

Miller feeders were placed in empty section supers close to the top of brood frames, any part of the brood frames not covered by the feeder being covered by a propolis quilt cut so as to allow the bees a passage through it. By keeping the feeder well packed around except where the bees enter the heat is kept in and at the same time the bees cannot daub themselves with the liquid. In both experiments the bees had a constant supply of syrup and honey. Both the honey and the syrup were supplied to the bees at about blood heat. The syrup was made of the best granulated sugar, two parts to one of water by weight. The water was first brought to a boil, then the boiler was set back on the stove and, the sugar having been poured in, the mixture was stirred until all was dissolved.

The four colonies fed sugar syrup when put into winter quarters November 24th weighed as follows.

No. 1—61 lbs. 4 oz.

No. 2—62 lbs. 9 oz.

No. 3—62 lbs. 7 oz.

No. 4—62 lbs. 0 oz.

Average—62 lbs. 1 oz.

The four colonies fed extracted honey when put into winter quarters on November 24th weighed as follows:

No. 1—62 lbs. 13 oz.

No. 2—62 lbs. 14 oz.

No. 3—62 lbs.

No. 4—62 lbs. 5 oz.

Average—62 lbs. 8 oz.

The four colonies fed sugar syrup when taken from their winter quarters March 22nd weighed as follows:

No. 1—47 lbs. 3 oz.

No. 2—49 lbs. 4 oz.

No. 3—51 lbs. 12 oz.

No. 4—51 lbs. 2 oz.

Average—49 lbs. 13 oz.

The four colonies fed extracted honey, when taken from their winter quarters March 22nd, weighed as follows:

No. 1—50 lbs. 9 oz.

No. 2—53 lbs. 1 oz.

No. 3—51 lbs. 12 oz.

No. 4—51 lbs. 2 oz.

Average—51 lbs. 10 oz.

Difference in favor of the honey—1 lb. 13 oz. per colony.

When put into winter quarters they were placed on the shelves in the cellar, the wooden covers were raised at one end $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, while the sealed propolis quilt was left undisturbed. The hives were all given extra ventilation at the bottom by placing at the entrance a wooden block between the bottom board and the brood chamber, thus raising the front of the brood chamber three inches extra. During the balance of November and December very slight humming could be heard; January and February scarcely any appreciable hum could be heard. During the whole winter there was no sign of uneasiness of any kind and very few dead bees about the entrance, the bottom boards were quite clean and no sign of dysentery in either experiment. All came out in first-class condition and built up rapidly for the honey flow.

Introducing Queens.

Eight queens have been introduced during the season, four on the Benton plan and four with frames of brood taken from several hives. All queens belonging to the colonies that were to receive the imported queens were removed 24 hours before introducing the new queens.

The Benton Introducing Cage—The Benton mailing and introducing cage is ordinarily used over the country. This consists of an oblong block of wood with three holes bored nearly through, one of the end holes being filled with good candy, and the other two being left for the occupancy of the bees and queen. On the back of the cover are printed the directions for introducing, and at each end of the cage is a small hole bored through the end of the grain of