through the winter. The Pine Lake colonies were all fed 10 pounds each in addition to what natural stores they already had. This feeding was done the last of September, about the time the brood was getting pretty well hatched out, and, as it is natural for bees to carry the outside honey into the centre of the brood-nest at that time of year, it would be natural that they would store this sugar syrup there also, just where wanted for their winter consumption. These two | yards contained 98 colonies each a year ago, all in chaff hives, with about che same outside protection. You will remember that last winter was very severe on bees, especially those wintered outside. The result was that the sugar-fed bees came out with 80 good fair colonies alive, while the other had only 65, and a part of these so weak that they did not amount to anything for our early harvest. I will carry the crop report of these two yards out in dollars and cents, then we can better understand what I consider that I realized on an investment of less than \$50 in sugar. As the honey is all sold I find that the Pine Lake yard (sugar-fed) credited with \$658, while the Eldred has a credit of only \$320. In addition, the winter losses were all made up at the sugar-fed yard, while there were only 25 made at the Eldred. Had I have made up the balance of the winter loss, these figures would have been lowered to quite an extent.

Wintering Bees in Clamps.

You will remember I told you above that we were locating a yard of bees, enclosed on three sides with light sand hills. This is the mode of wintering we have adopted at three of our yards, where over 300 colonies will be wintered this way. Dampness seems to be the one great thing to avoid with this mode of wintering. The first essential is a loose, sandy soil. We like a good slope to the ground, then dig our trench up and down the hill, with surface drain on both sides, to carry off any surplus water that may accumulate. It is also necessary to have as much slope to the cover of dirt as we can have. We keep throwing on sand as long as it will stay in place; or, in other words, the last shovelfuls will not stay on, but roll down. With this steep cover I do not think there will be any water get through the covering. After the trench is dug 6 or 8 inches of straw is tramped down in the bottom, then 2x4 scantling are placed on the straw, the right distance apart to set the hives on. The hives are now put in without bottoms. We also raise up one end of the cover, and slide towards one end until the cleat rests on the end of the hive, so as to give upward as well as lower ventilation. Then we put on the cross-pieces and rails or poles, then a good coat of straw. A four-inch ventilation is placed in the centre of the pit. Then we are ready for the dirt.

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You will notice that the cut shows a pit running parallel with the hill. This is wrong, as the surface water working down the hill keeps the bees damp, and causes mould to accumulate in the pit, and in some hives. As to the best number to bury in a pit I have known of good results all the way from 1 to 96; but, some of my neighbors have not had quite as good results with so large a number as this, and as they nearly all report good results with about 30. I shall put in about that number. About that straw on the bottom of the pit. I have asked a good many what object there was for this bottom straw, and all have said they did not know, so we have been burying some without straw in the bottom, and securing good results, and we shall not use any there this fall. When When digging them out in the spring I have always noticed that this straw was wet and mouldy, and when there