

Interesting stereopticon views were also given by E. F. Phillips, of the Apicultural Bureau at Washington, of the many apiaries and sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands.

The different subjects of brood diseases were handled by such men as R. L. Taylor, E. F. Phillips, Dr. G. T. White, W. D. Wright. It might be interesting to know that there were no less than six inspectors of apiaries from Ontario there to absorb and to spread their knowledge on the subject. It was generally advised that the bee-keeper would find it to his interest to study well the diseases known as foul brood and other brood diseases, also the advisability of melting up more old combs than has been the practice, as with improved wax extractors wax should be a marketable product as well as honey, also preventing to a great extent the spread of foul brood.

Mr. W. J. Manley, of Sandusky, Mich., gave a most interesting talk on the subject of "Turning Winter Losses Into Profit." Mr. Manley, being situated in a locality where the honey from the fall flow is of such a nature that bees do not winter well on it, or possibly from foul brood or other sources, turns his losses to good account by melting his combs into wax where the bees have died. He collects the combs also from his neighbors for miles around, paying for them when required; he also buys all the bees he can, whether they have foul brood or not (I am inclined to think); at any rate, the foul brood would be brought to one spot, the wax being worth about as much as he could buy bees and wax both together—at least, his returns from the sale of wax made from old combs seem to be sufficient to keep him well stocked with bees. From the fact that Mr. Manley buys all the bees he can in his immediate vicinity, he generally has all the botch or careless bee-keepers out of business and no one to undersell him in his honey market, and also rids his locality of foul brood if it exists.

There were other interesting subjects

and papers read at the meeting, which I feel I could not give an interesting description of.

One of the most interesting parts of a convention of a national character are the private talks you are privileged to have with bee-keepers from the far distant parts of the country, professors and persons of high attainments. Reading bee books, bee journals, attending conventions and visiting bee-keepers themselves, are some things a successful bee-keeper cannot well afford to neglect.

Mr. D. Anguish's Impressions

We had a grand time while there, meeting old acquaintances and seeing new ones, and getting information on the bee-keeping industry, as there were speakers from California, Cuba and other States. But for knowledge we Canadians were a wonder. When it came to the paper on getting rid of foul brood with the least financial loss, we lined up in parliamentary form, five of our inspectors to the right of the chair, while Mr. R. L. Taylor, of Michigan, and Mr. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont., were to the left. I tell you it put us wondering whether we had better keep on bee-keeping or look for some other pursuit, for from the one side of the chair, where the old and supposedly experienced debaters were, came the glad news that it could be cleaned up without melting up everything in sight, while on the other side of the chair, where the younger inspectors were, came altogether a different tune. One of our young men, with only a few month's experience, had found out that the so-called American foul brood was incurable without losing nearly everything, and he was confirmed by others on the same side of the chair. Another from the same side of the chair had found out in his short experience that there was a disease broken out in his district called black brood, that is far worse than the fires that are raging over North Michigan at the present time, sweeping everything before them. The only hope we have is that winter is coming on, and that he sees to it that every

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[Dr. G. Bohrer,

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