a way as to allow the fumes of brimstone to pass up freely among them. Some of those who had set their section honey in a cool dry room had not been troubled with moths. Many complained of brimstone settling like dust on the sections. If brimstone is burnt in large quantities it *will* settle on the floor like dust, but it seems to be unnecessary to burn a quantity sufficient to make such a dust, as a very small quantity is all that is required to kill moth-larvæ. If sections are set in a dry warm room, where the demperature is 90 degrees or more, especially if the sun is allowed to shine in, the honey will be improved, as it seems to ripen it, but if placed in a very damp room the moisture will be absorbed by the honey through the cappings, or the honey will so swell that the capping will burst and it will leak out of the cells and become sour. We have known honey to be capped over and afterwards ripened so that the cells were about three quarters full. Once saw capped honey exhibited at a convention which had been ripened down so much that the cells were little more than half full.

Following is the prize list :

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best display of Comb Honey, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd R. L. Patterson, Lynden.

Largest and finest display of Extracted Honey, 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd Mills Bros., Hamilton; 3rd A. Robertson, Carlisle.

OPEN TO AMATEURS AND LADIES HAVING LESS THAN 25 COLONIES.

Best 10 lbs. Comb Honey, in section, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd R. L. Patterson, Lynden; 3rd C. Marshall, Binbrook.

Best 10 lbs. Extracted Honey, 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd C. Marshall, Binbrook; 3rd Wm. McEvoy, Hamilton.

Assortment of sections filled with Comb Honey, different sizes and shapes of sections to be taken into consideration, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside.

Best samples of Beeswax, not less than five lbs., 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 3rd A. Robertson, Carlisle.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Best comb Honey, in section, not less than ten lbs., 1st Mrs. Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd Mrs. C. Marshall, Binbrook; 3rd Mrs. S. Campbell, Carlisle.

Best Extracted Honey, not less than five pounds, 1st Mrs. C. Marshall, Binbrook; 2nd Mrs. S. Campbell, Carlisle; 3rd Mrs. Jos. Barlow, Tyneside.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ITEMS ON WINTERING.

IN answer to Mr. J. Lux, on page 422 of the JOURNAL, will say that in the communication to which he refers, it was my aim to present in a general way the facts and principles that lie at the foundation of successful wintering. To have entered into all the details of preparation would have made the article much too lengthy. The additional and specific information now desired I am pleased to give, in so far as I am able, in the hope that it may help to prevent a recurrence in the future of the extraordinary losses of the past winter.

My experiment leading me to think a temperature of 50 degrees over the cluster an indication that a colony of bees were wintering well, was made in the winter of 1882-83 with double-walled hives, some packed with oat chaff, some with wheat chaff, some with sifted timothy hay chaff, and some with dry forest leaves. The space about the brood chambers which held from 9 to 15 Gallup frames, was about three inches in the clear and firmly packed with about two bushels of chaff and three of leaves. In the large super of these hives we placed from one to two bushels more of the same material that the body of the hive was packed with. A single thickness of muslin was spread flat on the frames so that the heat might readily permeate the chaff. In making the tests we operated on six hives at a time, with as many thermometers, during the coldest weather. On some of the hives we took off the cloth repeatedly and examined the condition of the cluster. We always found the bees on the outside of the cluster stupid, but they would very soon warm up and become active by the process of accelerated respirations. A few bees would come up out of the centre of the cluster and take wing at once. We were careful not to jar the hives, and the disturbances apparently did no harm, as all wintered well with a trifling loss of bees. In each case during the coldest of the weather, from zero to ten degrees below, we found the temperature over the cluster about 50 degrees, with only slight variations of a few degrees. The chaff and leaves were introduced