

same as yours did and some of mine, in breeding very hard in the spring. You know as well as I do the fellow with the grey hair very often gets that way with the big family he has to support. He raises them, and it uses up his vitality and he becomes prematurely old, and he leaves them behind. That was the way with your bees; they commence raising babies, and those babies required all their attention and made them get old sooner than they would otherwise have become, and therefore they died from exhaustion before the babies could come on to take their places. I rather encourage your idea of having young bees. We have an apiary nine miles east in the buckwheat region, and they went into winter quarters with 50 pounds without the hive, most of them. They didn't come out any better than the home bees practically, but they had the wherewithal to go to and feed their family, and they came into the honey harvest booming; they gave us abundance of honey, and they are in grand shape for wintering this season. To the north the bees have given us no surplus this year, and we have had to take honey from that east apiary, 14 miles, to this north apiary to get those bees ready for winter.

Mr. Chadwick—In reference to the ventilation on the tops of the hives. I winter my bees in the cellar. My cellar temperature stands about 45 degrees almost constantly from the time they go in till they come out. I have been using cushions on top. Last fall I had more bees to put in than I had cushions for, and I used the honey board. Invariably my bees came out with the honey board equally as good as those with the cushions with no ventilation whatever in the top. The front of my hive is something the same as the Langstroth, only it has 7-8ths of an inch in front left open for ventilation. Wouldn't it be advisable for me to take

off the honey board and bore a hole in the top of it, and put a little wire cloth over it? I haven't put my bees in winter quarters yet. Furthermore, I put in 76 colonies last winter—I think it was on the 20th November—and they were in the cellar five months and nearly a half, and I brought out 75.

Mr. Hall—And you are not satisfied with that?

Mr. Chadwick—Yes.

Mr. Hall—Keep at it, man. Don't ask advice from these fellows that don't succeed.

I have over 200 stock of bees, and there is not a cloth on one of them; there has not been for six years. I have 192 colonies; I lost two, and am satisfied with that.

Mr. Chadwick—For the summer season I have a cap that goes over the honey board, with a galvanized top in a framework, and it is possibly two inches above the honey board. I leave that off.

Mr. Hurley—Last fall, after I had treated my bees for foul brood, they were weak; they were all fed with sugar, and they had no honey only what I fed them. I put them in drygoods boxes; I left the honey board on top; I used no cloth; I covered them with shavings about six to eight inches and they came out in the spring alive without a bit of mildew and as dry as could be.

Mr. Sibbald—My idea of ventilation in the hive is something like this, if our cellar or our packing case will keep the temperature high enough the bees will throw off moisture at the entrance all right, but if the temperature gets too low either in the cellar or outside we ought to have some upward ventilation so that it will pass off that way and be absorbed; put something over the top to take the moisture. You won't find any trouble with a good cellar and a good top board, and I do not think you will find any trouble outside; the heat of that colony at the entrance