

doubt, be a little expensive, but most bee-keepers could make their own if they had a model to go by, although a firm will make them cheaper if made from new lumber.

DAVID CHALMERS.

CELLAR WINTERING AND SPRING PROTECTION.

My cellars are 15 x 15 feet inside, with entrance or hall way 3 x 8 feet, opening into another room 15 x 15 feet, and from this outside through an alley 3 x 6 feet. There are three doors each 3 x 6 feet, and made double with an air space. These are placed one at each end of the hall way and one at outside entrance.

This cellar is entirely underground, the ceiling being two feet below the outside level, and this space filled with sawdust. Then I have a honey house and shop over the entire cellar 15 x 39 ft., and a storage room upstairs of the same size. With this cellar the temperature has never varied more than one degree from time of putting bees in in November until time of taking them out in April.

One spring I did not get the bees out until April 27th, they being confined in the cellar for five months and four days, still the temperature did not go above 44 nor lower than 43 and this without any ventilation.

I have a large brick chimney from cellar floor up through the building and tile intake running 150 feet underground to the side of hill outside, but have never used them while bees were in the cellar.

I find that ventilation is unnecessary when temperature can be kept about 43 or 44 and cellar is reasonably dry. This building is built entirely of concrete.

I always try to take bees out of the cellar on a bright day, when the temperature is not lower than 60, so that bees can have a cleansing flight and get settled down again before it is too cold. Then I put on each colony an outside

case, made large enough to allow a two inch space clear round all sides, also on top. This I pack with dry sawdust taken from over the cellar as noted above. I find that this is much better (and it pays big), than leaving without protection or wrapping with paper or packing with straw or chaff, as the dry sawdust holds the heat much better, and saves many colonies that would otherwise perish or spring dwindle during the cold spring weather, which we have in this latitude (44). I have wintered three-frame nuclei in this cellar the past winter, and put them on the summer stands April 5th, and packed as described above, and have taken as high as 150 lbs. of honey per colony from some of them. My average this season to date is 116 lbs. per colony (clover honey only), and this all choice, it being left on the hive until it was well capped over.

I wish to emphasize the fact that it pays to pack all colonies with dry sawdust after setting from the cellar, as it helps greatly in retaining the heat and thus increases brood rearing and insures strong colonies for the harvest when it comes.

DAVID RUNNING.

Grindstone City, Mich.

HE FILLED THE CAN!

The bee-man went to his honey house,
With a sixty-pound can to fill;
He put the can under the honey gate,
And thereon hangs a thrill!

The hole in the tap was rather small,
And the honey came very slow;
The busy man looked down at the stream,
And then said, "Well, I may go."

It will take a long time to fill that can,
And while it is trickling out
I can mow the lawn and paint some hives
And turn the chickens out."