

4 Isaac Revel	16	16
Henry McNaught	6	5
Geo. Edwards	1	1
Daniel Traverse	3	0
Walter Hamilton	1	1
W. M. Watson	8	5
Geo. Maybury	4	4
W. Forest	1	1
Arthur Douglas	43	26
5 Geo. Brown	24	23
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	240	180

Moved by James Tudhope, seconded by Chas. Mitchell, and resolved: That we desire the Rev. W. F. Clarke to address the meeting.

Mr Clarke then addressed those assembled taking for his subject "Wintering Bees." Mr. Heddon considered he had solved the problem of wintering bees without loss, but as his losses were heavy the past winter, it seemed he did not save them all, although still experimenting. To winter well begin in summer; do not extract from the brood chamber; leave them the finest white honey to winter on; do not feed them the dark fall honey. Give them the best, taking only surplus. Sugar syrup was to bees what oatmeal was to a man, good in part but not relished as an entire subsistence. He was not in favor of extracted honey. It was not so nice and did not take the market as well as the beautiful white comb honey, and besides all this trouble about adulterated honey sprung from extracted.

HIBERNATION OF BEES.

The bear got nice and fat in the Fall before entering on his long sleep. If he was not fat he would not live till Spring. Squirrels, too, hibernate in part. He had fed some in his woodshed the past winter; they would come out and feed at intervals of about three weeks, then relapse into their torpid state again. Bumble bees hibernate; and also other insects, some perfect, others at various stages of maturity, so perpetuating their

1. Mr. Forrest thought the cause was old age. They stopped breeding early, which seemed the cause with others, where there were heavy losses.

2. Ten of these are good; 14 are only fair; are in double-walled hives packed with flax chaff.

3. These were packed in double chaff hives.

4. He extracted 100 lbs of honey, May 23rd.

5. The one lost was the result of a mistake. A comb in the middle of hive was left with no winter passage cut through. They starved, with three full combs of food. He attributed his success to feeding early in September; causing them to breed and thus go into winter-quarters with young bees; stores were sealed; they had proper ventilation, and a uniform temperature of about 40 degrees was kept up.

species annually. Bees are in a torpid state and the colonies consuming the smallest amount of stores come out best in Spring. Mr. Heddon has wintered colonies on as little as 2 and 2½ pounds of stores, and the time was not far distant when with the requisite ventilation and temperature, bees would winter better and consume less stores than was the case at present. He had always traced his loss to the want of proper ventilation in winter. Last winter he had lost one by too much ventilation. Two sisters, of his acquaintance, in Michigan, cleaned the entrances to their hives every day; they were extensive and fortunate beekeepers. Mr. Heddon says bees must have plenty of air; they ventilate themselves to certain extent. Cold or heat will cause bees to die in winter. Do not put your bees too near the ground; if in the cellar they get all the foul gasses; if outside, they have to stoop too much and their enemies have a better chance to harm them.

DIARRHŒA.

He believed old age to be the cause. Old bees, like old people were subject to that complaint.

DRY FECES.

He did not know that it was excrement but thought it was chiefly composed of uncappings or rejected stores, showing to him that bees would not eat pollen, and it went to show that they rejected what was injurious or distasteful to them. If bees were properly wintered, spring dwindling would seldom be mentioned. He thought it was chiefly caused by impure air in winter.

QUESTION.—How do bees do so well under the snow?

ANS.—The snow is porous and warm; if the entrance is clear they will do well under it.

A conversation ensued with regard to the duty on beeswax, when it was unanimously agreed that it was not in the interest of the supply dealer to have wax on the free list, but very much in the interests of the beekeeper, and it was made very plain by the general argument why beeswax is not entered free at the present day.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to George Brown for his energetic labors to have the duty taken off beeswax, and to the Rev. W. F. Clarke for his able and instructive address. The meeting