

to carry on some experiments to show the value of the bees in fertilizing clover and buckwheat and so on, and in addition to that to notify all who have any evidence to the contrary to bring it along, and have it all printed at the same time. Now that would give a fair chance to both sides, and show the value of the bees in this regard. I could give you some things that are said that would startle you, that is about the damage that crops derive from the bees visiting them; and there are some here who could tell you of people who say the same thing. Now this year we find that in some places the alsike clover yield has been varied. Some places it has been good and some places it has not been worth threshing and I have found in every case that the larger yield has been in localities where bees were kept. I have three apiaries and the man with whom I had the bees said to me, "Well, Holterman, I don't know what has done it, but I never in my life had a better yield of alsike clover," and at Jarvis the alsike clover wasn't worth threshing. A man at Burford said to me, "This fall our alsike clover has amounted to nothing," and, he said, I know why it is. He said, we haven't got bees in our section. He said, can't you put some bees in our neighborhood? Now there are men who say that the bees are a positive disadvantage to the clover seed and to buckwheat, and so we have these things to contend with. Now there was one point that Professor Harrison has spoken of that is a rather sensitive one. In a sense it just depends on how we understand it. But I claim this that we don't want to do too much in the direction of getting more bee-keepers, and we are suffering from the fact that bee-keeping isn't made a business. It is looked upon in this way that anyone can keep bees and they keep them in a slipshod manner to a very great

extent, and we want to impress upon the people that there is very much to learn and that it is a business, and then teach them how to produce a good article, and in doing that we can have more permanent bee-keepers than at present, and we will have a better product upon the market and consequently a better market. In our house we had some honey and every one wanted it until it was finished and then we had another lot a little off, and yet at the same time wouldn't be considered a bad honey, and that was put on, and the result was that that jar lasted three times as long as the previous one. The public should be taught how to judge honey, and if that could be done it would compel bee-keepers to produce a better article and if they didn't they would have to go out of business.

Mr. Evans— I would just like to say that this Association has done something along the lines that Professor Harrison has spoken of. When I was president we got up a statement showing the advantages of this Association and showing a great many things in connection with bee-keeping that should be useful, and why they should join the society and about the Foul Brood act and all that sort of thing and we had them mailed to the bee-keepers but it seemed to be a hopeless poll after all for we only got one hundred members. So that it appears that the general public do not take very much interest in it. Then we had the lecture by Professor Fletcher with reference to the fertilization of flowers throughout the country, so that the bee keepers have been doing something. I am quite in accord with the president that we don't want to go out in the highways and hedges and compel the people to become bee-keepers. I think if we went out and induced a large number of people to keep bees we would