in the bee-house until all are in. After making all dark inside the entrance blocks are removed, leaving the entrance full width. We then remove the lid, and the propolis quilt, putting on one that will allow the moisture to escape. If there are hems in the quilts or any other means allowing of its escape, the quilts need not be changed.

A TALK ON MARKETING HONEY.

WE have frequently remarked that there was very little danger of overstocking our market with honey, if we developed it as it should be. There is not one-tenth part of the honey used in America that could be used, or would be used, if the necessary efforts were put forth to put it on the table of the consumer. Of course, we differ on this point from many of our bee friends, and conscientiously so, as they have not had the best of success in disposing of their crop, and they felt that reduction in prices was necessary in order to get rid of it. We have heard of good honey being sold at from 5c. to 7c. per pound, even last year there was honey sold at 5c., when if the producer had kept his honey, advertised it for sale or put it on the market at a fair price, he would have realised at least