

we have there are many instances where a single Italian swarm has produced a thousand pounds of first-class honey in a season. Although the yield of honey in California is enormous and every year increasing, there is always a steady demand at a good price.

"As an occupation I know of nothing that has the charm of bee-keeping. The labor is light and pleasant. When one considers that to produce honey, flowers or some honey-producing grain is necessary, it seems to me surprising that more women do not take it up as a business.

I have two school friends in Pennsylvania who, on paying me a visit, became converted to the business of bee-keeping, and now make additions to their yearly incomes by the sale of their honey.

"They both began with a few swarms bought somewhere near their homes, and I supplied the queens. Of course, the yield of their hives is nothing compared with mine in California., neither is their season as long, but they make enough to pay them for their trouble. As both of them are women with artistic taste, they have planted pastures for their bees in such a way that their homes are now remarkable for their beauty as well as for the excellence of the honey."—Exchange.

BRANT BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Court House, City of Brantford, on Saturday, Oct. 31st. There was a fair attendance of old reliables. Mr. C. Amanson, President, was in the chair. After considerable discussion it was decided to hold a winter convention in Brantford, and procure, if possible, several notable bee men from the United States to deliver addresses. The question of holding a convention during the summer, which would be called a "field convention," was also discussed and approved of. It was decided that the gathering take place in May next at Mr. James Shaver's place, Cainsville. An effort will be made to get as many farmers as possible in at-

tendance, and any others who may be interested in bees to only a small extent. Practical demonstrations will be made in the manipulation of bees and hives for the benefit of those who may be in need of such instruction. Further announcements will be made. The following are the officers elected: President, William Bayless; vice-president, John Clark, Cainsville; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Craig; Executive Committee, the officers and James Shaver.

THE BEE AS A SOCIALIST

That a beehive is "a perfect example of the equalitarian product of state socialism," is the opinion of Prof. Gaston Bonnier, of the University of Paris, expressed in an article contributed to the Independent (New York, October 8). Professor Bonnier's anecdotes of bees and accounts of experiments that he himself has tried on them, are interesting, but not as original as the conclusion that he states in his closing paragraphs. Professor Bonnier's study of socialism among bees leads him to hope that the system will not be adopted widely in human society. He says:

"The isolated bee is without individuality. It is only the colony as a whole which possesses any individuality. All the bees of a hive, all the workers, perform the same task, because they obey a collective order. But the hives themselves differ from one another. I might give many examples of this, but I will confine myself to one. It may happen in a bad season that you will notice that all the hives of an apiary are, with one single exception, inactive. At this one hive you will see the workers flying in and out, 'as busy as a bee.' The reason is that the searchers of this hive have been so keen-sighted or so lucky as to discover, perhaps two or three miles away, a field of blooming colza, which the searchers of the other hives had overlooked.

"We may liken a bee colony to a sort of mammal whose constituent elements are being constantly renewed, which pre-