

drops down to 12 below zero.

Mr. Evans: I think the greatest difficulty is in the fall before the frost comes, taking them off the hives early.

Mr. Smith: Don't take them off.

Mr. Couse: How soon?

Mr. Smith: Just take them off as soon as the cool weather begins.

Mr. Couse: When is that?

Mr. Smith: Say in October.

Mr. Couse: First or last?

Mr. Smith: Middle.

Mr. Frith: In putting your combs away be sure they are about twice or three times the distance apart that they are in the hive and if you can, set them on two skids or scantling. This allows the spiders to get in amongst them and where the spiders are in you will have no moths.

Mr. Armstrong: My method is that as soon as I find our the honey is all out of them I set them out in the yard, during the day there are no moths or millers flying and there are no eggs laid in the combs; then I am very particular in carrying my combs to my store room, piling them up and making them moth proof, and that is the way I have kept my combs from year to year. I never have them exposed over night and I have never had the least trouble. I never lost two dozen of extracting combs since I started business.

Mr. Frith: I really think if one would adopt that formalin method it would be well to build a formalin box and formalise all our combs when we take them off, and I think it would be one of the best proofs against foul brood or black brood or anything of that kind. It destroys bacteria of every description.

"Little Red Riding Hood" was written by Charles Perrault, a French author, who published it in 1697.—Ladies' Home Journal.

The President's Address at The Denyer Convention.

THE FUTURE OF BEE KEEPING.

Fellow bee-keepers—Has there ever crossed your mind the thought that modern bee culture has advanced by distinct stages? When Father Langstroth's invention laid bare the secrets of the hive, allowed man to turn one more page in the book of Nature, then began what might be called the mechanical stage. In this were brought forth hives, smokers, sections, comb foundation and the honey extractor. Minor mechanical improvements, like the bee escape, the queen and drone tray, the solar wax extractor, the wax press, perhaps an uncapping machine may be occasionally added to our list of implements, but the fundamental, mechanical improvements were made long years ago.

Next comes the methodical stage, when, with the aid of mechanical inventions, were developed methods and systems of managements. Bee-keepers learned to control increase, to rear, ship and introduce queens, to secure the greatest amount of the best honey in the most marketable shape—learned the numerous operations that come under the head of manipulation. Some of the present methods will certainly be improved upon, but it is doubtful if future beekeepers will secure their crops with much less labor than we now bestow upon ours. Our hives, implements and methods leave little room for improvement.

In another respect bee-keeping is not now what it was years ago. The invention of improved hives and implements, allowing the adoption of more profitable methods, but calling for greater skill, has gradually led bee-keeping from mixed husbandry to that of specialty. Of course, the are, and probably always will be

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