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futed most emphatically and exhibit-
ed to the meeting several samples to
prove his statements. A resolution
was passed by the Convention sup-
porting his contention.

Votes of thanks were passed to the
Department of Agriculture for their
interest in bee-keeping and for send-
ing Mr. Sibbald, one of the provincial
inspectors, to speak on the subject
of rendering wax; and to Mr. Sibbald
for his presence and careful detailed
description of his method. Also to
Mr. Hershisier for his leading part
in the solution of the wax rendering
problem, for his attendance at the
Convention and his address.

FOURTH SESSION

F. J. Miller, London, gave an excel-
lent paper on "Out-Door Wintering,"
which will be found elsewhere in
this issue. Mr. Miller winters all his
bees out doors, and he can readily
be accepted and relied upon as an
authority on this system. In the way
he has described, he brings his bees
through from year to year with
practically no winter losses.

Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside, who fol-
lows the same system, opened the
discussion on Mr. Miller's paper and
said that he had followed this plan
for almost twenty years. Four hives
in a case with a packing of four or
five inches of dry sawdust or mixed
with fine planer shavings, wheat or
at chaff is also good, but never
cover chaff as it holds the moisture
and will heat and mould. Mr.
Armstrong leaves the covers on the
hives and packs over all. He leaves
the queen-excluder on, the rim en-
trance helping a bee-space or passage for
the bees above the frames, and he
leaves a winter entrance to the out-
side 2 x 3/4 in. His hives are placed
in the cases facing four ways.

H. G. Sibbald, wintering outside,
places four in a case, two hives side
by side and back to back with other
two; he sets his cases facing
different directions. Some one made
the remark that the bees facing the
inside do not winter as well as
the others.

Mr. Aspinwall said that in his
cases with a 2-inch entrance con-

tracted to 1/2-inch, his bees wintered
well and consumed as little stores as
in the cellar.

He has had a most exceptional ex-
perience in wintering, in that he has
not lost a colony for over fifteen
years. He wintered out doors on the
summer stands. By careful manipu-
lation and close attention, every col-
ony going into winter quarters, is a
good strong colony with a young, vig-
orous queen. Contraction of the
brood chamber so that there will be
no more combs than the bees will
cover. Combs well supplied with
stores. For stores sugar syrup is fed,
made by boiling two parts of sugar,
to one of water, with a little tartaric
acid added—about a teaspoonful dis-
solved in a little water to twenty
pounds of syrup. Feeding is done by
means of inverted air feeders over
the cluster. His packing consists of
planer shavings and coarse sawdust,
about three inches thick at the bot-
tom and sides, and four or six inches
on top. This manner of packing per-
mitted late feeding in fall or winter
if required. The feed is given warm,
the bees smoked a little, and the hive
tapped in order to arouse the bees
from a dormant condition to one of
activity, thus insuring the discovery
of the feed, and the creation of a
disposition to take it down. Twenty-
four pounds in twenty-four hours have
been fed in this way. The propolized
quilt is always removed before final
packing, and in its place is put muslin
or cheese-cloth. The packing is placed
immediately over this. By this plan
the moisture was taken up from the
hive, leaving it dry, and its air pure.
It was found that the top of the pack-
ing was moist. This was because the
moisture condensed on striking cold
air. This was remedied by small
openings under the outer case cover,
through which the air could circulate,
and thus keep moisture at a minimum.
Hive entrances were about four inches
wide, and were not directly opposite
the entrance through the outer case,
thus securing sun-shade and wind-
break.

Mr. McEvoy and others spoke of
their success wintering in single
cases, that is, hives packed singly.