

product of a few colonies of bees will bring into the bee-keeper in a good honey season when intelligently managed. Thirty-three years ago I commenced with twelve colonies of bees. I sold twenty young swarms from those colonies at five dollars each. The parties who bought them furnished their own hives. I increased my colonies to twenty-three. I sold from those colonies one hundred and four dollars' worth of section honey. I sold the honey for twenty-five cents per pound. The proceeds of honey and bees sold from those twelve colonies amounted to two hundred and four dollars. If any bee-keeper in Ontario can beat this, I would like to hear from him.

The patent of my hive has expired. Any bee-keeper can use any part thereof. By experimenting with deep and shallow hives, I find the bees winter better outdoors in deep hives, as they store more honey in the top. The bees move up in cold weather and get to their winter stores more readily than when forced to go around the outside of their comb. I make my hives fifteen and one-half by eleven and one-half inches and fifteen inches deep, holding eight frames, with bottom board fastened on with hooks or clamps. As soon as bees are set out on their summer stands, loosen the bottom board from the hive, and clean out all dead bees and litter. Sometimes a lot of dead, mouldy bees will be found on the bottom, which will cause a bad smell, and the bees are worried for weeks trying to clean out those dead bees, and will not thrive when left in this shape. Also when hiveing a young swarm of bees the hive should be raised in front one inch up from the bottom for about five days, to give lots of ventilation, as bees always fill their sacks with

honey before they swarm out, and when hived will hang in the hive several days to secrete wax. If closed up with too small an entrance, and left in the hot sun, the swarms sometimes get heated up, leave the hive and go to parts unknown.

We congratulate our bee inspector, Mr. Wm. McEvoy, for the grand work he did in our vicinity last season. There were a number of colonies of bees found diseased with foul brood, and we are told that by his instructions the disease has been entirely wiped out. If kind Providence should spare his health, we would be pleased to have him visit us again next season.

OUT-DOOR WINTERING.

BY WILLIAM HARTLEY, SEAFORTH.

After reading in December number of the Honey Board, and again the reference to it in the January number, I must say I am really surprised at what appears to me to be a revival of the use of that ancient piece of bee fixture. I thought a quarter of a century ago, when I, with so many others, discarded the old Thomas hive, with its revolving bands and honey board, that its day was past. In fact, so far as I am concerned, it surely is forever. I would not accept the gift of honey boards for my eighty colonies and be compelled to use them.

That very snapping and loosening of them every time one opened a hive is enough to cause any one to discard their use, besides the canvas is warmer, dryer, easier handled and as cheap.

I will give you my method of wintering my bees and how I use canvas in my bee yard.

I winter outside in boxes holding from two to three hives (2 preferred), all faced the same way—south. These

boxes I
about 40
part slop
the wet
in front
the botto
of room
the hive
then mak
inches sq
part that
hive is sl
long by
the packi
two inche
yet leaves
the bees t
before the
which is

These bo
the length
As the sr
board slan
boxes and
selves, fee
In the sp
to go, I k
piled up v
is mostly b
day let all
storm boar
less the we
fer dry sav
or stave f
have to use
is not quite
ers in stra
sawdust.

six to ten i
and put the
possible. I
November I
careful as
turb the bee
one inch b
hive, then I
ly over the
than the toj