

of it, and we should not over-estimate our own importance as members of that association. When it comes to bee-keeping outside of our own province the heading is simply a misnomer. Canadian bee-keeping is making and has made history in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick to the east, and Manitoba, The Territories, and British Columbia to the West. Every one of these places have been and are struggling and advancing. Quebec at least under proper guidance is destined to be quite as important a Province for bee-keeping as California. The address is one not covering the subject. We are, however, much pleased that Mr. Holmes has undertaken the task, and, that he has done so much. We might with good results continue the work. We should, before some have passed away who can furnish valuable information, of the early struggles of bee-keeping in various parts of the Dominion. Will those in possession of facts kindly contribute as briefly and concisely as possible. In Ontario the Rev. W. F. Clarke could give us something as well as others. We have not upheld Mr. Clarke in recent years, but we have unstintingly admitted that at one time through his writings Mr. Clarke was of service to the bee-keeping industry, and in that way to the country. Let us hear when, to your knowledge, bees were brought to your vicinity, when the first movable frame hives were introduced, when Italian bees were brought in and through whom, and we shall have something more of historical interest.

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In this number we publish the proposed changes in the constitution of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union. At the Buffalo Convention the Editor of The Canadian Bee Journal brought up the question of what relation Canadian bee-keepers held to the Union, when a resolution was passed to the effect that Canadian bee-keepers joining would have exactly the same rights that bee-keepers in the United

States would have. The more Canadians will join the more we will have a right to have our interests in general protected. Something must ere long be done to prosecute those who are ignorant and indifferent about the act prohibiting the spraying of fruit trees while in blossom. This is not done by intelligent fruit growers, but by a lower strata who do not do sufficient thinking to rise to that level. They are injuring their own blossoms even more than the bees. Another item: those who are interested in the growing and propagation of red clover, and what farmer is not, are in some sections awaking to the importance of this matter. The same illegal spraying is destroying the bumble bee. We know that on account of the length of the corolla of this blossom Australia could grow no red clover seed until the bumble bee was imported to that country. Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, Galt, drew our attention to the growing anxiety of the more intelligent farmers on this score.

Grading Honey.

Mr. H. E. Wilder, of Riverside, is the official grader of Exchange honey. In the process of grading every can is removed from the case and inspected as to grade. Every can is weighed and labeled and the net weight of the honey marked on the label with the grade, date of inspection, and name of grader. It makes no difference how much the case weighs the producer gets the actual weight of his honey. The usual tare for cans and cases is 16 lbs. The case varies so much in weight that the producer generally loses from two to three pounds of honey in the tare, for the dealer is sure to put the tare high enough to cover heavyweight cases, when many times they weigh less than 15 lbs. Mr. Wilder estimates the saving to the bee-keeper by weighing up separately and giving actual weight at from \$12 to \$15 per car. If bee-keepers would just turn in and make the Exchange strong enough we can arrange to give tare only on the wooden case. The producer should receive pay for the tin case, for it is an article of value after the honey is used.—The Rural Californian