

ng, etc.; No. of lbs. of comb and extracted honey secured. These reports to be forwarded to the O. B. A. similar associations doing likewise. We can work together and in harmony and in unity there is strength.

A temporary object is a display for Brant at the C. & I., prospects of representation are fair. The first meeting will be held Saturday, April 24th, 2 p.m., in Brantford.

The convention then adjourned. The convention called was the first solely Canadian convention having a sitting of five continuous sessions. As a convention it was so markedly successful as to profitable time (and for the first the number attending) that a similar one will probably be called during the early part of January, 1887, at Brantford.

A vote of thanks was passed to those not present having contributed papers, the County Council of Brant for the use of the Court house, the various papers for notices of meetings, the three city papers for reports of the session, hotel and railway for reduced rates and the chairman.

R. F. HOLTERMAN.

Brantford, Ont.

#### MIDDLESEX BEE-KEEPERS.

*(Continued from last week.)*

Question—What is the best to sow for pasture? The President said Alsike clover. We get good hay and good cattle pasture from it. Mr. McEwen, of Ailsa Craig, got honey two weeks earlier and much more of it than the others did in that neighborhood. He sowed Alsike clover and got the best returns from his bees last year of any one in the district. Alsike clover will grow on any land, but low land is the best for it. The honey is better than that gathered from white clover. The head droops and does not retain the water or dew as the white does where the heads stand upright. The bees can get more honey and less water from the Alsike clover blossom. The best wild pasture is the basswood. Mr. Langford said he sowed some Alsike clover several years ago and is not rid of it, for it continues to spring up year after year from its own seed. It grows as high as timothy when with it and makes beautiful hay.

Question—What is the best method of keeping the fine flavor of honey during the time that it is becoming thick, candied, or crystalized, as some call it? How shall it be stored? What shall we

run it from when filling for the market? J. Aches said to keep it in tin cans, bottles or jars, air tight. Keep it in a warm place, put it in 25 lb. tins from the extractor, if it candy put the can in a pot of cold water and let it get warm. Don't get it too hot, and it will retain its first flavor and turns it brown. Mr. Coleman seals his up in air tight packages at once if ripe. D. Smith leaves it in large cans for a week, and then fills into air tight packages. D. P. Campbell said to take 5 or 10 pound cans, fill them two days after extracting, put them into water, let it get hot almost to bursting, punch a hole to let out the steam, solder the hole over and it will not candy, and it will retain its fine flavor. Mr. McNorton said to keep it in a dry place.

Questions—How do you keep uncompleted sections? How do you keep comb honey while taking to market? How do you preserve the unused combs? President said in answer to the last—I put them in a cupboard, fumigate with sulphur, no millers are seen; I left some unprotected and found them overrun with millers. Mr. Coleman hangs them up in the extracting room, burns a little sulphur, has no trouble with them. D. P. Campbell hangs his up in extracting room so they don't touch; has no trouble. Mr. Aches never fumigates his, but it would be a good plan if bee bread was in them to do so, puts his down cellar, don't put them close together. Mr. Glass said—If dry, put in an empty box, not touching each other. Mr. McNorton hangs them up in beehouse cool and dry. D. Smith puts them in boxes without covers, put in a store room or house, never lost any comb—unfilled sections. How do you keep over winter? Mr. Coleman—Pile them in extracting room, of course they crack, but the bees fill up the cracks when they complete the section. How do you get your honey to market in comb? Mr. Coleman said in crates with glass fronts. Mr. Withers—What kind or race of bees are the most profitable? Mr. Coleman—I have the black bees, some are mixed with Italians. D. P. Campbell said Albinos and Italians are the most profitable for honey, but they all have to take a back seat for stingers when the Cyprians are around. Mr. Aches said—Half-breeds between