

items have been discussed.

In regard to Mr. Fixter's experiment in cellar wintering, I am at this disadvantage. I have never had much experience and what knowledge I have is theoretical. Last winter I wintered thirty colonies in one cellar, and fifty in another, and as near as I could tell they were both about the same temperature. One cellar was in sandy soil, and the other clay soil, and quite damp, and I had taken no extra precautions for ventilation. Those in the sandy soil wintered in good shape, while the others came out in bad shape. I don't think it is a fair test to put pails of water in the cellar: I do not think it will affect it a particle. It is a different thing from putting bees in a cellar that is naturally damp. I have a cellar in mind where a spring is running through it, but that cellar is perfectly dry.

With regard to feeding in winter, I will make no comments. Mr. Fixter gave some directions as to how to prepare the food for wintering and feeding sugar syrup. I am not living in a buckwheat belt and although sugar feeding for bee is condemned I think this year if I had kept out sealed combs enough to put my bees all up for the winter, I would have taken the biggest part of my extracting supers, I fed this fall a quantity of sugar. I had my sugar in 100 pound sacks. I would go out to an apiary with three or four hundred pounds and take the boiler used for heating water and put one pound of water to two of sugar, and bring them to a sharp boil. Dump one hundred pounds of this in a storage tank and in a few minutes I would have one hundred and fifty pounds of syrup. I fed my three yards with all I had to feed them in three days.

With regard to sainfoin, I think it is well to encourage the growth of it, providing that we know what the honey will be. It may be something like alfalfa, the bees work on it freely

but I never could see that the bees got anything appreciably. Such might be the case with sainfoin.

In regard to the last matter taken up, I wire horizontally. I use a very deep frame, twelve inches, and I have never had any trouble.

Mr. Darling: I would like to ask Mr. Fixter if he used fine granulated sugar, or pulverized?

Mr. Fixter: Not pulverized.

I think Mr. Hall has a better plan than any of us.

Mr. Hall: My plan for making sugar-syrup is not Hall's plan at all; he uses it because it is a good plan, and you will use it too when you know. I have two out apiaries, and if the bees want feeding, I would have to bother the women at the house at those apiaries, and I am a little diffident about annoying the women, for I want to keep on the good side of the ladies. I gave up making the two pounds of sugar and one pound of water. I put round for pound of granulated sugar, and water, and stir it up with a garden hoe about three times, and then go back again and stir it up again. Then I will have a fine liquid, perfectly transparent, and it will never granulate. I use cold water. The bees will take down from my 30-lb. feeders very often twenty-four pounds in a night. If they want twenty pounds of feed you will have to give them twenty pounds of syrup. September is the right month to feed in.

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If you have secured a good crop of honey, and you are offered a fair price for it, sell it. It may bring a better price later in the season, and it may not. Even though it should you will have no occasion to mourn if you have gotten a reasonable profit on what you have produced. It has been too wet for bees to do their best in Missouri and Kansas, and all of the Central West, but the prospects are for a larger and longer honey flow, and a bigger crop than has been produced for many years.—Modern Farmer.