

in behind, passing up and through the cluster where it becomes damp and heavy, causing it to fall again and pass out the front entrance.

After placing one row on the stands and blocking them up, take off all covers except the propolized quilt, place two one in. strips on the top and you are ready for another row. Repeat this until you have them as high as your cellar will permit, then start another row, leaving room between to get in and sweep up the bees which die through the winter, which is all the attention they require until Spring.

About the last of March, or April 1st, they ought to be moved out. Preparatory to doing this, go into the cellar with a candle and take a peep under each hive through the opening behind where the hive is blocked up. If the bottom board is clean and dry, the bees clustering quietly, etc., mark the hive O. K. It will not need any attention after setting out, unless you find it very light, and possibly short of stores, in which case you will have to attend to it. You will find that this is a splendid plan, saving labor and fussing with the bees when they are better left alone.

Next, gently take out the blocks and you are ready to set them out the next suitable day. Commence taking them out orderly; the first to come out will be the last you put in and will go to the far end of the yard, where it came from. Follow this right along, and you will soon have them on their old stands, with a few vacant stands, and all in splendid shape for a harvest of honey.

Mr. Hall: Mr. Sibbald is a very excellent bee-keeper. I suppose what Mr. Sibbald wants is that his paper should be picked to pieces. Mr. Sibbald commences very orderly in taking the hives from the yard into the cellar by taking first the stock of

bees nearest to the cellar door and continues thus to the end. Supposing two of the stocks of bees died following Mr. Sibbald's system that will put the balance of the hives on to the wrong stands, and if you have any special hive of bees that have done good work for you or that are cross, or have other peculiar characteristics, you have lost track of that stock of bees because it is on a new stand.

Mr. Sibbald: If you lose one—which you should not do if you winter them rightly—you can leave the old hive there until you get them all out, or skip that one.

Mr. Hall: We generally listen to them when we put them on the hands barrow; if the stock is dead we do not take it out. Your plan is very nice but allow me to tell you how we take them out. Our stocks of bees stand four in a clump; these clumps are all marked alphabetically and instead of commencing near the cellar door we commence generally at the far end of the apiary. We take one from each clump and take it out and that leaves only three on a stand. We commence again and leave one, two, and so on, and we take them in the order in which they are put in. We do not take them out at the same time; if we do they injure themselves. We have taken them out the cellar all at one time and they have created a great furore and try to get into two or three hives in one corner of the apiary, and these hives are of no use afterwards and we have lost all those fine bees in the spring. In putting them into the cellar we take them from all over the apiary; they are in clumps of four and we take one and that leaves three and commence again, and when there are two we commence again and leave one. They can never fail to go to the same place again, and then