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winter, the scarcity of the one and the severity of the other being responsible for the loss of thousands of colonies of bees throughout the United States and Canada. He advised beekeepers not to rely on sugar for feeding their bees next fall, but to reserve a sufficient quantity of their ripened clover or basswood honey to return to the hive after the season was over that there might be no lack of good stores for next winter. He had every reason to believe that by the connivance of profiteers in the United States and Canada, sugar would be 50 cents per pound by fall feeding time this year. Brown sugar had been used last year with most disastrous results. Only the best white granulated sugar should be used for feeding bees. He had heard of a beekeeper in one State, who was operating apiaries that numbered 10,000 colonies in all, having investigated this for himself he found it to be true. This beekeeper was doing his share towards solving such problems as the negro question in the States, the labor question, and H. C. L., for all his helpers were happy contented negroes who worked on a fifty-fifty profit basis. The combined efforts of this beekeeper and his men must, in the long run, have some effect on the high cost of living.

He referred to the quality of Canadian honey as being the best on the continent. There was no better honey produced, it being ready for use as it came from the extractor without any blending, as was often necessary with honey in the States. When asked by one of his audience where is the best place to go to start a large apiary, he said: "Don't be beguiled into wandering to some distant place by stories of large fields of nectar somewhere where conditions are trying and often dangerous. One can catch a cold in a usually warm climate when the mercury takes a low dip, and no stoves are provided for such an emergency, more readily than in a northern climate where the cold is anticipated by stoves and fuel. Then there are pests of mosquitoes, jiggers and snakes to encounter in warm localities, and after you have done your best under adverse circumstances the fact still remains that the honey you will gather is of a poorer quality and the price much lower than in Ontario. If you are looking for a new field, my advice would be find it somewhere in Ontario, for better honey conditions cannot be found anywhere else."

Other speakers were James Armstrong, Provincial Foul Brood Inspector, who gave a practical demonstration of the introduction of a queen by the smoke method, also management for extracted honey production. Maurice Grimby showed a chart of the life history of the honey bee. H. G. Sibbald spoke on comb honey production to the few who are still interested in that branch of the industry. E. E. Wright demonstrated winter packing of bees and spring manipulation. William Couse could see a fair prospect for honey this season for those who had the bees. He considered weak colonies to be the chief cause for bee losses last winter. Geo. Saunders spoke on "Bee Diseases." He had tried mild methods in dealing with foul brood at first, but had adopted the harshest modes of treatment at last, with perfect success, and would recommend no other course now but the destruction of infected colonies.

The Toronto Association had procured a very fine package of live bees by parcel post from E. B. Ault, Callallen, Texas. They arrived in good condition and were introduced into one of Miss Trevor's hives and left with her as a souvenir of the day.

The ladies of the Toronto Association served luncheon at 12 o'clock and supper at 5.30. The table decorations were Iceland poppies, donated by Miss Blacklock from her Rowancroft gardens. The children participated in games, caught fish in the Credit River, picked wild flowers, and did justice to both meals. The picnic party left for Toronto on the 7.07 p.m. radial car. Peel Co. M. B. TREVORROW.

FARM BULLETIN.

Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists Formed.

An organization meeting of far-reaching significance was held at Ottawa on June 2, 3 and 4, when a large number of men engaged in professional agricultural work from the Atlantic to the Pacific, met in convention and organized the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. The following object of the Society is contained in Article No. 2 of the Constitution, and conveys in a broad way the aims and purposes of the Association.

"A. To organize and unite all workers in scientific and technical agriculture, so that they may combine effort to promote the scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of increasing service to the agricultural industry."

The organization provides for Provincial and local branches, the former to have one representative each in the Dominion Executive. There shall be an annual convention which must be held alternately in eastern and western Canada. The next convention will be held in Winnipeg. The membership is divided into two groups, regular and honorary. Regular members must be in work of a scientific or managerial nature, while the honorary members will be those not eligible for regular standing, but who have, nevertheless, rendered the profession valuable or special service. The membership fee is \$10.00.

