

less Canadian contributions to the American Journals, I would like to see more interest taken in the Canadian Journal.

Let us get a move on and help our editor to bring out a paper worthy of the industry we are so much interested in, by doing so we will take a great load from the editor's shoulders and naturally be helping one another.

A word in regard to "long tongued bees". After seeing so much this past season in certain journals, re, "red clover queens", "long-tongued bees", etc., it is refreshing to read that paper on the subject, contributed by Prof. Gillette and read at the recent meeting of the Colorado Bee-Keepers held at Denver, and printed in the American Bee Journal, December 12th issue. The Professor had bees sent from all parts of the Union and he says he "took pains to get bees from those advertising 'long tongued' bees for sale", in some cases asking that bees from the poorest as well as the best colonies in the apiary be sent. The results of his experiments are anything but satisfactory to the "long tongue" theory, of the great number of bees sent him whose tongues were measured, no appreciable differences in length were found; in his conclusions he states, "the extreme variation in the tongue length of the Italian bees was but .02 of an inch". "I shall have to conclude that so far as my study of the subject has gone, there has been no indication of any strain of the common honey bee worthy of the distinction 'long tongued' Italians." The Professor further states that while it may be possible to produce a strain of "long-tongued" bees, in his opinion it will only be by a long process of careful selection in breeding, "they will not spring into existence all at once."

Quite a graceful tribute was that

paid to the American Bee-Keepers at their Buffalo meeting by the janitor who had charge of the hall where the meeting was held. He said they were the cleanest lot of people he ever had to look after in all the years he had charge of the hall. I think if he had been at Woodstock he could have said the same thing (of course he had reference to tobacco spitting, etc.). I was also thinking that the proprietors of the hotels would think that the bee-keepers were poor customers as far as the bar trade was concerned.

ONE OF THE BOYS WHO WAS THERE.

Denbeigh, N. Dak. U.S.A.

December 16th, 1901

Dear Editor :

We left our home in Pearl City, Ill., U.S.A., Sept. 10th. for a winter's trip to N. Dakota. We are now located at this place for the winter. The fore part of December was very rough and it made me wish all the more to have my bees in the cellar. So I ordered them put in and they were just put in when the cold wave struck the States. They went in in fine shape.

My various journals are coming regularly to this place and I still have a knowledge of what is being done all over the States and Canada. One of the subjects much talked of in the journals, and that interests me very much, is cellar wintering. I consider cellar wintering a boon to apiculture. But it seems the plan of the method is not developed to such extent as it should be. Some succeed in one method indoors and some in another while some make failures or partial failures in any and do not understand what the trouble is. The beginners sometimes put bees in the cellar and feel no assurance of success, because some of the older beekeepers do not follow this same plan, etc.,

Note

By