

to represent the industry at Farmers' Institutes. There cannot be too many thorough and well-qualified bee-keepers. There were too many shiftless, half-hearted, unqualified bee-keepers; hence the industry ought to be shown up in its true character, and, if possible, urge apt men to take up bee-keeping and discourage those who do not intend to be master of the situation.

It was moved by J. B. Hall, seconded by F. A. Gemmill, and Resolved by the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association, now in session assembled, approve of the course taken by the delegates appointed to secure a "Pure Honey Bill;" second. Resolved that this Association still urge the necessity of pushing energetically our efforts to secure legislation in the interest of bee-keepers and the county demand. Unanimously carried.

Having some time to spare, the question drawer opened with: Will brood combs, color honey stored in them and if so how shall we prevent bees storing temporarily in the brood nest?

The idea intended by the question was that when a flow suddenly begins, bees fill the spare room in the brood nest and then remove it to the super, will this honey be dark? Everyone had noticed that brood combs soaked in water would color it, and that honey, though coming from clover and basswood, if stored first in the brood nest and removed to the super, would be dark? To prevent the bees storing first in the brood nest, it was necessary to have the super filled with clean combs before a flow from white clover, or any white honey flow, began.

In extracting, what method do you follow in removing the combs?

The best method was to remove half the combs at a time from the super, put the remaining half in the centre and fill the outsides with empty combs.

Would you have the same number of combs in the extracting super as in the brood nest?

S. T. Pettit preferred the same number; others preferred one comb less in the super.

In lifting combs from the super would you commence at once to brush off the bees?

The general experience was that combs should remain a half minute or so. The bees are not so apt to resent the brushing as when done at once in lifting from the hive.

The roll call showed little or no honey taken within the bounds of this Association. In fact, feeding had to be done in order to put bees safely in winter quarters. There was also a decrease in colonies for

the season. Cellar wintering predominates in this Association.

In adjourning to meet in May, all felt that a day had been profitably spent.

J. E. FRITH, Secretary.

The following is the article referred to in the above resolution:

THAT'S RIGHT—WHEN WE SHOOT, WE LIKE TO SEE THE FEATHERS FLY.

On page 586, A. B. J., Bro. Clarke, of "Canadian Beedom," goes out after our essay on organizations, with gloves off. We are not sorry that he goes after us barehanded, were it not for the paucity of logic contained in his well-worded article. The question between us is this: Is it best to have our associations and conventions governed and managed by those who depend principally upon honey production for a livelihood, or by those who are well versed in, and well supported by, some other line of thought? I took the side of the practical honey producer, while Bro. Clarke takes the other. He says honey producers are not organizers; says that not even the honey-producer, James Heddon, ever organized anything. Has he forgotten the Bee-keepers' union, which was given birth and mapped out by ourselves? Is it not the only organization that has been of dollar and cent value to us? And how does Mr. Clarke know that we have not conceived of other valuable organizations that we might have carried into effect among bee-keepers, did we not feel sure that they would be grabbed as soon as these professional gentlemen discovered their value, as the Bee-keepers' union has been, and afterwards spoiled by the impractical additions and alterations of their men?

Mr. Clarke also says that we plead for nothing and care for nothing but dollars and cents. That statement is what we literary jockeying, as Mr. Clarke personally knows that our library is well filled with well-read books on astronomy, poetry and kindred subjects. To show the readers the fallacy and weakness of Mr. Clarke's position, let us pursue a novel, but certain method of exposure. Let us, for a moment suppose that Mr. Clark is right and we are wrong, then the facts are these: It is no matter about profits from bee-culture as the business is followed for the fun of it. Those who need to think, and do think less about bee-keeping than those who make it their principal business, are the best organizers and instructors. The inspiration of the necessity of succeeding makes men impractical and less apt to succeed. The raising and shipping of the