A plebiscite prior to the organization meeting elected Prof. L. S. Klinck, President of the University of British Columbia, as President of the Society; Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College, Vice-President; and L. H. Newman, Ottawa, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. The Constitution, as adopted, calls for a second Vice-President, and to this position J. N. Ponton, Montreal, was elected.

The provincial representatives on the Dominion Executive for the ensuing year are: New Brunswick, E. P. Bradt; Quebec, J. A. Simard; Ontario, G. J. Spencer; Manitoba, Prof. T. J. Harrison; Saskatchewan, Dr. W. P. Thomson; Alberta, Prof. G. H. Cutler; British Columbia, A. F. Barss. The Executive later selected Fred. H. Grindley, Ottawa, as general Secretary-Treasurer.

The convention itself was a unique and outstanding event in many particulars. Valuable and instructive addresses were given that would, perhaps, be out of place on other occasions, but were of the utmost interest to those assembled. The Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the delegates, as did the Deputy Minister, Dr. Grisdale. His Excellency, the Governor-General, also attended the Convention dinner and addressed those assembled. Other addresses were delivered by Dr. J. W. Robertson, Dr. F. C. Harrison, Dean E. A. Howes, Geo. A. Putnam, Prof. H. Barton, Tom. Moore President of the Trades and Labor Congress, President L. S. Klinck, Prof. J. W. Crow, Dr. W. P. Thomson, Dr. A. B. McCallum. Dr. M. Cummings' paper was read by L. A. DeWolfe.

A busy three days was spent on addresses, discussion, drafting of Constitution and By-laws, and other important matters, and every one was agreed that the Central Organizing Committee, composed of Wm. B. Davis, (Chairman), Fred. H. Grindley (Secretary-Treasurer), F. E. Buck, F. L. Drayton and G. LaLacheur, were entitled to a great deal of credit and gratitude for the masterly way in which they had prepared the field for the Organization.



L. S. Klinck.

President of the University of British Columbia and President of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Holstein - Friesian Association of America Holds 35th Annual Meeting at St. Paul, Minn.

In his opening address before the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, June 2, President Aitkin sounded a note of warning lest the unparalleled success of the Association during the past three years should unconsciously slacken the effort of not only the individual member, but the officers and executive of the Association as well. The big auditorium of the coliseum in St. Paul was filled to overflowing. Breeders from the New England States were no more common among those in attendance than were those from California and Washington. It almost seemed as if every Holstein enthusiast from each State in the Union, as well as many from Canada, had all at one time been of one mind, and this centred on St. Paul. There was, of course, the double attraction of the National Co-operative Sale, combined with the Annual Meeting, which was perhaps responsible for bringing many.

Like the meeting, the sale outlasted all others held previously. Returning again to the meeting itself, however, it was pretty much of a cut-and-dried affair. We were unable to judge as to whether the attraction of the picnic and barbecue scheduled by the Minnesota State Association at Senator Hackney's Arden Farms for the afternoon was responsible or not, but the yea's seemed to "have it" the first count on all questions which were on the order paper, and President Aitkin had them recorded almost as fast. Only once did the discussion get well under way to anything near a good start, and then almost as easily as it began the ever-watchful President was successful in smoothing the waters, as only he can. This was in connection with the notice of motion put on the order paper by J. T. Williams, of Stirling, Illinois, re changes in the Advanced Registry rules. The resolution as proposed prohibited the milking of cows in official test, either for short or long-time tests, more than three times in twenty-four hours, except in cases where cows exceeded 90 pounds of milk for three consecutive milkings. It would then be permissible for the cow to be milked four times

