

Wax mould, to J. Eckert, Dayton, O.
 Bung, to Anthony & Savage, Oakland, Cal.
 Bung, to J. Baemule, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Bee catcher, to W. McAdams, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Jar for honey, etc., to A. Weissenthanner, Paris, France.
 Jar filler and holder, to I. M. & I. M. Fisher, Burrows, Mo.
 Packing case, to G. Banker, Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Can stopper, to W. H. Payne, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Can washer, to C. H. Southard, Preston, N.Y.
 Crate, to M. C. Burkhead, Meeting Creek, Ky.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

How I Winter Bees.

DEAR SIR.—As I have a few moments to spare, I will give you my opinion as to the best mode of wintering bees.

The first item of importance which leads to successful wintering is the early preparation of your bees, which should not be later than the 15th of September. See that your bees have not less than twenty pounds of good honey, and a young queen should be preferred. I have no doubt that the spreading of the combs is also a step in the right direction. As cold weather approaches (say, about the 20th of October), there should be some porous material placed above the frames to absorb moisture, with the lid raised to let the moisture escape. I use a rim made for the purpose, two inches high, with a porous cloth tacked to the bottom, the rim being filled in with very fine sawdust; wheat-chaff, or cork-dust will also give good results. Then the cover is raised four inches all around. Of course, all through the fall months the entrances should be kept the right size, varying from half an inch to two inches, according to the strength of the colony.

Now, as winter approaches, the bees should be placed in a good cellar, or some frost proof building where the temperature can be kept at forty-five degrees. A dry cellar will winter bees successfully at a somewhat lower temperature, but a damp cellar should not go below forty-five degrees. Before hard frost sets in and you think your bees have had their flight (in my locality, about the 15th) prepare the winter quarters for your bees. If in a cellar, place them as high in the cellar as you can, putting the strongest colonies in the bottom rows, and the weakest on the top rows. If your cellar is to be well filled with bees, there should be some special underground ventilation provided, such as a six inch pipe, two feet below the frost

line, and entering the cellar from below. Then there should be another six inch pipe, commencing within two inches of the ground, and leading upward to connect with a chimney, so causing the foul air to be removed, and creating a current through the under-ground pipe, which will be quite warm, when entering the cellar. If you intend placing only a few colonies in the cellar, special ventilation is needed. Before the bees are placed in position there should be a rim two and a half inches high placed under each hive between the bottom of the hive and the bottom board, and the entrance left wide open. Now the bees may be carried carefully into the cellar and placed in rows, and remove the lids or covers. When you have one row completed lay inch strips on the hives to raise the next row from the lower, and allow the moisture to pass off freely. Now keep the temperature right, and good results may be expected.

Yours truly,

WARRINGTON SCOTT.

Wooler, September, 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
 Wintering Bees.

DEAR JOURNAL.—In order to give you the system I adopt in wintering my bees, I shall first describe to you the hive I use.

I winter entirely upon the summer stands, in a double-walled chaff hive. The inside hive or brood chamber is 12 x 12 and two feet long. This box is made out of three quarter inch pine lumber. The entrance to this hive is cut out of the bottom board, which is nailed solidly to the bottom of the hive. The hive rests at the back on an inch strip placed on the top of the chaff box; at the front it rests on the entrance or alighting board, which is a pine plank, and projects four (4) inches past the front of the chaff hive. This board also forms part of the cover of the chaff box, the rest of the boards in the chaff box cover are one inch lumber. Thus there is an air space of one inch between the cover of the chaff box and the bottom of the brood chamber.

In the entrance board in front of the entrance to the brood chamber there is a hole 2 x 1 inches square, as a dead bee escape. This hole is left open in winter, but closed in summer. The chaff box is three inches deep, resting on two 2 x 4 inch scantling which serves as a stand.

The outside board or chaff hive is made of six inch blocking, placed perpendicularly, and projects over the chaff box; this box is lined with hemlock lumber placed horizontally, and