

ping. I then concluded them on their summer proved in my case very made a case or outside as follows: say two feet six inches long; three feet five inches three feet, to give safe cover or roof, which is right frame to fit neatly of box, and covered with or any other material; the bottom, inch humid, while the top cover it can be removed and turned to one side bottom of box inside is sheet of tar paper, on two pieces of wood two and filled with chaff level on which the hive is board is nailed on hive, six inches in front, over is placed for bee passage opening in front of box. When the hive and box is eat chaff or dry forest top of hive, and left so later. I use the matting chests are covered, and to cotton, (as the bees in it). When the supers are removed, the ad over the combs on of chaff is laid, and the of soft pea straw, with left open, full size, so ke a flight whenever the mit. I have found this y of wintering bees with dwindling, to profitable

nactice is the use of the the hive, especially in moisture cannot escape cover and is continually the combs, causing them to start dysentery in the removing the packing

from the top of the hive in the spring that it will be quite damp on the top, while the mat cushion and packing near the combs are perfectly dry and clean. Some time during April, when the bees are flying and the day is calm and warm, I remove the top packing and examine the bees and combs by lifting out all the frames, and cleaning out the hive; by doing so I can see exactly what state they are in, generally with plenty of honey to carry them through, and often I find the back sheet filled with sealed honey untouched, which I remove and replace with a full sheet of foundation, and shift one or two of the back sheets that are partially filled with sealed honey nearer the brood, and leave it capped as the bees will attend to that part of the business. If I find one that is likely to be short of stores I give them the full sheets; I have never fed one drop of sugar syrup for over thirty years. Since I commenced my present mode of management they are then left undisturbed until swarming time, or until the supers are put on with the matting and cushion over the frames. In not over five days after the first swarm comes off the frames are all drawn out and all the queen cells removed but one, consequently after swarms are not expected and the old stock is in fine condition for storing honey in the super. Only full sheets of foundation and drawn combs are used in the hive, consequently but few drones are raised. In order to provide super combs, place a strip of foundation two inches wide in top of frame, and let the bees finish them with drone comb, which is better than brood cells for extracting, and can be used for several years if properly cared for; they are better and stronger than new combs and are kept free of brood and pollen. I have used the "Jones" frame solely for many years, 14 inches deep by 11 inches wide, outside measure. The hives were made at home out of any light material and of uniform

size, and dressed inside; as they are never exposed to the weather they will last a lifetime and prove a great saving of time and money, compared with the usual style of hive with waterproof roof and paint, and left exposed during the summer months to sun and rain which soon splits and destroys them.

I am satisfied that the C.B.J. is doing good work, especially since it came under the present management. After making allowance for much of the silly ideas presented by some of your correspondents as it always has, and still is necessary, for the reading public to do considerable sifting, and we are likely to still have a few correspondents who are much better at preaching than practice.

F. W. Clark, of Lindenbank, near Guelph, was correspondent to the "Montreal Witness" specially on the honey bee, and was a success until he attempted to prove that bees, if kept in a sufficiently cold atmosphere during winter would hibernate, and consequently eat no honey until they awoke in the spring, which rather damaged his reputation as an authority on bee management. I visited his apiary and met him many times, and found that he could not practice what he attempted to preach, as a bee sting was almost death to him. I asked him if he really believed what he had written on the hibernating theory, his answer was: "In writing for the public papers you must have something fresh and new to interest the public."

That same idea seems to be still in the minds of many correspondents who seem anxious to change the natural instinct of the bee, which is sheer folly! I read an article lately, I think the writer is an American, who claims to have found "three mature queens busy on a single sheet of comb." If that proves to be a fact, it must have occurred in Utah, and the bees and queens have learned and are following the habits of their masters,