

in America. We will have the co-operation of the Society of Natural Sciences as well as the School Board," and names some professional men who are interested in our specialty and will be at the convention to help make it instructive.

In a long letter from Mr. Hershiser just received, he closes by saying, "call upon me for whatever further assistance I am able to render," and Mr. Penton, an ex-president of the Erie County Bee-keepers' Society, and others have offered to do all they can to provide for the comfort of the delegates.

As stated in my previous convention notice, there will be no fixed program and no papers, and the time will be occupied in the answering and discussing of questions.

Arrangements have been made for a joint session of our association with the American Poenological Society on the evening of the 12th, to discuss the mutual relations of bee-keeping and fruit-growing, and Prof. Beach, of the N. Y. Agricultural Experimental Station, and Prof. Fletcher, of the Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion of Canada, will help talk for the bees at that session. As this is the first time bee-keepers have had a meeting with the Poenological Society, it is hoped that much good will result to fruit-growers and bee-keepers from this joint session, for we expect a large attendance of the members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and many of the leading bee-keepers of N.Y.

If any bee-keeper who cannot be at the convention has any knotty questions he would like to have answered at the convention, will send them to me I will see that they are presented.

A. B. MASON, Sec'y.

Station B. Toledo, Ohio, June 22, 1901.

Conversations With Doolittle.

Working For Comb Honey.

"Good morning, Mr. Doolittle. I came all the way from Iowa [by letter] to have a talk with you regarding how best to work for comb honey so as to be sure of securing a good crop should the season prove favorable"

"Well, not knowing your surroundings, etc., I will say that, to be successful, you must have a simple movable-frame hive of some kind. I formerly thought that there was nothing equal to the Gallup form of the Langstroth hive; but with years of working with the regular Langstroth hive at the out-apiary, together with cellar wintering, I am quite sure that the man who adopts the regular Langstroth hive and frame is making no mistake."

"How large a hive do you use?"

"In using the Langstroth hive I make the bodies to hold ten frames, and work all good colonies on the ten frames till the honey harvest opens, when the colonies are each confined to the number of frames the queen has brood in at that time."

"But how do you manage to confine the bees on any certain number of frames, that number being governed by those having brood in them?"

"This is done by division-boards or dummies, as you have frequently read of in the bee-papers of late. The combs not having brood in them are taken out, and one of these boards put in the hive in place of each frame taken out. In this way, the colony having brood in only six combs is fully prepared for the honey harvest as is the one having brood in eight, nine or ten frames, and will store fully as much in proportion to its numbers, according to my experience while if the whole ten combs were left