

solutely necessary. If importers of nursery stock and other vegetation will comply with the regulations governing such importations, the work of inspection will proceed as smoothly as if no regulations existed. Inconveniences are only introduced when the regulations are not complied with. Although fruit-growers and others suffer very severely on account of the losses entailed by the work of such insects as have been introduced into Canada, such as the San Jose Scale, the Codling moth, and in many cases the apple maggot, they would suffer far more if other pests, such as the Brown-tail moth and the Gipsy moth, and the insects from foreign countries, were introduced, and they cannot but realize that it is to their advantage to assist in every way possible in carrying out the work which we are empowered to do by Statute against the further introduction and spread of serious and injurious insects.

APIARY.

Ontario Beekeepers' in Convention

The annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, held at the York County Council Chambers, Toronto, on Nov. 15th, 16th and 17th, was verily "a gathering of the clans." Nearly every county of Ontario was represented. The ladies took advantage of the cordial invitation, "to all the sessions," accorded to them by the programme committee. A goodly number of American beekeepers were present, and gave evidence of their interest in the subjects under discussion, and of their pleasure in meeting so many Canadians of the same persuasion as themselves, as well as contributing to the programme in discussions, papers, addresses, and on two occasions by exhibiting limelight views to illustrate the addresses.

Foul brood was again, as it was last year, the chief subject before the convention, although a high note has been struck on the subject of co-operation, and it is possible that, when the fears of the Association have been allayed in regard to the two forms of foul brood, co-operative buying and selling, and the organization of beekeepers, will be the most engrossing subjects upon which they will be spending their energies. A better plan for exhibiting was discussed, and a resolution passed to ask for material to be available for exhibition purposes, each county to contribute its share towards a "larger exhibit of honey than has been."

The president, W. J. Craig, said that the light crop of honey last season had not quenched the zeal of the beekeepers, as the attendance of beekeepers was the largest ever seen in the hall. The absence of many of the old-time topics gave more time to the consideration of new subjects. He congratulated the Association on the good prices obtained.

The vice-president, D. Nolan, pointed out that while this season's early-honey crop was very disappointing in many localities, beekeepers realized a great harvest of buckwheat in many districts, thereby saving the expense of feeding sugar for winter stores, when such high prices for sugar prevailed as was the case this season.

In his address on "County Associations and Their Work," Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, gave a history of Canadian Beekeeping Associations from their inception, in 1880, to the present time. The first evidence of any interest being taken in foul brood was in 1886, when a resolution was passed, suggesting that the O. B. A. appoint inspectors to go through the country and report the condition of any and all apiaries and of those selling bees, and also to ask the Ontario Legislature for legislation to prevent the spread of disease. In 1903 county inspectors were asked for, and there soon followed the appointment of a man who was to give most of his time to the work.

Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, Ont., dealing with the subject of "The Co-operative Purchase of Supplies," said that the question appeals to the man who wants a dollar for fifty cents. If we purchase our supplies in large quantities, we naturally lessen the outlay. If we place our goods in the hands of the consumer, without passing through the hands of the middleman, we as naturally sell for a higher price, and he naturally buys for less, than if neither had learned the art of co-operation. His plan for starting a co-operative buying and selling scheme was to ask a member of the association to give his note for the amount required to purchase a given amount of goods, said note to fall due at a date a little beyond the time the goods would be sold.

"Diseases of Bees and Their Treatment," illustrated with lantern views, by E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., Washington, D. C., was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The same gentleman gave his popular lecture, "The Behavior of the Bee," also illustrated, and "A Discussion of Bee Problems." In this paper he

gives half a dozen rules to be used in case disease was present in a hive: (1) Close the entrance to prevent robbing; (2) never feed honey purchased on the open market; (3), if possible, see that no honey from diseased apiaries is sold in the neighborhood; (4), in introducing purchased queens, transfer them to clean cages, using candy free from contamination; (5) never purchase colonies unless certain they are free from disease; (6) purchase no old combs or second-hand supplies, unless certain they are from healthy apiaries. The thing most essential in treating foul brood was to be able to handle the beekeeper effectively.

Mr. Pettit, in his report on inspection of apiaries, said there was nothing new in apiarian inspection. We have the doctors on the job, he remarked, but it will be some time, and require considerable money, before we are able to provide the nurses and hospitals necessary to cope with these virulent diseases, American and European foul brood. He was also of the opinion that a series of bee institutes was the best "red flag" to wave in front of the express train that was carrying European Foul Brood through the country.

The only change in the officers of the Association was the election of Denis Nolan, of Newton Robinson, Simcoe Co., Ont., to the position of president.

