

keeping it. It can be bought under different names, such as "silver drop," "golden syrup," "gilt-edged syrup," etc. These are simply glucoses. Why do we not sell our honey in place of this vile trash? Are we not as intelligent as these manufacturers? There certainly must be some reason; let us try and find out what it is. Suppose we form some kind of a bee-keepers' union to establish ourselves on such a footing as to enable us to "hold the fort," of course, taking care not to abuse one power. In England by the labor unions we find many had closed the doors of their work shops, by their men raising wages and shortening their hours, or in other words, by trying to get rich at the expense of others. Many of the articles that used to be manufactured there now come from France, Germany, Belgium, and other countries. In fact, we would not get the glasses that we use for our honey nearly so cheaply from England, as from the continent. No man who builds a foundry, gristmill, or factory, for the manufacture of apiarian supplies or anything of the kind has priority of location, or the monopoly, but has to submit to his neighbor's will. The fact of parties starting in the supply business last year and their circulars not appearing this, is perhaps just another proof of the truth of what we expect to see, viz: "the survival of the fittest." We must adopt means to get everybody to taste our honey. We must get up small packages as samples that will not cost more than five cents. The package must be very attractive so that it will be bought instead of sweets, etc. The cheaper the package the more honey it can contain, and even though we make no profit on them, we are advertising our honey and cultivating a taste for it, and many will spend five cents five times in the week, sooner than 25 cents in perhaps one month. There is a way to do it, if we only knew that way and would practice it. The editor of your local paper should have samples sent him occasionally, he will popularize it by mentioning the fact, and it is a cheap way of letting the public know what good honey you keep. Present every bride in your neighborhood with a nice package of honey, which is quite appropriate and should keep up the honeymoon a little longer. Have honey

socials in aid of S. Schools, charitable institutions; in fact never miss a chance to bring it prominently before the people. Do at fairs as we did at the Colonial, give away thousands of pounds. When you see anyone approaching offer them a taste, and if you fancy the individual too high-toned to accept, which is seldom, if ever the case, and they should happen to have children with them ask the parents to allow the little ones to taste of it, and they will seldom pass without purchasing. You can catch more people with honey than vinegar.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

AN O.B.K.A. LIBRARY.

I HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the "British Guide Book" kindly sent us by the author, T. W. Cowan, F.G.L., F.R. N.S., etc. It is sent to be placed in the library of the O.B.K.A. I have sent it to the Secretary of our Association, Mr. W. Couse, trusting that it may be the nest egg of a future library.

It is a spicy little book, very neatly bound in cloth, of 164 pages and is copiously illustrated. It would be an ornament to any library and will well repay a perusal.

He also sends "Guide Book Pamphlet No. 1 Doubling and Storifying" in which the principle of giving lots of room to prevent swarming is well set forth.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., Feb. 9th, 1887.

P.S.—Mr. Cowan, in a kind letter, informs me that he intends visiting us soon, very likely next summer, so you see we must set things in order and brush up a little and make things generally the more presentable when we are expecting so distinguished a visitor. But Mr. Cowan is a mild, well thinking gentleman and I am sure you will all like him.

S. T. P.

We do indeed hope that something may be done in the formation of a library belonging to the Association and are prepared to do our share in the matter.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

J. MCARTHUR'S METHOD OF WINTERING.

IN answer to your correspondent with reference to my method of wintering I would say it is very simple. It consists of small nucleus boxes, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches deep, sides $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper than the end, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber with