

bee-keeping. Perhaps the next time we meet he will tell us some things we should do. His paper was well received.

The president then called on Mr. McEvoy for an address. In his opening remarks Mr. McEvoy commended the government very highly for the bills that they had passed in the interest of apiculture, making reference to the foul brood law, the spraying law and the pure honey law. He then talked for a short time on the cause and treatment of foul brood. His address was very instructive and was well appreciated.

The president and secretary were authorized to frame a resolution and to forward the same to our government commending them for the work that they have done in the interest of apiculture in our country.

After making Mr. McEvoy an honorary member of our society, the company repaired to the dining-room where a beautiful tea was served, after which hearty expressions of thanks were tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Byer for their hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

I wish to say here for the benefit of all who may wish to join our society that the annual membership fee is 50 cents, and every member receives as a premium the Canadian Bee Journal.

Markham, Ont., May 29th, 1896.

Bees Covered With Snow.—Double-Colonied Hives.

The problem whether bees suffer any injury from the hives containing them being completely covered with snow, does not receive much attention. I winter one-half of my colonies on their summer stands, which means that through February and March, the larger number will be completely covered with snow. I never allow the snow to lay close to the entrance of the hive. This is prevented by sufficient width of boards leaning in front, at an angle of about 35°, and then pieces nailed on at the ends, to cover up the space so formed, and going a little way past the front end corners of the hives. I purpose making this fast another year, so there will be no chance of it being pushed back from any cause. There is always a few feet of air space, no matter how deep the snow. I never consider it safe to leave the hives long covered with snow, even with the protection mentioned, especially if a crust is formed on top. The plan I have adopted the last two years and will this year is, within two or three weeks of their being covered, dig out a space in front as long as the hive and say two feet wide, (being very careful not to touch the

hives or disturb the bees in any way,) and then, after removing the protection in front, spoken of, to see if the entrance is free from dead bees, I replace it and cover the holes in the snow in front of each hive with boards or anything else that will do, (any covers from those hives in the cellar, being long, answer well), and if they do not fit snugly I throw some loose snow over, unless there is a danger of the bees becoming too hot; and I have no further fear regarding them. When a day comes warm enough for the bees to fly, I simply lift off the covering over the large air space in front, remove the protection I first mentioned, and fly they can. There is a great gain, too, in being able to uncover all in such a short time, should a warm day appear. Bees thus protected have almost all the advantages of those in the cellar, besides that of having a fly should a warm day occur. I am not anxious for this before the middle of March however. While I like cellar wintering, those wintered outside seem to build up quicker for the harvest. There is a gain in wintering half each way; it divides up the work of carrying in and out, and those outside can generally be attended to before those in the cellar are brought out. I might mention all those I winter outside are not only in double-wall chaff-tiled hives, but each hive contains two colonies.

In a future issue or more of this journal, I will describe this double-colony hive, its advantages for out-door wintering, and how managed for extended honey and at swarming time, with clipped queens, without moving a hive.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Brussels.

In My Own Apiary.

I commenced the season of 1895 with forty colonies, a few of which were not strong. They had been wintered on summer stands, so that I did not need to unpack them until they became strong and the weather became warm, which was not until June. During the month of May there was an abundance of dandelions, which, together with the early fruit bloom, enabled the bees to crowd the brood chambers with nectar, not leaving the queen room to lay to her full capacity.

I placed shallow supers on a few of the most crowded. But the weather soon changed; the dry and warm gave place to wet and cold, with severe frosts. The honey was rapidly consumed; the queens ceased to lay, and in some cases unsealed brood was chilled. I did the best I could for them, by contracting entrances and