

good to the greatest number is secured by it. At any rate, the fiat has gone forth, and such bee-keepers as want to sell five cents' worth of comb honey at the Toronto Industrial hereafter will have to get their bees to fill quarter-pound sections.

Several novelties in the way of apiarian fixtures were on exhibition. Among them was one which had been previously advertised as a "three-sided hive," but which proved to have, like hives in general, four sides, one being made to slip out in order to give access to the frames of comb. There is nothing new in principle here. The Falcon and other hives have this feature. Some parts of this "three-sided hive" are so like the new Heddon that the maker may reasonably expect to be dealt with for infringement. Among the novelties well worthy of notice is a new method of fastening comb foundation in sections, by means of an ingenious little machine, in which heat is applied to the section and pressure to the comb foundation. Confectionery of various kinds, prepared with honey, made an attractive display, but it is very doubtful if honey can be economically substituted for sugar in such preparations. Properly speaking, honey is itself a confection. It should not be brought into competition with sugar as a sweetener, being itself a perfect sweetmeat from nature's pantry.

On the whole, the exhibit of honey and apiarian supplies at the recent Toronto Industrial proved conclusively that bee-keeping is abreast with other lines of productive business, both in methods and results. Visitors from abroad, competent to judge, did not hesitate to pronounce the opinion that no country in the world can surpass Canada, either in the excellence of its honey or the skillfulness of management on the part of its bee-keepers."

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BEE-KEEPING IN SCOTLAND.

I WAS sorry indeed that when Friend Jones visited old Scotland last year we were all ice bound so that he must have gone with simply no idea at all of rural Scotland and with, perhaps, only a poor idea of its bee-keepers. We assure him however that should he ever again visit us, say during August, we shall show him something to wonder at. The glory of Scotland in the view of many besides its bee-keepers is the immensity of its tracts of

BONNY, BLOOMING, PURPLE HEATHER.

Few parts of the whole country are without views of it in some direction, while whole districts, scores of miles across, show to the casual eye nothing else. The plant which is a dwarf

wiry shrub looks sober enough the greater part of the year, but when in August and September it puts on its purple robe the landscape is transformed as if by magic. The green of the valleys, woods and cultivated patches meets with endless rolling prairies (moors we call them) and billowy hills of a uniform purple shaded and diversified only by the varying slope and by the play of sunlight. At this season a handful of heather is a posie of bloom. The flowers develop themselves along the shoots of the season's growth and are individually small, not larger than a moderate pin head before opening, but as thick as they can be along the three inches or so of the spike. The individual blooms open out in succession for about four weeks and during this time yield in fair weather both honey and pollen.

SCOTCH HEATHER HONEY

is throughout these islands regarded as the richest of all honeys and commands the highest price and a ready market. Its flavor we cannot describe, perhaps D. A., or Mrs. Jones can, its color is in quantity like dark sherry, and the wax built while the bees work on it is of peculiar whiteness and delicacy, which by contrast enhances the appearance of a slab of heather honey comb to a great degree. Friend McKnight (being no Scotchman) was naughty enough to hint at the Colonial Fete that only Scotchman cared for heather honey just as they do for a drop of the "real Glenlivet." But as a matter of fact we find the chief market for it among the pure blood English, who to my certain knowledge are often fleeced to the amount of three shillings a pound for it. Half that amount is the best we can generally get however, but it always rules at least 50 per cent above clover honey.

SCOTTISH BEE-KEEPING

naturally enough takes these premises into account. In many places there is of course no other source of surplus. But from the lowlands rich harvests of clover honey are also secured and thereafter the hives are very generally carried "to the heather." The clover season ends as a rule with July and there is an interval of ten days or so before the heather blooms. In highland districts however the double harvests where both exist are in immediate succession, so that it is possible for a bee-keeper here to get three harvests, viz: the low country clover, the mountain clover and the heather.

THE MIGRATION SYSTEM

is thus largely practiced. As soon as the clover season ends we in the lowlands begin to pack up our stocks for travelling. We remove all finished surplus, pin our frames to keep them from shaking, pile on one or more tiers of supers, cover all with scrim cloth, fasten wire cloth on