

find, judging from experience in other localities that without any sweet clover and other fall blossoms the bees quiet down, save their strength and stores. With the sweet clover as it is here the bees are kept active, breed, use more stores than they gather, and the clover is an injury. If in very large quantities they might of course gather a surplus, but we fancy such localities are rare.

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On another page of the Canadian Bee Journal we reproduce an excellent article published in *Gleanings* Mixing Honey in Bee Culture and Winter Stores. written by S. T. Pettit.

There is one portion which we do not think advisable or necessary and that is mixing honey with sugar syrup for feed. The danger of spreading foul brood is too great. One may think their apiary is entirely free from the disease, but one may be mistaken. Just a few germs of the disease in the honey and from only one colony and the mischief is done. Besides, we know by several years experience the mixing of honey with sugar syrup with the object of feeding for winter stores is unnecessary. [Later.—Owing to lack of space the article will appear in a later number.]

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If those attending conventions will make a note of it, we think they will find that those who occupy the time

Watch. of the convention with personal matters, insinua-

tions and abuse, prolonging by legitimate and illegitimate means, matters of business which could be disposed of in much shorter time, and they will find that such are not at all at home, nor do they occupy a prominent place when practical discussions relating to the management of bees is in hand. Such may also praise one another and take turns in advancing one another to positions and office, but no one looks to them for apicultural pointers. Should we not rather aim to be practical and discourage such propensities.

We know that a great many bee-keepers practice requeening late in the summer after the honey flow ceases. The question may well be asked:

Is this a good practice in all localities? It is known that queens answering the above description continue to lay for a greater length of time after the honey flow ceases and are generally more readily stimulated to brood rearing. In some localities there is a scant fall pasture for bees sufficient to keep them breeding and this is liable to be so late that young bees do not get a cleansing flight before they go into winter quarters. When you add to this a young queen the danger is very much intensified. A large number of our best bee-keepers are ready to admit that if the honey flow stops after the linden flow and there is no more brood rearing, the bees retain in that quiescent condition their vitality. There is as it were in nature an evening up. No honey gathering, no breeding, no or little loss of vitality. Honey gathering, loss of vitality and breeding. Again a still larger number admit that young bees must have a cleansing flight before going into winter quarters. If they do not get this flight they are restless, become diseased and die and probably disturb the older and well matured bees in hive, setting up disease and death. We should very much like to have the opinions and experiences of our readers on the above subject.

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The American Bee Journal has the following editorial:

"Mr. S. T. Pettit, of Belmont. Ont. thinks that report of the late Toronto convention, published in the Bee Journal recently, places a full half of the blame on his shoulders for the semi-disturbance which occurred in the discussion on apiary legislation during the last session of the meeting. I did not so interpret the Report and am glad to be able to say that, so far as I could see (and I was there) Mr. Pettit was in no way responsible either for the selection of the subject of legislation, or the unpleasant and (to me) much-regretted discussion upon it. While he took a pro-