in twenty-four hours as long as she was producing 100 pounds of milk or more for each twenty-four hours. Part 2 of the resolution asked for the elimination of all classes and periods except one period for nine months (275 days), and that the cow on this test must have a fully-developed calf within fifteen months from date of freshening, and that for every day she carried her calf over twelve months her record would be penalized and the record reduced practically to equal the cow which had calved within twelve months—the table or schedule for this to be worked out by the superintendent of the Advanced Registry. Part 3 asked that rules governing the Advanced Registry or short-time tests be changed to ten-day tests only. Part 4, which was the last given in the resolution, would also penalize cows which had excessive fitting previous to starting on their tests. This would apply to both short and long-time tests, and would be changed so that no cow could be credited with an average of 4.5 per cent. fat on short-time test, or 4 per cent. on a long-time test. In other words, if a cow on short-time test produced 500 pounds of milk, which, owing to excessive feeding, was 6 per cent. or 30 pounds of butter-fat, this cow for record purposes could only be credited with 4.5 per cent. as an average fat test for the 500 pounds of milk, or 22½ pounds of butter-fat, instead of 30 pounds with which she would be credited under present rules. All four parts of the resolution came in for more or less discussion and we might say criticism, but the latter was perhaps taken the less seriously; in fact, it was more or less taboo from every quarter in the big auditorium. The original resolution was finally disposed of by a committee of ten being appointed to take up the question as regards the advisability of changing the Advanced Registry rules and report their findings to the Association, the Executive being given the power to act on same.

A resolution to revise the by-laws of the Association for the consideration of the next annual meeting carried unanimously. The Board also was instructed to investigate as regards the purchase of a permanent home for the Association, and were invested with the power to make said purchase. There was to be sufficient space in this building to also house the Advanced Registry Department.

In bringing down his financial report for the year ending April, 1920, as well as the budget for 1920-21, Secretary Houghton referred to the enormous increase in the expenses of the Association in all departments, due to increased salaries, increased supplies, rents, etc., but notwithstanding this the net gain for the year on the general statement showed \$115,477.20. There had been received from registration fees \$207,966; from transfer fees, \$144,291.50; from membership fees, \$90,850; from interest on reserve fund investments, \$11,273.19, which, with \$29,440.48 received from miscellaneous items, brought the total year's income to \$483,821.17. The total expenses for the year were \$368,343.97, of which \$106,803.62 was spent for publicity.

The meeting closed early in the afternoon after it had decided on New York State as the place of the next annual meeting, the city in which it is to be held to be decided on by the incoming executive. In all probability the choice will rest between Syracuse and Buffalo, although Rochester was suggested as a compromise.

All the old officers were re-elected for the year 1920, with the exception of directors A. L. Brockway, Syracuse, and W. A. Matteson, Utica, N. Y., who were replaced by Peter Small, of Chesterland, Ohio, and H. V. Moyes, Oneida, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL HOLSTEIN SALE.

The 1920 National Sale of Holsteins, held at St. Paul, Minn., on June 3, 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Minnesota State Association in conjunction with the National Association, broke all previous records for the breed in America. Results of the sale will be given in greater detail in our next issue, but Canadian breeders will be interested to learn that the 237 head passing through the sale in the three days' selling made an average of \$3,075 throughout. A. C. Hardy, Bröckville, and W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, two Canadian breeders, paid \$50,000, the top price of the sale, for the two-months-old son of Tilly Alcartra, sired by the \$106,000 Carnation King Sylvia. The second highest price was also paid for a bull calf from the same consignment as the \$50,000 calf, and went to Mrs. A. M. Baldwin, of California, at \$41,000. One other bull went at \$15,000, and six females sold at \$10,000 each, while Pabst Kornflower, a 36-lb. four-year-old heifer with 713 lbs. of milk in the seven days, went to Hollyhock Farms of Dousman, Wis., at \$30,000, the top price for females.

United Dairymen Co-operative Begin Operations.

Nearly all the large buyers of cheese in Montreal attended the first co-operative auction sale of Ontario cheese, held in Montreal on Friday, June 4. Seven hundred and forty-one boxes of cheese were sold at from 29¼ cents to 29½ cents, under the auspices of the United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited. Another sale is to be held this week.

It is announced that a new form of contract covering the transportation of live stock on Canadian railroads will come into effect on July 1. The limit of valuation has been increased considerably. Cattle, except calves, may now be valued at \$150 each as compared with \$80; hogs are increased from \$15 to \$40; horses remain valued at \$200, and colts under one year at \$100; other domestic animals, including calves, are increased from \$10 to \$20.