

as the bee—are allowed. It has been found that bees add to the country to a larger extent than received by the sale of honey and wax of the honey-bee cannot be exaggerated. We are consulted on the slightest hesitation the introduction of an orchard. When unfavorable weather, insects is much reduced a hard winter wild insects survive, the tens of thousands of pollenizing agents of untold value must, however, remember intending to keep their stock, they need object to various ailments on his part may consequences to his

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spraying rod and a d pressure of lime on waging deadly war denizens of our orchards must have meant aids of tiny creatures, obedience to blind leading up in their own kind, for the descendants. We beekeepers regard the members of as mere "lugs." ceased to acknowledge relations, and are strenuous lives they contrast to our own. We hail the untimely fate. But not always, some hardened towards noticing to-day how greatly deeply interested in apple buds, we more the trees. Upon one

of the first buds we picked we noticed a number of plump, green aphids, in addition to a wiggling worm. And this but a few days after we had given the trees an ample dose of lime sulphur. With our pocket glass we plainly discerned the glistening drops of honey-dew upon the downy surface of the young leaves which formed the source of attraction to our bees. We intend to exterminate those aphids and are discussing kerosene emulsions.

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Ontario bee-keepers are beginning to recognize that their industry may be far more efficiently organized than it is at present, through local and county associations in affiliation to the central Association at Toronto. We are all of us to apt to let other people do the work, to look to Parliament Buildings when assistance of any sort is needed. If local bee-keepers could get together a little oftener, they would find many ways of helping each other—and themselves at the same time.

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Our thanks are due to Mr. Wakerell, the Hon. Secretary of the Croydon (England) Bee-keepers' Association, for his kind remarks regarding the Canadian Bee Journal, which he states is much sought after at the meetings of his association. He fears that some of the members wish to come to Canada and start apiaries similar to those described in the Journal. "Let 'em ALL come" as our friends across the water say. We have no Isle of Wight disease here, friend Wakerell, and foul brood does not exist to the same extent that it does in the Old Country.

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Mr. Wakerell was also good enough to send us copies of the rules of his association, together with the annual report and schedule of prizes offered at the annual show of the association. The association is entirely independent of gov-

ernment support or patronize of any sort; yet it sends out an expert bee-keeper to visit members desiring advice or assistance, issues a monthly journal, holds monthly meetings and an annual show, lends a microscope to members—all this upon a membership of some sixty, and a yearly subscription of \$1.20! Visits to prominent apiaries are organized in the summer season, and at other times lantern lectures are delivered by such experts as W. Herrod, J. Silver and G. W. Bullamore—names well known to every English bee-keeper. The schedule gives a list of no less than twenty-four classes, in which valuable prizes, including a silver challenge cup are offered. The balance sheet proves the association to be in a very healthy condition. Our congratulations to you, friend Wakerell.

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Improvement in bees! We doubt whether any other subject is engaging the attention of bee-keepers to a greater extent than this. Some desire bees that won't swarm, others want Methusalehs, whilst still others are in search of Goliaths. Can a race of Goliaths be produced by raising them in big cradels? Dr. Miller quotes M. L'Abbé Pincot in *L'Apiculteur*, who claims to have produced abnormal bees simply by lodging them upon combs made from foundations with fewer cells to the square inch. If his bees are really larger, what has he gained? Nearly all practical experience goes to prove that living creatures produced under abnormal conditions and undergoing abnormal growth are not so efficient in their natural activities as their less fortunate fellows. That the reverend Abbé has produced a strain of large bees simply by changing their environment slightly, we can scarcely credit. Let him produce a strain that will build larger cells naturally, then he will have achieved something of note. But he will not do this, we imagine, in the way he has described.

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