

or two central points, when and where my active work will commence, in taking charge of it, getting it safely and in good shape to Chicago, and then preparing it for exhibition, putting it in place, etc., etc. I shall be there, accidents excepted, right through most, if not all the time, till the closing of the exhibition. The honey will be either sold on the best terms possible there, or returned to the exhibitors as they may wish and direct. Whether or not it would be any legitimate part of my official duty to sell the exhibits, if so requested by the exhibitors, I am not quite sure; but when I am there in the interests of Canadian bee-keepers in general, and the exhibitors in particular, I shall certainly (health and strength permitting) not feel like sticking at a little work, or standing on technicalities. Of course, if the honey is sold there the duty must first be paid upon it (yes, the confounded duty), and that will undoubtedly come out of the pocket of the Canadian producer. The politicians may argue and dispute, and dispute and argue till doomsday about "whether the producer or the consumer pays the duty;" but we can settle this question now before us in five minutes. Let us suppose Mr. C., an exhibitor, wishes me to sell his exhibit for what I can get after the show is over instead of sending it back to him. The most I can get from the Yankee purchaser, or John Bull, or the Gaul, or the Celt, or the Teuton, or any other man from across the ocean or the front of the continent is, say 15 cents a pound. I take that; but immediately I have to take two cents a pound, or three cents a pound, or whatever the duty is which Brother Jonathan charges on our honey, out of the exhibitor's money to pay that duty. The exhibitor will see the point, but he will never I fear see the money that goes for the duty (unless indeed the Canadian Government might do the handsome thing and pay it for him).

I shall be in communication with the exhibitors during the summer, and will endeavor to do the best I can for them in every way—in caring for their property, selling it to the best advantage if desired to do so, returning it to them in as good shape as possible if not sold, etc., etc. Every exhibitor, large and small, may rest assured that I shall do the best I can for all, and neglect none. But exhibitors must do their part and do their best. Canadian bee-keepers must now do their duty. To make a first-rate display we must have more exhibitors.

We have a good number now (nearly 40), but we want more. Send your names and addresses in at once to Mr. Awrey or myself. I have written for a definite ruling or interpretation of the

regulations as to how much honey each exhibitor may show, as the point seems to be unsettled, and shall advise exhibitors in due course.

As to "receiving suggestions from all who send them," certainly. Send them along, and although they may not all be accepted and acted upon, they will be thankfully received and duly considered. And I can "see no reason whatever" why we should not all work together harmoniously for a successful and creditable issue. It seems, so far as he can learn, that the appointee has the confidence of all, for which he is thankful, and the appointment the expressed approval of even the very few whose demurrer might naturally have been expected. He trusts the confidence may not be misplaced, and the approval may be justified by the results.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

From the British Bee Journal.

The Science of Bee-keeping.

POLLEN GATHERING: WITH SOME NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE FORMATION OF THE POLLEN PELLETS.

BEES are kept for pleasure and for profit—a few persons keep them for pleasure only, regardless of return for the care bestowed upon them, but the vast majority of bee-keepers throughout the world keep bees mainly for profit, and study very keenly everything tending to pecuniary benefit from their bees; so that all points which have a direct bearing on the amount of produce from the hives are well ventilated. On the other hand, matters which cannot make the bee-keeper one penny better off are only studied by a few who, like the writer, love to ramble in the vast unexplored domain of nature. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the profoundest ignorance still prevails on many subjects which, had they had their share of attention, would present the greatest interest to all who admire the works of nature.

In the many books already published which treat of the anatomy and natural history of the honey-bee, several appendages of the bee are mentioned for which no use has yet been found, while to others an erroneous use, instead of the real one, has been ascribed. This state of affairs is not surprising, when we consider the number of complicated parts found in so small an insect as the bee—that the eye of the observer becomes puzzled in assigning the exact movements of a single part in activity, and how much more of those of several working together, like one homogeneous whole. It is not, therefore, entirely the fault of the authors, when we