

order that the number of hives should increase rapidly, it is necessary that legislation should intervene. There are laws protecting animals against ill treatment. There are others which provide against the destruction of our preserves in forbidding the killing of game at certain seasons of the year; which protect fish during certain months to prevent the extinction of the species. Why should not the same law exist for the bee? We can harvest then a purer and better honey without destroying the bee. The means are varied and in the power of all, on the sole condition that they should become known. There is therefore, but one thing to do—prevent the destruction and spread instruction.

We need not fear that by increasing production in adding to the number of hives, and by more scientific care, we shall overstock our markets, or glut them with an unsaleable article. Honey is liked by all; it is a beneficial food; it is a certain and agreeable remedy in many maladies; therefore, we cannot produce too much. No doubt abundance will lower the price, but this reduction in price will create a demand. And what harm will there be when the price will be sufficiently low that each household can partake of this luxury? Honey will also diminish the importation of sugar. Experience teaches us that a nation increases its riches by increasing its production and diminishing its importation. But what use is there of talking about the time when honey will be too abundant? In the United States bee-raising has made great progress. The rapid and abundant supply sent last year from California found the largest portion of the people unaccustomed to eating honey, but taste has now been formed, and the demand will henceforth be equal to the supply.

The United States are rightly accorded the front rank as the nation most advanced in apiculture. We have not attained any perfection in this science, but are profiting by the example and lessons of the Americans; and, in avoiding the mistakes which at first were made by them, benefit by their experience. The public interest is awakened. If the Government in taking the census of 1880 would add thereto