

of young bees in going into winter quarters and good stores there is no difficulty in wintering either indoors or outdoors. I think that was a decision which was almost universal.

Mr. McEvoy—I have no doubt if we took a vote on it here that nine out of ten would vote that the medium colonies would be the best. Now, it depends a good deal on how they are prepared. Mr. Hall said that the large ones did not do so well put in the cellar. I will agree with him. You take them just as they come off in the fall; you take a rousing strong colony with plenty of room in the centre of the hive and a young queen and put them in the cellar and that queen has got room to start laying and there is abundance of bees to keep it warm and that will break the cluster, and just as soon as it breaks the cluster the brood rearing goes on, the old bees wear out rapidly and a medium colony will heat that off, but have these combs sealed, stop the queen laying and these colonies will come out ahead.

Mr. Holtermann—Do you propose taking the younger bees and having a medium to even a weak colony, or would you say the same thing if you take a colony just as it is, old and young; would you then take a medium or fairly strong colony in preference to one from the lower side.

Mr. Alpaugh—I would just as soon have quite a weak colony as a very strong one.

Mr. Gemmell—He means a medium.

Mr. Alpaugh—You know what it is like about the time you have removed your old hive; that is the kind of colony I am speaking of.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. Sparling suggests feeding back the honey to the bees in the spring under certain conditions. From what I know of what has been done in different parts of the Province, bee-keepers want to be exceedingly careful about feeding back honey. There are many who think they have no foul brood in the yard, they feel reasonably sure about it, they think they are quite safe and sometimes they are not. If they take extracted honey and they have one colony or two colonies they may get the slightest touch of that disease through that honey which they are about to feed back, and when they feed that honey back they may disease a great many colonies in the apiary. I always think that feeding back should be done with a great deal of caution.

Mr. Gemmell—If you do not feed honey you will have to feed sugar syrup and somebody will kick up a row,

Mr. Holmes—With regard to the matter of feeding, Mr. Sparling quotes from Dr. Miller in support of it. In so far as my experience goes in feeding, I have never ventured to feed back the cheaper grades of honey to dispose of it in that way. There comes in a little bit of danger, in as much as the bees from the other colonies pass up along, and they often get a smell of the honey and they invite their fellows to come in and take something, and they go away without paying for it seems to me there would be a danger of incentive to robbing; that is my experience in feeding. My experience is to feed a sugar syrup made from the best granulated sugar. You can then get a feed that is very cheap, as cheap as the cheaper grades of honey, and it seems to me to be a cheaper and better plan.

Mr. Holtermann—I do not think it has the same stimulating effect as honey.

Mr. Dickenson—What do you do with this unsaleable honey, if you have two or three hundred pounds of it?

If this feeding is done at the right time, I mean stimulating just at the right time in the evening, you have no trouble.

Mr. Gemmell—By boiling it.

Mr. Dickenson—Certainly.

Mr. W. J. Craig—Do you encourage breeding late in the season in order to secure young bees for the winter?

Mr. Alpaugh—I have never encouraged fall brooding. There are always plenty of young bees by the time the flowers shut down. I have kept bees in quite a few parts of the country now, and I have been where there is no fall flow particularly at all, and I always found there was plenty of brood in my hives up to September; there seems to be plenty without breeding and without stimulation.

The President—Some years ago in preparing my bees for putting them away in the cellar, I think it was in October, there were three or four colonies I thought I would look at again and I found patches of brood as large as my two hands. I made up my mind that those colonies would not be of much service in the spring, but the fact was they came out the best and the strongest of any put away. I put brood away that had not hatched out. I have heard it said that young bees must have a fly after they hatch out, or they will cause trouble in the hive. I know they had not hatched because the brood was sealed over when the bees were put in the cellar and they caused no trouble, whether they died or not, but they came out dry, clean and strong.

Mr. McEvoy—In your case the queen