

keeper will find in the chapter dealing with wax-rendering much that is useful to him in the practice of his craft. Mr. Cowan is one of the world's veteran bee-keepers. He is one of those who have helped to make modern bee-keeping what it is, and his name is known wherever up-to-date methods of apiculture are practised. Thus, whatever our author has to say upon any branch of bee-keeping will always command respect and attention. Almost every method of rendering wax, from the old and crude methods to the latest processes devised by our bee-keepers on this side, is described. In the like exhaustive manner, the author discusses the subject of the preparation of wax foundation.

At the end of the book are to be found over a hundred recipes in which wax is used as an ingredient. In conclusion, let us state that no other work in the English language deals with the subject so thoroughly or so authoritatively as Mr. Cowan's "Waxcraft," and we have great pleasure at this season, when many bee-keepers will be engaged in melting up their old combs, in recommending this work to their notice. The book is well printed and very artistically bound, and will form a fitting companion to the best that are to be found on the bee-keepers' book-shelf. The price is 60 cents, and we should be pleased to forward a copy to any reader on receipt of a remittance to that amount.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Honey Exchange Committee and the Prices of Honey.

The Honey Exchange Committee of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association met at the Secretary's office at Toronto on July 17th. This date was fixed two weeks ahead of the meetings of the past five years on account of the extreme drought shortening up the white honey harvest to a very considerable extent.

The reports received from all the counties of the province show a decided falling off in the crop with the exception of Middlesex and a few apiaries in other central western counties.

The average yield per colony is 50.6 as against 58.3 in 1910, which would mean a reduction of at least one million pounds in the total crop. Entire failures of the crop are commonly reported this season and the average is lower than for many years past.

Taking into consideration the practical failure of the small fruit crops, the high prices of cherries, and only a fair crop of apples together with the reduction in the supply of white honey both in Canada and the United States, the committee recommend the following prices for the year:

No. 1 Light extracted (wholesale), 11c. 12c. per lb.

No. 1, Light extracted (retail), 13c. 15c. per lb.

No. 1 Comb, (wholesale), \$2.00-\$2.60 per dozen.

No. 2 Comb, (wholesale) \$1.50-2.00 per dozen.

A later report will be furnished to cover Buckwheat Honey.

SEASON REPORT.

Bees in this district came out of winter quarters in excellent condition, and during the warm weather in May they built up greatly increasing their numbers. Thus by the time the nectar is usually secreted in the flowers the force for gathering was at the maximum. But the flowers were few, owing to winter killing, and those which survived were prematurely dried up by the scorching heat of first half of July. Hence the honey crop is the poorest in 30 years, at least. In fact, there is scarcely any clover honey, and dependence must now be placed on buckwheat for stores to winter on.

J. R. Black.

Harwood, Northumberland Co., July 31.

HOW TO SECURE A INCREASE Y

Indexe Joseph

There is an old saying not have your cake and eat it when applied to the "you cannot have both" increase." This is true for it is possible to increase successfully after the of this article is gathering. Keep the bulk of for the harvest and stock after the harvest have an advantage over, a laying queen in.

There are three ways for the purpose of your stock.

First, by natural out one or two nuclei swarmed, according to season, cutting out the cells and filling up with frames fitted with foundation, wired in. do but are not so good honey in them, excluding queen, whereas the queen with the swarm is just mence laying by the time is drawn out, and swarming is thrown in. The one or two nuclei day old cells will have gins, and the virgin queens by the time the drawing to a close.

The second way is to in the honey flow from stocks. It does not matter output of such stock if is taken from it, queen any of the usual queen.

The third way is to and buy the queens from cure extra combs for of full standard depth