

We trust our friends are pleased with the change. The management has doubtless not been faultless. The year has not been without its lessons. No one worthy of advancement can spend a year without moving forward, and we hope the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has moved forward a little. Many readers have encouraged us by kind words and substantial support in the way of their own subscriptions, the subscriptions of their neighbors and articles. For these we are grateful, and ask for your continued support.

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A season such as the present demonstrates the impossibility of laying down fixed lines in the management of an apiary. We have had a splendid flow from early blossoms, the majority of supers were put on the last day of April and first of May. For the first time in years we found with supers added the bees were crowding the brood chamber in spring with honey. We began to remove honey or combs from the lower story, when it turned cold and wet for weeks and owing to the consumption of honey by young bees some were brought to the starvation point. Then raspberry delayed by cold and wet began yielding honey, and clover too opened out. To put or not to put on sections became a problem. A few cases were placed on the hive, yet the dark honey continued to come in until the 18th of June, when sections cases were placed freely on the hive. We have had hundreds of frames with foundation drawn out in the supers a great comfort. At date of writing, June 20th, clover has not yielded very freely, what the next two weeks may bring forth we know not. Linden has budded very freely. There is no reason why we should not have an abundant honey flow.

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At Streetsville, on May 22nd, 1891, the home of Wm, Steen, Esq, was the scene of a very happy event, being the marriage of

their daughter, Matilda, to Mr. W. M. Couse, by Rev. T. C. Tibb, Streetsville. A large company of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present, who manifested their good wishes toward them in various substantial ways. An elaborate breakfast was served and a pleasant evening spent, and concluded by escorting the happy couple to their home in Streetsville, which, natural to a scientific and progressive apiarian like Mr. Couse, he had prepared and furnished before securing the "queen." May they live good and useful lives, and never swarm out for want of stores.

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We think the time has come when there should be a revolution for the average beekeeper in the handling of Bees' Wax scraps of beeswax, capping, and old comb intended to be rendered into shape for market. We have improved our methods of making butter and cheese and enriched our people and our nation thereby. There is much room for improvement in the rendering of beeswax. We would suggest as follows:

1st. Save every scrap of comb and wax carefully.

2nd. Keep scraps from mice, moths and other vermin and before rendering break all old comb thoroughly. The little cocoons when in certain positions will hold the wax almost like any other vessel and this amount be lost. By breaking them this is prevented.

3rd. No iron or iron imperfectly coated with tin should ever come in contact with the wax for it injures the color.

4th. The temperature of the wax in melting should not be any higher than necessary to carry out the object aimed at.

5th. Steam should never to any perceptible extent pass through the wax. Much of the sediment found at the bottom of cakes of wax rendered with steam extractors is disintegrated beeswax and an absolute waste.

6th. The only proper way to render beeswax from crude comb and cappings is by means of the solar wax extractor, not