

arrival of his honey is now the first and greatest factor in the success of his enterprise.

His disappointment would be great upon learning that his honey had arrived in a damaged condition. He would know at once or imagine that the profit of his year's labor is lost. He has no idea of the vexation and disappointment caused to the dealer who also loses money and valuable

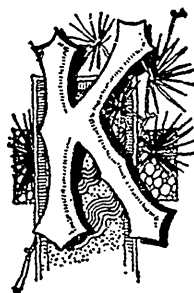
(To be Continued.)

FIRST STEPS IN BEE-KEEPING.

"Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success."

Questions Sent in Bearing Upon First Steps in Bee-Keeping Will be Dealt With in This Department By the Editor.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.



NOWING that "toddlers" and advanced bee-keepers will find something of interest in the report of the North American Bee-Keepers Association, I propose making my remarks in the November issue brief.

PACKING.

Bees have of course been packed if it is the intention to winter on summer stands, if not do not lose a moment. The wear and tear to nerve power, from the knowledge that the important work has not been done, will be worse upon your system than if you make an extra effort do the work and get it off your mind. We are often overwhelmed with work, confused in fact and begin to fret. But drop fretting and go to work and by doing it with system we find things are not so formidable after all.

Top packing should be put on all hives the latter part of this month.

CARRYING BEES.

In the last number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is an article by that successful bee-keeper, Mr. S. T. Pettit, read it carefully. Bees should be carried in on a day

when the temperature is above freezing and the greatest care should be observed that the hives are not jarred. If held against the body every step will disturb the bees. The task is difficult, but I make a point of carrying the hives clear of the body into the cellar. Doctor Miller I believe described in *Gleanings* an excellent contrivance for carrying hives. It is simply two pieces of rod bent over with the ends about six inches apart and each end again bent or sharpened so as to catch under the bottom board at the side. At the first bend is the handhold and a pair are required. Two carry the hive between them to the cellar. Between 20th of November and December 1st, is probably the best time to cellar bees.

CELLAR.

I have the bottom hive at least ten inches from the cellar floor, put them as Mr. Pettit directs, three inches higher at the back than front, the back of hive $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (not $\frac{1}{2}$ inch as owing to a misprint stated) from the bottom board.

The stronger and heavier hives should be at the bottom. The lightest on top. Place your hives in such a position that if necessary you can without disturbing colonies, clear the entrance from dead bees. Bees should clear the entrance themselves but they will not do it under all conditions. As before stated if you have been quite successful in some other way, go slow to make a change.

QUESTIONS.

What is a good distance between frames for summer and winter? $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from centre to centre.

How do you make ventilation in wintering bees in a dry cellar. Do you let the entrance open or closed in winter? See above; entrance open full width.

Is honey and pollen mixed good food for bees for feeding? Bees if healthy and wintering well will not digest pollen in any quantity. As stored by them in the combs it is not dangerous to a healthy colony. It is an open question with the bulk of bee-keepers if the entire absence of pollen or its presence is liable to do the greater harm.

Which is the best hive for wintering an eight or nine frame hive? It depends greatly on the strength of your colony and the place you winter. If the bees can cover a nine frame fairly well, otherwise an eight frame. Generally we think eight frames will answer better. In a damp cellar all stores should be fairly covered by the bees.

Laws for Bee-Keepers.

Please let me know through THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL what the law is in respect to keeping bees in incorporated