

By all means arrange to go into the production of extracted honey. Buy good bees, good hives and proper equipments. If you buy second hand goods be sure they are right and not odd sized frames; the the Langstroth is the standard frame. Many a person has bought old goods and had the germs of contagious disease thrown in making failure a certainty. This may be done by the seller through ignorance and not wilfully.

SETTING OUT BEES

Many may ask when shall I put my bees on their summer stands? If the bees show signs of spotting and, are restless and, not clustered quietly and are, flying readily to the light, put them out anytime after the 10th of March that the snow is off the ground near the hives so they can get a good cleansing flight without chilling. If the bees are quietly clustered and not showing any of the above symptoms allow them to remain until the first pollen appears when in no case would I leave them in the cellar. Protect well the top of the hive; in this respect the covers generally in use are painfully deficient but they are all that the average bee-keeper is willing to pay for and it is a case with the supply dealer parable to the butter maker who said, 'as to butter color, give your customers just what they want, if green I will color my butter with paris green.' A two inch rim can readily be made the length and width of the hive, this rim should have a piece of cotton tacked on the under side forming a tray the tray should then be filled with old wool, rags, felt, dry forest leaves or chaff. The rim is then placed between the cover and brood chamber. Owing to the prevailing strong winds in spring the various parts should be clamped together or all kept down by a heavy

weight on the cover. As to the entrance, each entrance should be adjusted according to the strength of the individual colony. This adjusting can be done with the best judgement at the time of day when the bees are flying freely, then adjust so no hive will be crowded. Of course it is better to contract the entrance according to the weather but this is perhaps more attention than a person with other lines of business is likely to give, as it may require several adjustments during the day.

We hope to have a series of articles for beginners from Mr. Holtermann. Those desiring it may have questions of general interest discussed under this department—Editor.

Something About Bee-Keeping in the North-West

Some five years ago, when I was just starting bee-keeping, I received a courteous request from the Editor of the C. B. J. to let him have an article on the "North-west for the Apiarist". I replied at the time, that I should be glad to do so when I had a little more experience. Recently, I received a second request from the same quarter, and though, in the meantime I have only attained to a knowledge of my own ignorance I will endeavor to throw what light I possess on the question.

A leading American bee-keeper has defined the conditions of successful bee-keeping as: 1st, Locality; 2nd The man; 3rd, The hive.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, locality is undoubtedly the great factor. Though I have