

plained how bears hibernated; said that he had a pair of squirrels wintered in his woodshed last winter, and he believed that it was a special gift of Providence to enable him to study out his pet theory. If the bees are furnished with a proper quantity of pure still air, they would endeavor to regulate the temperature themselves, and if they could not do this they would be certain to "peg out;" told how far he had got with his experiments in the matter, which will be found substantially the same on page 277 present volume of the C.B.J. He would like others to try it on a larger scale.

John McArthur, Yorkville, said that last Fall he had put 47 colonies away and came out with only 18; he used the Jones hive. Six of the 47 were wintered outside in the following way: Made boxes large and deep enough to take the frame—and six inches wide—so as to hold four frames; set this box in the inside of hive, longitudinally, and on these four frames wintered the bees; put them up in November. If there was not sufficient stores in the four frames he put surplus combs of uncapped honey on each side of this box, and the bees work from them through small holes in the box and store the honey in the inside combs; then the vacant space in hives was filled up with cork dust; used quilt and put cork dust on top of it. All of the hives were raised two feet off the ground. Have tried this plan for three years and never lost one. I lost most of those put inside.

Mr. D. A. Jones, Beeton, then gave his experience, which has been repeated from time to time in the JOURNAL.

Mr. Corneil concurred in much of what Mr. Clark had said; had explained his ideas on the subject in the journals—see CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. He had noticed an article in a late number of the *Scientific American* about mineral wool, as a non-conductor and thought probably it might be a good thing for wintering; it is used greatly by architects and builders for "filling in" houses. Cost \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and there was about 14 lbs. to each cubic foot.

A communication from C. Blackett Robinson, Toronto, in reference to the *Rural Canadian*, the present organ of the Association, was laid over till after the election of officers. It was moved and seconded that the next session be held in

the same place, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 7.30 o'clock. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance.

RAISING QUEEN-CELLS.

FRIEND W. Z. Hutchinson, of Rogersville, Genesee County, Mich., has been trying our method of raising queen-cells, and he gives his idea on the subject in a late issue of *Gleanings*, as per the following extract:

"We have this year been trying the Jones method of getting queen-cells, and one who has never tried it will be much surprised if this method is given a trial, at the large number of fine queens that will be secured; finer, in our opinion, than those reared under the swarming impulse. Before swarming began, our queen-cells were built in full strong colonies (not by the Jones method, however), and the queens were fine and large. When swarming began many cells used were built under the swarming impulse, and we remarked several times how inferior were some of the queens compared to those we had reared before swarming began.

Since the swarming season we have been using the Jones method, and are delighted with it. We see to it that some colony has larvæ of the right age, with holes cut in the comb to facilitate cell-building; then we shake all the bees from one-half the combs of two or three colonies, in front of the hive where the cells are to be built. We thus get a great mass of young bees; the hive is jammed so full that some of them are crowded out of the entrance most of the time. You may think friends, that this is an expensive way of getting cells; but, try it once; and when you come to cutting out the cells you will think it is cheap. The queens hatch about a day sooner, and commence laying sooner, besides being large, strong, well-developed queens. The cells that are built under the swarming impulse, in a full colony, before the swarm issues, are fine cells usually; but those that are built after the swarm issues are rather inferior. If nature is allowed her way, of course the inmates of these later-built cells seldom become the mothers of colonies.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

This is proving to be a real, live, practical bee-paper. We have learned quite a number of little "kinks" from it that have been worth more than the cost of the Journal. One is, that of

HIVING SWARMS IN A TENT.

When two swarms issue at once, set a wire-cloth or mosquito-netting tent over one of the