

is used in England; it is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. The cushion is clumsy and cumbersome, but a piece of felt laid on top of the quilt will prevent any moisture from condensing.

Mr. Holmes: For a few years I have been practising the removal of the propolis quilt and putting on of a clean cotton cloth and a cushion of very dry saw-dust, probably $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, and I raise the hive at the back so that each tier is separate and independent of the others. I find them to winter very perfectly in that way.

Mr. Miller: When wintering inside I find it very convenient to do away with those blocks you mention by leaving off my bottom boards and piling one hive across two, first placing a row along on 2x4 as Mr. Brown spoke of, about 8 inches apart and then commencing and setting one on top of the first and second one, and so on.

Mr. Fister: When we winter them we leave the bottom board off entirely. We tried Mr. Pettit's plan of raising the hive at the back three inches and the body of the hive $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch from the bottom board and so on and it is a perfect system. It was published in the Journals and in our Farm report. We also tried Mr. Hall's plan of raising up the front instead of the back; we found it quite a bit of trouble putting that $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch piece in at the back; it disturbed them more or less. I don't think you do any more good than by simply raising the front. We have also tried Mr. Brown's plan of leaving the propolis quilt on; it is an excellent one. I think one of the greatest secrets is to have a good cellar.

Question: Is it advisable to supply moisture in cellar wintering in the case of a very dry cellar?

Mr. Armstrong: I don't know; I am not a cellar winterer.

Mr. Holtermann: We hear a great deal about cellars being moist and the whole tenor of conversation seems to be in the direction of dry cellars. It is a subject I believe that is very important and a subject that but few if any can say very much about but for an opinion I would simply say that the danger of having the cellar too dry is just as great as having it too moist and what should be done is make a line of careful investigation under proper conditions where there is a wet and dry bulb thermometer and where the humidity of the atmosphere can be taken and then find out what there is in that question.

Mr. Dickenson. I think it ought to be satisfactory to most of the beekeepers to know they are successful and bring out their bees in cellar wintering. I feel I can winter my bees as well as any stock man can his stock.

Mr. Sibbald: I have always preferred a dry cellar and as I have had quite a large experience in cellars at the different places where I want them I have learned to take almost any cellar and make it right. If it is a large cellar I partition it off so that the bees will have a small place and I don't know how it is or how it works out but they seem to be able to keep it dry. As long as it is not frosty I don't care how dry it is. If it is damp—I have had water on the floor—just floor it over with boards so as to keep it underneath. I have not seen any difference in the results doing it that way. I wintered once in a large cellar that was damp and they got so very moist that the water was dropping out of the hives before the spring and they were moulding and I partitioned off that same cellar and I got excellent results. If it is under a dwelling I have never ventilated it. If it is an out cellar where there is no heat above I make quite