

scheme to be submitted to the convention before its close, and receive a mandate to get a scheme in working order by the time the next year's crop arrives. Let a few of the most prominent bee-keepers take hold of the matter and demonstrate that it can be made a success. In a very short time the others—the doubting Thomases—will follow. In launching a scheme it cannot be expected that all will participate at once, but time and organization will remedy this.

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The other day we devoted an afternoon to a drive in the country. On passing a home where we saw a number of bees we pulled up, and decided on an interview. We found the owner to be a retired farmer, whose name was D. Ramey. He had about twenty-five colonies. We found Mr. Ramey a bright and intelligent man and a good bee-keeper. He is not at present taking a bee journal. He spoke of last spring as a very hard one on bees, if he had not fed he would have lost nearly all of them. His brother, living but a short distance away, who did not look closely after his bees at the critical moment, lost twenty colonies from starvation. By careful feeding from fruit bloom to the opening of clover, he secured over an average of one hundred pounds per colony. Some of his colonies gave him over two hundred pounds. Pretty good results for an old man.

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When at the Toronto exhibition we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Arthur Laing, who was one of the exhibitors. Mr. Laing moved to California to try his fortunes there. He is now back in Ontario, a wiser man. He thinks this is the best all-round country for the production of honey. The price obtained here is about one hundred per cent. higher than that obtainable in the South. With this advantage he believes the choice, all things considered, is with this country. He says we have not begun to keep bees

in this country yet. There are men in the south who are working one thousand colonies. Here in the Province of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces we think three or four hundred is a large number. He believes much larger numbers could be worked to advantage. We hope to hear big things from him in the future. He now has had the experience and taken his "object" lessons.

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Our British friends are disputing the expedience of a foul brood law. They will be wise in their day and generation if they adopt it. We in Ontario would not think of doing without it. We have now sixteen inspectors where we had but one before. There are those among us who believe we should have more. We are among that number. We should have one inspector for each county. Our greatest difficulty is to find competent men to do the work. A busy experienced bee-keeper does not find it to his advantage to accept the position. Some that we know of have accepted the position from purely patriotic motives. But some one must do the work. In England they have county experts who have passed an examination in both the theoretical and practical features of apiculture. Unfortunately for us we have not the material for this in this country. It is to be hoped that a generation hence will produce the men. The reason foul brood is still with us is because we have not had adequate inspection. Bees should be inspected annually. Then the disease would be found before it secured a foot-hold. In the past inspectors have been sent where the patient was reported sick. They are called in to diagnose the trouble. This is similar to calling in the veterinary when the horse is sick. What we want is inspection — thorough inspection — whether the bees are known to be diseased or not. It will take time to bring this about. But this, we think, should be the aim.

MISCELLANEOUS

Remarking on W. in "Gleanings" that be black net of one's veil, "But they do in this l "doubt right that they "surface, and they wi "they have a special di "seen a cluster of cro "attacking the black h "in a lady's bee-ha C "the rough surface, f glass." I had a son perience recently whe graph of J. L. Byer's had not long been set of bees commenced to a lens of the camera. T cloth was also an obj onslaught.

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The doctor on the s the following: "Feedin "highly commended, L "being more like a nat "ter for the health of t "is the assertion that "ony or colonies may "tance without having "ticipate. Place the "distant—the further t "hours before night pla "a frame of honey; ar "have gathered on it pu "ered with burlap and "place of the feeder. "the next evening they "be baited."

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Samuel Simmins of H Eng., a bee-keeper of no world, has an instructive ings" on "Percolatin Syrup Feeders." The graphs explain the prir "simply to put in the "water, cold or warm a "proportion of 2 lbs. of "of water; and without