packing at the front, and a little over an inch at the back, thus giving the hive, when packed, a slightly forward pitch.

The entrances run the full width of the hive, 121 inches. To prevent the front from completely closing the entrance, the plan indicated in Fig. IV. was adopted.

On the alighting board was placed a bridge six inches long (Fig. IV) the width of the alighting board; under the board and at the end underneath was nailed a piece  $\frac{7}{8}$  inches square and the length of the board width. When this bridge is placed on the alighting board and the hive packed, it offers underneath a passage for the bees to go in and out on the alighting board and underneath the packing alone. Another important point is a piece of cardboard (a. Fig. IV) six inches wide, an inch and a little more in depth in the centre of the lower edge; a passage one-half inch square is cut in the cardboard. The cardboard is put between the front of the hive and the bridge. When packing, the pasteboard is kept just above the entrance to the hive ; this leaves the board projecting inch below the bridge. The 3 inch projection is a matter of great importance. The bees should be packed before cold nights become frequent, say October 1st, and yet it is not advisable at that time to contract the entrance to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide; for this reason the cardboard is kept above the entrance. It is allowed to project 3 inch below the bottom of the bridge board to allow the bee-keeper, when settled cold weather comes, to pass a long-bladed knife or sharp tool in at the entrance of the outer case and with this draw the cardboard down to the bottom board, thus leaving the entrance to the hive only 1/2 inch wide and deep. This should be done about December 1st or when winter appears to be setting in. The outer covers were removed from the hives ; where quilts were used they were loosened, and a block put under the rear corner; for the purpose of illustration the block is put under the front corner in Fig. IV. c., leaving an opening for the air to pass upward from the hive. In about half the number of colonies honey boards 3 inch thick were used instead of quilts; they were loosened and a similar block put under one corner. This, too, allows the air to pass upward through the hive. Dry leaves are now packed loosely about the hives, and ten to twelve inches on top, the last five or six inches of top packing being put in about the time that the entrance was contracted. Planer shavings and dry forest leaves were used. I prefer dry forest leaves, especially maple and oak leaves. When the cardboard had been drawn into place at the entrance, a board ten or twelve inches wide was placed in a slanting position against the outer case, protecting from wind, sunlight and snow the entrance in the wintering case.

The loss during the severe winter of 1898-99 was heavy, compared with cellar wintering.

In No. II. apiary the winter and spring loss, May 24th, 1899, stood as follows :

			Alive.	Dead.	1			Alive.	Dead.
Clam	n No.	1	3	1	Clam	p No.11	·	4	0
"		2	1	3	66	" 12		2	2
46	66	3		1	66	" 13		4	0
46	66	4	2	2	66	" 14		3	1
66	66	5		ī	66	" 15		4	0
66	66	6	3	ī	66	" 16		4	0
	46	7	2	· 1	66	" 17		4	0
46	"	8	1	3	66	" 18		4	0
46	**	9	1	0				_	_
66	**	10	3	1	-			51	17
	In No	o. III. apia							
			Alive	. Dead.	1			Alive.	Dead.
No.	1		3	1	No.	7		. 3	1
16	2		2	2	66	8		. 4	0
	3		3	1	66	9		. 3	1
66	4			0	46	10		. 0	4*
66	5		4	0	66	11		. 4	0
66	6		3	1	66	12		. 4	0

\*In clamps Nos. 10 and 14 the top packing had been left out, and, in all probability, during the prolonged seasons of low temperatures, the bees literally starved to death in the midst of plenty, after having consumed the stores upon which they clustered.

No.	13.		
66	14		
66	15.		
66 .	16.		
66	17.		
66	18		

1899 ]

\*In clan during the p the midst of

We hav of bees havin measuring 14 tection offere perished. So hive. The cluster in Fig a locality we below zero.



With mi for shipment is entrance was season, moved hives, and wit of the Domin colonies were their destinati

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