

great encouragement to a person starting; in fact, it might be the starting point in inducing some to undertake the work.

Again, where two bee-keepers live so near that there is danger of their becoming rivals for the same market, it would probably help to keep down thoughts of jealousy or enmity if they knew that there was plenty of room for them both by shipping their surplus to the association.

But now I must abruptly close, leaving the discussion to others.

W. MOORE.

Little Current, Jan. 8, 1911.

Co-operation Approved.

The move recently made by the Ontario Association toward co-operative honey selling is one of the most encouraging steps that has been taken for years, and should be supported by every member. There is scarcely any country in the world that is naturally so well adapted to co-operation. We have no competition from the United States, from the west nor from the east. The only competition is among the Ontario bee-keepers themselves, and it certainly seems time that this should be ended. There seems no reason why a honey exchange could not control the prices in the Toronto market, holding them firm at, say, ten or twelve cents a pound.

I am myself ready to subscribe for stock, or to co-operate in whatever way seems best to the committee.

In case the joint stock plan should not be supported, a simpler scheme might perhaps be adopted, at least as a temporary expedient. The bee-keepers are not anxious to secure an inflated price for honey; what most of them want is to know just where they can ship their crop promptly, with the certainty of obtaining a reasonable quotation, and of being certain to get their money. It would seem that an energetic and honest dealer might

be selected who would contract to handle all the association's honey at the price fixed by the crop committee. In consideration of so large a contract he would doubtless be willing to charge a low commission, say five per cent., and, if necessary, would give bonds.

This dealer would act as a distributing centre for Toronto, and his large supply would practically enable him to control the market.

The great thing is to prevent bee-keepers from cutting one another's throats by competition. If all the men who produce a ton or more annually would have their crop handled from one centre, at a uniform price for uniform grades, it would hold the market steady.

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FOREIGN NOTES

(Translated by Dr. Burton N. Gates, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.)

Announcement of the Bee-keepers' School in Vienna, Austria (Osterreichischen Imkerschule in Wien), is made for 1911, in the January "Bienen-Vater." Seven courses are offered:

1. A course in Apiculture for teachers and proficient apiarists, being anatomical and histological.
2. A foul brood course.
3. A course for teachers of bee-keeping from June 11-25. This is a practical, all-day course.
4. Queen-rearing course, beginning May 15.
5. A beginner's course for the amateur and layman, consisting of 10 periods, from 4-7 o'clock in the afternoon, in May, June and September.
6. Instruction in the management of the frame hive.
7. A railroad course, three days in July, (similar to the "Better Farming Specials" run in Massachusetts and elsewhere in this country.)

According to the *J. Bienenwirtschaftliche* postoffice authorities have introduced a special transporting queen, be bright red, provided with which are bound with

Mr. Dennler is quoted in *Bienen-Zeitung* for Jan. that bees collect enormous honey from the pine.

follows:

"Pine tree honey in pears in such quantities any colony can gather in a month from two to thirty pounds upwards, and in 300 pounds). In these it is not the other related insect with enormous quantities of the other hand, the pine needles, which be covered with it.

"This generation of honey especially when the temperature the day is very warm, the night following is cool, and the day cools off suddenly. sudden change, the phlegm checked, the pores of longer hold back the sap which issues, affording the harvest of pine honey."

The problem of bees transferring them has been to by the very interesting W. V. Brand, in the *J. Bienenwirtschaftliche* page 13:

"On the fifth of July caged. On the 15th of July tended to replace the queen brood in the various stages of the hive. Thinking that the queen might be present, made, the colony even but without discovering it