

the bottom of the bottle, and hard ones at that. I believe that this is how Rock Candy is made. A solution is made, so thick that the water cannot hold the sugar, and it will deposit itself in crystals and on a string if placed in it. The fact that any crystals of sugar formed in this way are very hard, and should not be hard to distinguish from those of granulated honey, makes it all the more difficult to account for the conclusions arrived at by those who are considered "soured" on all apicultural matters. I suppose in my bee-keeping experience I have fed at least one hundred barrels granulated sugar, and—unless for stimulative purposes—have made it the standard strength. If any guess work, if early I would not hesitate a little thinner, or if late a little thicker. If much thicker than standard, it quickly shows by forming a thin coating of crystals on top, and very soon a deposit below. It is this tendency that makes it unsatisfactory for a table syrup. Of course the difficulty is overcome when a certain proportion of honey is added.

From the fact that I have experienced no trouble from syrup granulating, and frequently do from honey, makes me prefer the former not only for winter stores, but I believe it must be better for the spring time also, when the bees have difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of water, as sugar syrup seems to hold more water than will honey, and yet not sour.

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## OUTDOOR WINTERING

BY F. J. MILLER, PRESIDENT, O.B.K.A.

(Read at Brant District Convention)

In dealing with the subject of Outdoor Wintering, I have divided the work into three working periods.

The first is to replace all queens of two years old, the work to be attended to between July 20th and the last of August. Next comes the necessary attention to winter stores, and demands care during September.

The final attention is packing, and covers a period of about ten days following the 15th of October. Success can hardly be assured without the detail of each being carefully looked after at the proper time. True, you may have fair success some seasons after neglecting some part of the work, but the risk is far too great.

We are now ready to take up the work in the order mentioned, and as an aid in carrying it out, I prefer to keep a record of the age of every queen, and have them at a vigorous age during the three months previous to our expected clover flow. I say expected advisedly, as it sometimes appears uncertain as to whether it will take place this year or next; but, in any case, be prepared at the usual time. Having a better average from queens that pass through this strenuous period but twice, I make a practice during clipping time that all queens which are approaching two years old, and those found showing defective work at a later period, are marked with a letter K in the record book; and as the last of July approaches, the queens thus marked are replaced with young laying queens as rapidly as possible.

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