

Where bee-keeping is carried on extensively, especially in the northern states it is the custom of most bee-keepers to winter their colonies indoors.

For this purpose some use the ordinary house cellar, darkening the same and carefully watching the temperature; while others have built special cellars for the purpose, where as many as 1,000 colonies are kept in one place.

In in-door wintering, it is very important to see that the temperature is kept as nearly between 45° and 60° but the nearer 45° the better; but a slight variation from the above figures, for a brief period, will do no special harm.

If at any time the cellar becomes too warm, it should be cooled off at night by leaving the door open, but be careful to close it again before daybreak.

If during an exceptionally cold spell the cellar should become too cold, a little heat from an oil stove will not be amiss; but, generally speaking, it will not be necessary to do either, provided the cellar is properly ventilated.

In-door and out-door wintering each have their advantages, and the bee-keeper must be largely governed in the method he adopts by his local conditions.

A colony wintered out doors will require much more feed than one in doors, and for this reason alone many winter in doors. On the other hand, those wintered out doors have the opportunity of taking a cleansing flight when a nice bright day comes on.

Where only a few colonies are kept we would advise out-door wintering, with ample protection in the way of packing; but where

the colonies run up into the hundreds, cellar wintering is preferable, if the climatic conditions demand it.

In New York state the bees are placed in the cellar along about the middle of November, or upon the approach of settled cold weather.

FOOT NOTES

Bee-keeping is an ennobling vocation and has been rightly called "The Poetry of Agriculture."

There are millions of pounds of honey going to waste every year in sections of the country, because there are no bees to gather it.

Don't bother with bees in cold weather after they have been put away for the winter, as it tends to make them restless and does no good whatever.

If your colonies have not been fed and are short of stores, they should be given frames of sealed honey at once, as they will not take up syrup fed them in cold weather.—Farm Journal.

Poultry News

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With regard to bee-keeping should remain consisted. the plant roots, the leaves were that bore it strated its dust of the fl ed to briefly, were aware covering, so an egg, the s dust was pol varied from inch. Of co arately a po better still, a 1/2-in. objecti ance in study these grains. the means of purity of th from any san able to trace by recognizin differ in size a ing to the pla tained; thus t what source Again, as req honey, the api that known to the number of certain area: t another sampl with glucose, v the number of and that would adulteration ha all, the most in with pollen lay bee-food, and t lay special str out" of the bee pollen showed t for its welfare. arrangement of bringing it hom tance of it in th clear to the bee that his bees hac len to the bee v was to man, or, it was as oatm built up the f tissues, thus mal