

well-rendered recitations of poetry. Referring to Canadian patriotism, he said: "We enjoy and appreciate the advantages of our country as keenly, and what is better, as intelligently as any people on the earth, and the liberty and peace we enjoy we will not very easily relinquish. You know it is not long ago since there was a threat made somewhere or other that our peace was about to be destroyed and our liberties taken from us. You know just as well as I do that our sentiments of "home love" rose and swelled up in our hearts, in the hearts of every Canadian, and you know too, sir, that when it was threatened, or, at any rate, declared, that they could, and would, if anything happened, come over and destroy the Welland canal in about twenty-four hours. Well, they would have to get there before they could do it, and when they got there and made the attempt, there would be half-a-dozen bloody fights along the "Tow paths" of that canal that would go down into history as so many "Rorkue's drifts." (Applause.)

The Chairman—Mr McKnight is a thorough representative of his own country if he can say all that when he has nothing to say, what could he say if he had something to say. The remarks on patriotism call to my attention an article I saw in The Buffalo Express. They referred to the fact that when the trouble took place in the Trans-vaal, Mr. Olney, Secretary of the United States, requested England to see that the American citizens were taken care of; so they have to call on the Old Lady yet to take care of her children. (Applause.)

The Telephone Quartette then rendered another song in excellent voice.

The Chairman—The next is an address from the President, whom the bee-keepers have elected for the next year. We who are citizens of Brantford know the energy of Mr Holtermann has thrown into this industry. I have no doubt he will give a very instructive address, and when he gets through we will have more knowledge than we have about the lively bee.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, one of the objects in having these meetings in the cities in which we gather, I believe, is to try and bring out the citizens, and at the meetings bring up such matters as will give them a greater knowledge of bee-keeping, the value of honey as a food, and in that way to benefit both the bee-keepers and the citizens. There is a distinct line between bee-keeping in the present and bee-keeping in the past; that before the invention of the movable frame hive. At that time we had a box hive and saw skips, and we were unable to apply

the skill and study to the same extent as we can at the present time. The invention of the movable frame hive, by the late Rev L. L. Langstroth, has enabled us to make great progress in bee-keeping. Before that it was a matter of placing these boxes or straw hives on a stand in the fall of the year, selecting those which should be kept through the winter, and those which should be smothered. Since the invention of the movable frame hive, we have invented the honey extractor and the comb foundation. Now the great difficulty with bee-keepers during the past has been that a great many have attempted to keep bees with the limited amount of skill, experience and time that was used in the old box hive, and the result has been that a great many have been disappointed, and they have not made money, but have actually lost everything they have put into the business.

At the present time the Bee-keepers' Association receive a grant from the Province of Ontario, which grant is used for the purpose of enabling us to perfect ourselves in the art of bee-keeping and also to increase the bee-keeping industry throughout the Province, and we have also received from the Legislature a great deal of wise legislation. As you are aware at the present time, the Dominion Parliament has made a promise that they are going to assist us in marketing our honey in foreign countries. In the last report of the Department of Agriculture at Toronto the number of colonies of bees in the possession of farmers in '94 was given as 200,094, valued at \$1,051,574, while 195,823 colonies were reported in 1892. In 1894 the honey produced was a trifle over 30 pounds per colony. Eighteen ninety-four was not a good season—it was below the average.

As an association and as bee-keepers, I do not think we have done enough in educating the general public as to the value of honey. A great deal that can be said along these lines of educating the people as to judging a good article of honey. Now a great many people buy granulated honey, and they have an idea that it is an adulterated article, whereas the fact of the matter is it is rather an indication of purity. And there are some who actually set that honey aside and do not use it, because they do not know how to liquify it. If you set it in hot water (without boiling), you bring it back, and it is just as good as it was before. Then again, some people buy adulterated honey for a pure article, and they are not likely to buy it again. Then other people take comb honey and put it in a cellar. Honey absorbs moisture very quickly, which causes the honey to