

against sealed covers for winter. There were lots of covers called sealed, but which were not really moisture-tight. For winter he had an entrance four inches wide, and for spring he contracted the entrance to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

D. Anguish reported 235 colonies out of 240. He had examined some colonies two days previous, and found about four combs of brood. He felt sure the condition of the bees was not equal to that of a year ago. He also opposed the system of wintering with the covers of the hives sealed. It would be better for the moisture to pass up than to have it condense on the sides of the hives and on the combs. If the moisture condensed on the combs the honey would become thin and not be first-class stores. He contracted the entrances of the hive during the spring; it was better to give an entrance too small rather than too large. He did not think, as some did, that it made any difference in what direction the bees faced—that is, north, south, east or west.

W. A. Chrysler examined his out-apiary April 2nd. Bees had been brooding heavily during the winter; the hives were full of bees, and, on an average, three combs of brood. In consequence of the activity of the bees, he found the bees very short of stores, and he had to supply stores to one-half. He considered that in the warmer sections of the Province bees should be well looked after as to stores, or many bees would starve. Mr. Chrysler wintered outside.

Mr. Miller wintered outside, and he preferred having the entrances east and west rather than north and south. Often, during the first flight, bees were inclined to drift, and, if facing north and south, the bees were inclined to drift to the sunny side; these colonies reaped a benefit at the expense of the other colonies. During the summer he did not care which direction the colonies faced.

R. F. Holtermann reported that, out of about 385, he had something in the

neighborhood of 360. He wintered in the cellar, but would now admit that colonies wintered outside, and packed, had the advantage over colonies wintered in the cellar, and standing out in single-walled hives.

A. Dowsell, who is connected with the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, put 55 colonies away, with 54 left. He wintered in a building, and the bees could fly through the walls. He would prefer wintering in outside cases on the summer stands.

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, reported the past spring one of the worst for years. He wintered with a smaller winter loss than usual.

Martin Emigh, Treasurer of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, stated that he did not believe in setting a large number of colonies out at one time. He once had as many as 240 colonies, but, owing to other business, had only some 33 now. These he set out about noon on a favorable day.

Mr. John Newton stated that some had been very emphatic as to the kind of day required, but no one had said how he could obtain such a day. The weather might be all right, and change before the bees had finished a cleansing fly. He had set out about 100 colonies, with a loss of about four.

The News

We would call the attention of readers of The Canadian Bee Journal to our clubbing offer with the "News," Toronto, whereby they can obtain the two papers for \$2.10. The "News" is undoubtedly one of the most influential papers published in Canada, its editorial comment being quoted from one end of Canada to the other. For any one wishing to keep in touch with Canadian affairs there is no better paper than the "News." Sample copies can be obtained by dropping a postcard to this office.

Queen Bees

The Ham & Nott Co., Brantford, Ont., can now supply queens to those desiring same.

SIMCOE COUNTY BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Simcoe County Bee-keepers' Association was held in the town of List, 1909. About 100 members were present. The interesting address was given by the President of the Association, Mr. G. Sibbald, Inspector of the district. A number of topics other than those of the above speakers were discussed at the time. The time was very well spent.

The reports on the season were favorable, so far as the backward season was concerned. The next annual meeting will be held on Saturday, October 10th, 1909.

DENIS

SIDE LIGHT

(Continued from page 189)
colored honey to be white honey, is a suspicion; they say it is glucose, consequently the golden honey is called for white honey rather overdone. It is an uncertainty, but not really known whether to work for the other at less cost among the beekeepers. They were a lower price of honey called anything, strictly white—and it is more than for the honey that comes from it might be called that was sent to market, and you can't get it at the market at all. It looks like