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l in various ld be insisted For instance, a cent per We in our duty on the s on an equal uch worse in in glass. I on the glass, to pay a duty and with this ould be pro- s would make nts per dozen

on the goods. In this case all that is required to be done is to enforce the present law. The invoices generally have only the honey on them, and not the packages, and therefore duty is evaded.

What we then should ask for is that there shall be no further concessions to the other countries, and particularly to those which produce inferior honey. This honey, in order to secure a market at even the lower price, must be sold without giving its source. It leans on the reputation of our own good Canadian honey, our capital, and therefore ours as much as anything else we possess. And our loss comes in where such honey spoils the trade for honey in the homes where we have created it.

We should ask that all foreign honey be analyzed before it passes the customs. A recent letter which a large wholesale grocery firm received from a firm in the United States shows the vigilance on the part of the United States and the danger to Canada with the amount of vigilance at present observed. It reads as follows:

"We have mailed you two fair-sized samples of honey, which we import especially for bakers' use, but should you require larger samples, advise us, and we will send them to you (here the price is given). They are as follows:

No. 1, Fancy, in bbls., 4c; in cases (2 cans in a case), 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

No. 2, Choice, in bbls., 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; in cases (2 cans in a case), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; in bond, net cash, f.o.b. there.

"We have been shipping to Canada, and so far it has given entire satisfaction, but under the rulings of the United States Government, if we heat the honey to clean it, it will show a slight excess of cane invert sugar, and claim we should brand it 'Invert Sugar and Honey,' although its purity has never been questioned, for what is honey but 90% invert fruit and cane sugar, and in our opinion it is all wrong. The largest bakers in the United States use it, and they claim they prefer it because it is always clean and uniform, which makes their cakes uniform. We have been shipping this honey to Canada, and although the Canadian customs house will allow it to enter Canada, we thought best to explain it. You can order a few barrels to try before you buy larger quantities, as we would

rather you tested it. We ship a great deal to U. K. and Continent."

It has already by various inspectors been pointed out that honey from doubtful sources is a menace to the health of Canadian apiaries. We should have the assurance from the Customs Department that no more honey shall be imported under false pretences, and that glass, printed labels, tins and manufactories of wood shall not go duty free simply because they contain honey and are not on the invoice of importers.

BEEES AID THE GROWERS

"Give the bee a chance and it will literally break the boughs of your trees with the weight of fruit."

Frank G. Odell of Lincoln, Neb., bee-master, who gave a series of demonstrations with 50,000 bees at the National Apple Show in Spokane, December 7 to 12, made the foregoing observation in the course of an interview, discussing bee-keeping, scientific agriculture and fruit-growing. He said:

"The bee is the expert assistant of the horticulturist and the farmer. So indispensable are its functions in the pollination of fruits, vegetables, cereals and grasses that its activities may be said to lie at the foundation of all successful agriculture. Nature has ordained one supreme law, that of creation, the perpetuation of the race type. This law, universal in its application and absolutely identical in its form, obtains in the plant world as in the animal world. The luscious pulp of the fruit is the envelope, the package, the strong box, devised by Nature to protect the seed within from injury and render it susceptible of germination so that the type may be reproduced in all its perfection.

"The bee, like other insects, effects incidental pollination of flowers in its search for nectar; but its great value to the fruit-grower lies in this, that it goes to the flowers specifically to gather pollen, literally by the carload, in the hairy baskets on its legs, hastening from bloom to