

was thrown out we used to elevate the ground around the house. At the time we erected the building we were too busily engaged otherwise, to put up the stone work of the cellar and we instead placed a row of cedar posts around the outside, four feet apart. Another row of posts was placed on the inside of this so that from the out edge of the outside row to the inner edge of the inside row was two feet distance. Around each of the rows of posts we placed cedar planks spiking them firmly. These formed sills. We then laid the planks over the top of posts and formed a floor four inches thick. Cedar planks were then dropped in against the outside of the outer row of posts to form the wall of the cellar. The earth was packed in firmly between the planks and the bank thus holding the former firmly against the posts, without nailing. This left us a cellar thirty feet square in the inside. Should we at any time desire we can put a stone wall inside the plank, as the outside of the building is flush with the planking. The cellar is seven feet high. On this foundation we erected our building, a two story one with an attic. This with the cellar gives us four stories. We placed one row of studding upon the outer edge of the outside row of posts placing the studs two feet apart thus giving us a hollow wall of the same thickness which we filled with dry saw-dust. The first joists above the cellar are 12x2 inches and are placed two feet apart; the second joists are 18x2 inches spaced the same distance apart; the third series of joists are of the same dimensions as the first and are placed the same distance apart. We did not put saw-dust between the first series of joists but above the second flat the space between the joists of eighteen inches is filled with that material. The first story is eight feet high, the second seven feet while the attic is merely a room formed by the slant in the roof but it gives us an excellent place for storage purposes. The walls above the second story are but four inches thick and filled with saw-dust. We have not as yet had a floor put in the cellar so that we do not use it excepting as a storeroom for different implements. The second story is the bee or storage room in the winter, while in summer it is used for extracting

purposes and storage of honey. The third story makes our work shop and as it is large and roomy we have plenty of space for extra storage should it be required. The communication to the cellar is by means of an outside stair-way. This is the way in which the third story is also reached, the stair-way running from the outside of the building up to a platform along the front. The stair-way to the cellar is enclosed and the enclosure runs up so that the ceiling of it forms the platform on to which the flight of stairs to the third story leads you. The attic is reached by inside stairs. The wintering room is approached through two doors leaving an air space between the inner door of which is substituted in summer time by a wire cloth screen hung in its place while extracting is going on. The sub-earth ventilation is given by means of a pipe or wooden tube fourteen inches square and about five hundred feet in length, the air from which is about of equal temperature during the coldest days in winter and the hottest days in summer. There are also two ventilation pipes or chimnies of inch lumber 12x14 inches inside running from the ceiling of the second story about fifteen feet above the ridge board of the roof. The tops of these ventilators are covered so that while they allow the air to escape they prevent the rain from descending into the bee-room. When the doors of the wintering room are closed there is no draught of air other than that which is caused by the ventilation tubes.

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"SWARMING OUT" AND SWARMING IN

TWO remarkable cases of "swarming out" occurred in this section during the past spring. The one nearest to me—being in the town of Napanee—the particulars of which I got directly from the owner of the bees, resulted in the loss of four good colonies. All four left their hives on the same day without any apparent cause and settled down here and there all over the garden in which the hives stood—the queens going out with the workers. They left behind them, in hives that had been cleaned out, plenty of honey, and brood in all stages.

The other case occurred a few miles out of Napanee, in the township of Fredericksburgh, and resulted in the loss of 15 to 20 colonies.