

pieces and I find it answers all purposes. I intend to try swamp "cat tails" as they are commonly called, as I understand they are good for the purpose.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I like rotten beech, just decayed enough to be white and brittle, but pretty hard. I get mine upstairs over the kitchen stove, for mind you dryness, perfect dryness, is one of the grand qualifications of smoker wood, "and don't you forget it."

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Decayed elm or apple tree roots thoroughly dried. In localities when it can be obtained, peat makes as good a fuel as any. I use stove wood of any kind, and find that dry wood will answer a capital purpose if cut up small, and not too much draft is given.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Rotten apple wood is as good as anything I have tried. Get it from a dead tree which has stood till the wood is soft and white. A pile of apple trimmings after lying a year or two is also good. After a fire is well started in the smoker, I like sound ash wood.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I always use partially decayed elm wood. Cut it into small pieces, dry it thoroughly, and keep it in a dry place. It will then light readily, and burn steadily and long, yielding a good smoke. When it burns too rapidly, lay your smoker down in a horizontal position,—at other times set it on end with the nozzle up.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Pieces of rotten elm stumps or logs give plenty of smoke, but there is danger from the fire blown from the nozzle. We use felt paper, such as is used under carpets. It is a little expensive, but there is no danger from fire. It can be got at the hardware stores. If the plan for using shavings described in Mr. Heddon's new book is as good as he says it is, it is worth the price of the book.

BY THE EDITOR.—We use cedar bark cut into small pieces, the right length to go into the smoker.

WELLINGTON BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

THE Wellington Bee-keepers' Society met at Fergus, June 5th, in the Royal Templar's Hall. There was a fair attendance. No essays were asked for and none read, but the discussion from first to last was animated and centred in "the treatment of weak stocks," "spring dwindling and its prevention," "best method of increase," and also "prevention of increase of stocks." Honey and the market for it re-

ceived their share of attention, as did the important matter of queen rearing.

The resolutions passed were that first-class honey be sold at 12½ cts. per lb. retail and 10 cts. wholesale (wholesale to be 50 lbs. and upwards); comb honey to be 18 cts. wholesale and 20 cts. retail.

The next meeting is to take place in the beginning of August and the subjects appointed for it are "preparation for wintering" to be introduced by J. R. Black, and "wintering," on which several have promised to give their views.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

THE Brant Bee-keepers' Convention was held at the Kerby house, Brantford, on Saturday, May 29, at 2 p.m. Mr. Wm. Edmonson, president, in the chair. The constitution and by-laws as far as applicable of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association were adopted. The election of officers for the year then took place. Mr. Edmonson was nominated president, but begged to withdraw on account of his health; the following were elected: W. R. Brown, president; John Inksatter, vice-pres.; R. F. Holtermann, sec'y.

After discussing topics of interest, such as swarming vs. dividing, Italianising, chilled brood, etc., etc., Messrs. W. Edmonson and W. R. Brown were appointed a committee to see the directors of the South Brant Agricultural Society to secure space in the main building in the Brantford Exhibition grounds. And the association intend making a fine display to assist in developing their home market. The next meeting will be held in Brantford at the Kerby House the first Saturday in September. The meeting then adjourned.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

BEE-KEEPING COMMERCIALLY.

GEO. H. CROUCH.—As you request a report from all your subscribers, I herewith send you mine, which, if not very encouraging, may serve as a febrifuge to beginners whose anticipations run too high. Packed in clamp in fall of '84 sixty-two colonies, mostly old bees with honey-dew stores, supplemented by granulated sugar syrup. In the spring of '85, I found myself with two colonies of bees, one weak, the other fair; this last wintered splendidly, having had their honey extracted, and having been fed on sugar syrup. Purchased two colonies of pure Italians from D. A. Jones at \$10 each, one of which proved to be pure Holy Land, and was not worth \$2 to me, for I want honey instead of queen-cells and stings, which latter were too numerous to mention, and queen-cells, ninety in number, and but thirty pounds of honey. From