

In sec. 11 I have included wood and paper so as to encourage their use when practical.
 Sec. 12—Manufacturers of comb foundation are not excluded

Sec. 15—Silver and bronze medals are omitted.

Sec. 18—Previous comments explains this excepting the clause regarding its manufacture. This is necessary seeing that most of the vinegars in the market is made with the addition of an acid of some kind.

Sec. 19—This takes the place of sec. 16 of the old. This sadly needs revising. Confining the display to sec. 2, 5, 9, 10, and 11 prevents the bringing out honey (as was done this year) that was reserved to sell in order to make up the largest amount. Quality is not mentioned as they have been judged before for quality, and the prizes have been reduced. The prizes under the old in this section have been unreasonably large, as it is unreasonable to suppose that the successful competitors in sections 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11 will secure these also. By consulting other prize lists there may be some changes and additions desirable.

The above is simply a revision of the one now existing. It is important that the changes desired be made known to the manager at as early a date as possible. To this end criticisms and suggestions are in order.

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[We should like to have the opinions of others upon the above questions. It must be remembered that this matter so long as the total amount of prizes awarded is not increased and the amount of honey displayed is not lessened, is largely in the hands of bee-keepers. The Toronto Industrial Exhibition have always shown their willingness to meet our views.—ED.]

Brant Bee-Keepers' Association.

A quarterly meeting of the Brant Bee-keepers' Association took place at the Court House Saturday, Nov. 3rd, 1894. Owing to the roughness of the weather, the attendance was not large, but a profitable time was spent. Amongst those taking part in the discussion were Messrs. F. J. Davis, C. Edmonson, R. L. Patterson and James Shaver, the president, R. F. Holtermann in the chair. The convention opened by disposing of the regular routine business, after which the best method of preparation for outdoor wintering was taken up. Mr. Patterson thought that there was something we had not mastered about wintering. He had no doubt there was a certain

condition required in the hive, but just what that was, it was difficult to say. He had, for instance, left the quilt on the hive, then placed several thicknesses of paper over the quilt and screwed down upon this a board, making the top air tight. Others he had chaff packed. Some appeared to winter well under either condition, others the opposite.

Mr. Shaver—I feel fairly well convinced that too much packing is injurious. In sawdust, two inches is better than four.

Mr. Davidson—You can put on all the chaff you like, but in sawdust you do not want more than two inches.

R. F. Holtermann—I have lately been interested in a book a lady gave me at the St. Joseph, Mo. convention. It is written by Dr. Pierce. He claims that to winter successfully the natural instinct of the bee should be followed and even if not a native of a country, the bee sought that condition which would be more favorable for it to survive. The swarms so generally sought a hollow in a tree that it might be taken for granted that in the tree could be found the most favorable condition. The hollows in the tree varied, but as a rule they were deeper than wide and tapered toward the top and had correspondingly thick walls and thick roofs. This condition allowed the warmth of the hive to reach the stores in its upward course, and next prevented the escape of warmth above. The cooler portions of the hive were further down towards the bottom of the hive. In the hive we use for convenience, this was not the case. The stores were more towards the side and more difficult for the cluster to reach, and next if the snow were allowed to drift over the hive, the snow would melt right over the centre of the cover, showing that the part of the hive which should throw off the least heat was throwing off the most.

Mr. Pierce condemned absorbants because as soon as they became saturated with moisture, they began to readily conduct heat, and advocated paper. It was inexpensive and it gave a great many layers of packing and layers of air between. The plan given was as follows: Leave the board on the hive and place paper on the cover to the depth of about one inch, then take a considerable thickness of paper on top of this and large enough to cover within two inches the sides of the hive when folded over. Pass a string around to keep the paper in place and pack the sides and top of the hive in the ordinary way with leaves, chaff, &c. He intended to try ten colonies for an experiment.

Mr. Edmonson—I remember in *Gleanings* an illustration of a hive something the