

rein. If any suggestion can be made, the glad to see them in

haps it would be well to time and conditions should go into the cellar, the wish of all beekeepers is to get the bees out on the summer as possible in order to get a good fly somewhere transferring. But, and the only consideration in are those bees in the long run when needed for a period, often days at the least, to the cold and blustery weather, and then to enter on winter's rest without opportunity of a good

conditions are likely to be to everyone's advantage a day following a frost which in its turn cooled some warm sunny have been flying freely light will have driven the bees out and you will not be working at the entrance; each hive will be crowded although not very full (deal before spring); assist the bees themselves in a good condition for their

the handling of the bees we have found the long narrow box used for sanitary purposes the best thing yet for wintering. It has enough room to hold in place some ventilation, and in twenty-five cents' worth of material, the bees do well up in it and get

hauled out by the dozen on the floor when the time arrives for its removal.

After all entrances are closed and covers off leaving nothing but the canvas quilt on top of the frames, have your assistant place one hand at the centre and under the alighting board and advance face forward with his hand behind him, you of course, taking the rear corners of the hive. In this way not only is the weight of the hive distributed between two, but there is not the slightest danger of the hive shifting on its bottom and causing trouble. If wished the body may be fastened to the bottom at the back only and then when on the rack or whatever may be provided to hold it in the cellar, a screwdriver can be inserted in the front and the body elevated off the bottom by means of a block to permit of freer ventilation.

When all the hives are in and everything in place close up the door and with the aid of a lighted candle remove the paper stuffing, but get a move on or the bees which fall on the floor, and there are always some which rush madly out, will be getting up your legs in such numbers as to make one considerably uneasy, especially in the cramped space afforded by a cellar full of hives. Then your work is practically done. Go away and leave them to themselves and the darkness, and let it be good and dark into the bargain. In a very short time they will settle down again, filled no doubt, with the impression that it was only the snow arriving after all.

Ottawa, Ont.

WINTERING BEES IN QUEBEC

By H. W. Jones

I have read with much interest the recent discussion on the methods of wintering bees. The following notes, which contain the results of thirty years' ex-

perience, may perhaps prove of interest to the readers of the Journal.

Here, as a rule, we winter about two-thirds of our bees outside in an old style of chaff hive that A. E. Manum used to use, and somewhat similar in principle to the wintering case recently described by R. F. Holterman. It is a large outer case, furnished with cover and bottom stand, and gives a space of some four inches on all sides of an eight, nine or ten-frame body in the middle. This outer space is filled with dry leaves, and neither case nor packing is removed from one year's end to the other. You will notice that it differs from Mr. Holterman's method in that each case holds but one colony instead of four, and that so to speak, it is a permanent arrangement. Now, in wintering our bees each year both indoors and outside, we possess the means of making a comparison between the two ways. In our opinion, the strong points for out-of-door wintering are, first, that it saves a few hours of heavy lifting when taking the hives in and out of the cellar, and, second, that possibly bees begin to rear brood a little earlier in the spring. We are, however, inclined to favor cellar wintering for several reasons. There is a distinct saving effected in the amount of winter feeding, by the latter method, the honey that requires to be fed to the outside colonies exceeding that necessary to ensure the safe wintering of the indoor colonies by about four or five pounds per colony. In the case of the outside colonies again, the winter entrances need to be small, and are in consequence very easily clogged up, especially in the spring. The danger of the bees suffocating by this method therefore is very great. Last spring we lost three colonies out of one hundred and fifty from this cause alone, in spite of the fact that they were examined twice to guard against this very accident. What we gain by early brood-rearing in the out-