

are contained in dried compact matter in the cell bases or lower sides of the cell, and in the honey, which when stored in the cells, sealed or unsealed, would be very difficult to reach with even a moderate degree of certainty. In Canada all practical men have abandoned idea of curing foul brood by any other method than taking away the old combs and stores, and putting them as to stores upon an entirely new footing. The brood need not be destroyed, it can easily be arranged to have it all hatch from the combs.

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In this number of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be found an article, "The

Past and Present of Bee Keeping" by G. M. Doolittle

It was written for the American Bee Journal. If our readers will study that article first they will better understand what we are about to say. Mr. Doolittle wants to know if the depreciation in price is not due to overproduction. In reply to that first question we would say that; When some of our best bee-keepers say they would sooner raise a pound of honey than a pound of pork, and pork is quoted at present @ \$1.75 per hundred. we can hardly say that there is overproduction. One of the essential characteristics of overproduction in our estimation is having to produce an article and sell it so as not to leave a living profit. We find cases in which people have sold honey at very low figures, but that does not necessarily prove overproduction. It may show that the man has not found the best way of marketing his honey, or that owing to carelessness or ignorance or disadvantage of locality or season, he has produced an inferior article. Again without being justified in using the term overproduction, there is in almost every business the survival of the fittest and in that management and locality plays an important part.

What has brought diminished prices today is the fact that \$7 will go further

to-day than it would in 1874. Take that very American Bee Journal, in those days it cost monthly \$1 or \$2, where to-day you can get it weekly for \$1. You can get a much better suit of clothes for \$10 today than you could in 1874, bee supplies are less and so on. Again everyone admits there was big money in bee-keeping in these days. Those who engage in a new business at that stage say it is a reward for shrewdness and quickness to perceive an opening for business, the same man if another man engages in the business, and he is the buyer, calls it "highway robbery prices" and so on, but as more engage in it prices come down to something like a living profit. As a study was made of bee-keeping, increase was kept down, comb foundation was used more freely, the value of shade and ventilation was, by some at least known, we were able to produce for much less money, and yet make the same profit. As men learned better methods of wintering, and were more certain to bring their bees out strong in the spring they could produce for less money. These are only directions in which every business must go without arriving at the stage of overproduction. But there is still another point to which we must draw attention, can we say that we have overproduction before we have developed and cultivated our market to the fullest extent? We think not. Beekeepers have gone on and on producing yet they have made little or no efforts to increase the demand for honey. Here and there true, an individual has made the effort, but he has become discouraged through lack of assistance from those who benefit as much as himself. He has done it without remuneration beyond what all other beekeepers would receive through his efforts and the necessity of winning bread for himself has prevented continuing that work. Unlike the States bee-keepers could well combine, and engage the services of not one man but several men, whose duty it would be through press and tongue to put the advantages to be derived from the use of honey before the public. We know of extensive manufactures who guard the fact they