

except in clay soil. Two or three times I have tried it there, and the bees wintered poorly; the hives and combs coming out in the spring reeking with mold and dampness. My successes have all been on a dry sandy hillside. With such a location I should have no hesitancy, whatever, in putting any number up to 25 or 30 into a clamp. It is possible that a large number might winter all right if given sufficient ventilation, but I am without experience on that point.

The work of burying the bees is about as follows: First dig a trench wide and deep enough to allow the hive to set down in until the tops of the hives are level with the surface of the earth. Put in a little straw and lay in two rails a foot apart. Set the hives in a row on these rails. Put some straw around the hives, and then lay some rails over the hives, putting some short pieces of rail across under the rails to support them. Next cover the hives liberally with straw, say, to the depth of two feet, and then shovel on the earth to a depth of 18 inches. Sometimes I vary this by putting on only a few inches of earth, and then another layer of straw and then a few more inches of earth, covering the whole with a light covering of manure.

I do not know that wintering bees in clamps has any advantages over that of wintering them in the cellar, and it is certainly considerable more work; but when one has a few colonies to winter at a place where there is no cellar, and experience has told him that indoor wintering is better than out-door, he can successfully winter the bees by putting them in a clamp, if the soil and location is suitable. Don't winter in clay. Don't bury them where water will stand. Don't try wintering large numbers without ventilation, in fact, my experience is against large numbers, and I do not

know that there is any objection to giving ventilation, even with small numbers, but I have never found it necessary.—Bee-Keepers Review.

The Carniolan Again.

Mr. H. M. Jameson, of Corona, Cal., writes in the "American Bee-Keeper" of his experience with Carniolan bees compared with Italian. The article will be interesting to many of our readers. We copy it as follows:

"I promised to write you something about Carniolan bees. Well, I will say this: Within the last two years I have received Italian queens from six different breeders in the East. The queens were represented in most cases as being very prolific, great honey gathers, etc. They have all had a fair trial, and so far have proven themselves utterly worthless, as compared with the Carniolans. Some of these Ligurians have built up fairly well and stored a little more than needed for their subsistence, while others have remained weak and must be fed for the coming winter. They never leave their hives before sunrise and retire early. In the spring time they are slow to build up in time for orange or other early bloom."

"What are the Carniolans doing while these loafers are asleep? Well, I will tell you. In late winter or early spring they start a strong brood-nest on the north side of the hive, and when early flowers come, they are ready with a good force to work. When orange bloom and other great honey-flowers come, they are there with a grand army. They go forth at break of day and work till night fall. What Mr. Doolittle and others have written about Carniolans in no sense applies to these bees. See editorial comments in Review for August, on what C. W. Post, of Canada, has to say about Carniolans. As Mr. Post

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