know there are men making failure of fruit growing every day, and you know also there are men who are making money at it; in fact I believe that the dairymen and the fruit-growers—that is the specialists—are the men who are making more money to-day in Canada than is made in any other branch of farming. With bee-keeping it is the same. We find men on every side who are failing in bee-keeping—who are giving it up, and who have lost money; and on the other hand we find men who are making a fair living and, perhaps a little more, at it. I have 95 colonies of bees in my cellar. Any fruit grower who has a good cellar can winter his bees successfully in it. For the last two years I have kept careful account of my bees. Every item has been charged—the labor in the yard being counted at the rate of $1.25 a day—and every sale has been credited; and the result is that the net profits amount to the value of the present stock of the yard—which is probably $700 or $800. Now, that is a fair investment. Of course business has been pushed in every possible way. We have attended shows in Toronto and Montreal; and we have counted the prize-money by crediting the apiary with that honey at the highest market price; and any prize-money went towards expenses at the exhibition, which we considered would just about be covered by the prize-money. There are certain seasons when the bee-keeper is very busy, while during the winter season he has very little to do. After a man has all the hives he requires, his combs, his extracting apparatus, there is very little to do. The bees require constant observation during the winter, and now and then a few minutes' work. Prof. Panton will tell you the necessity for the bees in fertilizing. The primary object of the bee is not to gather honey, but for the purpose of fertilizing flowers. In damp seasons the time for fertilizing is limited; and by having these fertilizing agents we are able to secure fertilization in greater abundance that otherwise. Further: we know that by securing pollen from one flower to fertilize another we are liable to secure a better fruit. For instance we know that in the apple we require five distinct fertilizations to give us a perfect apple; and if we have bees to fertilize the flower we are likely to have a larger percentage of perfect apples. Of course the locality has a great deal to do with it. A good locality requires flowers in the spring of the year for the purpose of giving the bees pollen and honey; and they use that for feeding the larvæ and producing bees which will eventually give a surplus. Willow—and, later on, fruit-blossom—is very important for this purpose; but we very rarely secure any surplus before clover. Therefore the danger of bees carrying to the hive poison from the spraying is very little, for we secure no surplus at that season of the year; and should poisoned honey be carried to the hive there is no danger of the consumer getting it upon the table. I have found by observation that if we can get from three to four miles from the lake, our seasons are prolonged; the blossoms will open earlier and close later; therefore that is a good locality. Of course a great many of us are content to be where blossoms all open at the same time within the radius that bees fly. Alsike clover is a very good honey plant—in fact I know of no better. If we can get high and light land it gives us the advantage of having blossoms early and late. If we can add to that Golden-Rod and Boneset, so much the better; but they produce an inferior honey yield only once in a long while, and hence I do not consider them of any special importance. The only time I can see when bee-keeping would interfere with fruit-growing would be berry-picking time. We are very busy with the bees during the latter part of June, and sometimes the whole of that month. The balance of the work required with the bees could be left off till some other time; and I think the fruit growing work could be put off at other times—that is the preparing for market, and work of that kind—winter work. When it comes to marketing the two can be combined very well. You have to take fruit to market; and you can ship your honey to the same commission man that you ship your fruit to. For these reasons I think bee-keeping and fruit growing can be combined very well. Those who already have too much to do should not go into bee-keeping. I find a great many in the country fail because they attempt too much. Every fruit grower should keep a few colonies; but the beginner should not start with many. If there are other men around you who keep bees, there is no object in your keeping them for fertilizing your flowers. Unless you are prepared to take an interest in the bees, don't go into the business. (Applause.)

Mr. Gott (Arkona): A friend of mine undertook to combine these industries. He