

C. W. POST.—I think they can. By packing too many together in a small warm cellar.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.—Yes, in summer. In winter no, if a good circulation of air about the hive is allowed.

DR. DUNCAN.—Where there is a warm cellar and a small room filled with hives they will get too warm and require cool air sometimes.

JAS. HEDDON.—I think not, unless too many colonies are packed in too small and poorly ventilated a place. If they are in any special repository, however warm you may keep them, they can keep cool by spreading in the hives.

H. D. CUTTING.—In packing for winter we use from four to six inches of chaff or leaves with cushion on top and never get too warm. Its the cold that gives us the most trouble on summer stands.

J. F. DUNN.—I presume you mean during winter. I have known cellars that during very cold weather would register 45° when empty. When filled with bees such a repository would be too warm without special ventilation.

MISS H. F. BULLER.—I think they might, by having a perfectly frost proof house and putting in as many colonies as it would hold by tiering them up. The heat generated by so many bees would raise the temperature so much that it might be too warm.

A. PRINGLE.—Yes, a large number of colonies packed closely together in a comparatively small and warm repository with little ventilation of either repository or hives, would doubtless get too warm without any artificial heat.

J. E. POND.—In summer bees often get so heated from lack of proper ventilation, as to melt down their combs and thus become ruined. With proper shade and ventilation, no trouble of the kind need be apprehended.

S. CORNEIL.—I heard of a bee-keeper who closed up the fly-holes to prevent his bees from swarming while he was away at an Orange celebration on the 12th of July. When he returned he found the combs had melted down and the honey was running in streams through the yard. His bees were too warm and the heat was not artificial.

DR. C. C. MILLER.—Your question is somewhat vague, as there is no trouble getting bees too warm by fastening them with little or no air in a hive standing in a hot July sun. But I suspect you mean in winter confinement. I have known them to become too warm when shut in a close cellar in unusually warm winter weather. A very warm cellar well filled with bees might be too warm most of the time.

The Ohio State Bee-keepers' Association will hold their 5th annual convention in the United States Hotel, cor. High and Town sts., Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 10 and 11, 1888. An interesting program will be arranged. Reduced rates at the above hotel. FRANK A. EATON, Sec.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A BEGINNER.—I should like a little information through your valuable JOURNAL with reference to feeding in the cellar. I sold my bees last fall and expected the man to look after them and get them ready for winter. He failed to take them according to agreement, however, so I am wintering them myself and I will have to feed some before spring. You will do me a favor if yourselves or some of your valuable correspondents will tell me how to feed them and how to make the food. I have no feeder and only four hives of bees.

Vaudeleur P.O.

We would recommend you to use the winter feeder of which an advertisement appears in the JOURNAL with directions how to make the food.

ASTER HONEY IN OHIO.

G. W. FELTER.—Have just packed for winter the last of twenty-two colonies. On the 10th September scarcely a colony had five pounds of honey, but on the 19th wild aster opened its bloom and by the middle of October each full colony was full of honey in the lower story and was working in the sections. I extracted from several colonies and by Nov. 1st removed three full frames leaving seven to winter on. Aster honey has proven equal, if not superior, to any other honey for bees to winter on. Several combs broke down with the excessive weight of honey. Have had as many as four combs to break down in one hive. Four years ago wild aster was not known in southern Ohio, but now forms the substantial fall crop for wintering.

New Richmond, Ohio, November, 22nd 1887.

We are glad to have your report. We were not aware before that aster grew to such profusion in the southern portions of Ohio. What has been the cause of the scattering of the seed? Has it been done artificially or did it come naturally? You have evidently had beautiful weather else the bees could not have worked as late as they did. It would have been impossible to have gathered honey here at that time of the year.

A. FYFE.—I send you a report of my season's work for 1887. It is not a very good one but I send it as it comes. I commenced the season with 50 colonies nearly all in fair condition, which built up very fast during maple and fruit bloom. The beginning of the honey season was all that could be desired, everything seemed to grow like magic. Swarming commenced June 9th. About July 10th the dry weather set in which brought the honey season to a close very rapidly. White clover yielded fairly well, linden bloomed for three weeks, every tree was chuck full of bloom from the smallest to the largest, but it seemed to secrete honey very slowly and but little at that. My bees worked quite freely on the field pea bloom this season at which I was very much