

will soon establish a good home trade which will stay with him. The consumption of honey in Canada has greatly increased of late; still there are thousands who do not use the article at all. Let every bee-keeper and honey-dealer do his duty and these will all soon be brought into the grand army of consumers.

Pure honey will no doubt ultimately take the place of the adulterated syrups and inferior grades of sugar in family consumption. This will come to pass when the many virtues and uses of honey as a restorative and remedial agent, as well as a food, shall have become generally known. Everybody knows, either by personal experience or popular verdict, the surpassing and luxurious sweetness and pleasantness of honey to the human palate; but everybody does not know the many virtues it contains as a natural, remedial agent, in soothing painful physical disturbances, correcting abnormal conditions of function and even restoring normal conditions. Nor do the people yet generally know the variety of uses to which honey can be put in the domestic economy as an article of food and luxury. When this knowledge does become general the inferior artificial sweets will, as already stated, undoubtedly give place to the superior and natural sweet of which pure honey is the most excellent and exquisite embodiment. The question now is, how are the people generally to become acquainted with these facts? I answer, it is, or ought to be, a part of the mission of every bee-keeper worthy of the name to promulgate and disseminate them among his customers and in his neighborhood generally. There is a little brochure entitled, "Honey as a Food and Medicine," published by our neighbors over the way, which is very good on the whole; but as a missionary document for popular circulation I regret to notice not a few defects in it. It is my intention, should I find time, before we put our next season's crop on the market, to prepare a brief and succinct pamphlet or circular on this (to bee-keepers) important subject, which I shall endeavour to make effective as a *sweet* missionary, and as suitable for promiscuous distribution and general circulation as possible. This I will thoroughly circulate throughout the whole area of my home market, and if it should help others as well as myself to sell their products I will only be glad to have served them a little. Or, what would be a great deal better, as Mr. Jones is going more extensively into the publishing business, and will have every facility for turning out such work, if he himself (than whom none could do the work better) would only get up such a pamphlet and sell it by the hundred to Canadian bee-keepers at a price which would cover cost and a fair profit, it would be a useful step in

enhancing the estimation of the intrinsic value of honey and increasing its consumption among the people, while at the same time greatly aiding the producer in disposing of his crop. If Mr. Jones can find time to attend to this matter between this and next fall, and Canadian bee-keepers will only procure the document and circulate it broadcast, the problem what to do with the enormous honey crop of the future will be pretty well solved.

P.S.—At this writing (February 23rd) my bees inside—60 colonies—and outside—30 colonies—seem to be all right.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

HOLY LANDS AHEAD IN CUBA.

WE think you had better change the order on your books that now stands there for an Italian queen, to be shipped early next spring, and make it a Holy Land instead of an Italian. We find by experience that for this country the Holy Lands are far superior to the Italians, for this reason: Our honey flow coming in the winter the Italians will not breed in September, October and November, to give workers to gather the honey when it comes the first of December, but the Holy Lands will, and have, and to-day are, strong in comparison with the Italians and are gathering the honey. This is a hard country to manage bees in. We came very near losing all our bees last summer. We have now only 113 colonies strong enough to store honey; but they have given us since the first day of December up to date 18,000 pounds of extracted honey, and we think the season not half over yet. The 113 stored last week 5,720 pounds, but were they booming strong, as they will be by the first of April, they would nearly double that. The trouble with Cuba bee-keeping is to get them over the four months of dearth of honey from July 1st to November 1st, then to get them *strong* for the harvest, December 1st. The honey is here—there is no mistake about that; the difficulty is to get the bees to gather it at this unseasonable time (in the winter). Do not think for one moment that bees will breed here in the fall the same as in the spring and summer months, for they *will not do it* through the fall months. The Italians will not have more than three small patches of brood next spring. When the honey flow is over they will be strong, but then we have no more for them, for there is only one surplus season and that is December, January and February, and you can bet every dollar you have got that there is honey then, and it is nice and white. If you are at New Orleans you will see