E. B. Tyrrell, Detroit, Mich., Secretary National Beekeepers' Association, in treating on "Methods of Organizing," said the farmer who does not organize takes his load of produce to market and asks, "How much will you give?" But when the farmers organize, it will be theirs to say how much they will take. A successful organization must have an object, a plan, and unity of purpose. He congratulated the Ontario Beekeepers' Association on having an organization, which had done so much to standardize the price of honey, although he did not think the possible price of honey had yet been touched. By organizing, the beekeeper would also be able to buy his supplies at much lower prices, and save at both ends of the game in outlay and income. Organization also led to enthusiasm, and enthusiasm to success.

C. C. James, Toronto, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, discussed "Educational Methods in Agriculture." He showed the fallacy of beekeepers thinking that they were the only ones up against the hard problems of life, for between the producer and the consumer there was a middleman who makes the consumer wonder how his bread and honey are to be paid for. What the producer and consumer should do is to organize, and share the profits of the middlemen between them. He doubted if there was an industry in the this country that was capable of such development as the honey industry, and this development rested with the beekeeper himself, dependent upon individual and organized effort.

Inspector Chas. Stewart, of New York State, in giving his experience with the treatment of European foul brood, claimed that Italianizing is one of the most effective cures for this disease. They are the best housecleaners of all the races of bees. It would be as wise to let a building go without insurance as to refuse to Italianize in the cure of European foul brood. Italianizing has been the salvation of the bee industry in New York State.

The Association decided to make a large exhibit of honey and apiary supplies at the 1912 Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, as this year's honey exhibit, while high-class, was rather small.

Programme of Lectures.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, DEC. 15th to 18th, 1911.

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 8 p. m.—Address—"Housing Poultry" (illustrated), by W. R. Graham, Professor Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. "Marketing Poultry," F. C. Elford, Professor Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Quebec. W. A. Brown, Live-stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 10 a. m.—Address—"Judging Draft Horses," Robert B. Smith, Columbus, Ont. "Care of the Pregnant Mare," John Gardhouse, Highfield. "Care of the Colt to Three Years of Age," John Bright, Myrtle Station.

2.30 p. m.—Address—"Economic Feeding of Beef Cattle," J. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Discussion—By Thos. McMillan, Seaforth. "Sanitary Stabling of Cattle," George E. Day, Professor of Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

7.30 p. m.—Public meeting, at which will be given addresses by prominent public men.

Thursday, Dec. 14, 10 a. m.—Address—"Buildings for Swine," J. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa. Discussion by Geo. E. Day. "Care, Grading and Marketing of Wool," W. T. Ritch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

2 p. m.—Address—"Hardy Strains of Alfalfa for

Ontario," C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. "Conservation of Soil Moisture," Alfred Atkinson, Professor of Agronomy, Bozeman, Montana. Address—"Feeding Alfalfa," by James Douglas, Caledonia. Discussion—R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

8 p. m., Canadian Seed-growers' Association: Address—"How I Operate My Seed-corn Plot," by T. J. Shepley, Oustry, Ont. Address—"Some Observations as a Judge in Competitions of Standing Fields of Seed Corn," J. H. Coatsworth, Ruthven, Ont. Address—"The Commercial Handling and Storing of Seed Potatoes," by Wm. Naim-Smith, Falkenburg, Ont. Discussion—Alfred Hutchinson, Mt. Forest, Ont. Address—"The Outlook for Red Clover and Alsike Seed Production in Ontario," by Dr. O. Malte, Seed Branch, Ottawa. Discussion. Address—"The Commercial Handling of Registered Seed, and the Measures Taken to Maintain and Safeguard the High Standards set by This Association," by L. H. Newman, Sec'y C. S.-G. A., Ottawa. Discussion. Address—"Some Observations in Plot Inspection Work," by T. G. Raynor, Seed Branch, Ottawa. General Discussion.

The Season in Middlesex Co., Ont.

Thanks to October weather, rather than to other things, the farm outlook in the district that sustains London has materially improved. As a slight offset to the summer period of drouth, the heavy weekly rains during the past six weeks benefited the pasturage, made plowing easy, and bodes well for crops of old-fashioned luxuriance next season. The silos were all fairly well filled by a good corn crop, and what roots were grown are securely housed. Last season, a good many of them, including potatoes, spent the winter out of doors. That experience was not lost, if the roots were. This fall everybody hustled, and nearly all farm work is well advanced. Stock goes into winter quarters in fairly good order, but for milk and its products this winter, and beef in the spring, prices must rule high if there is to be anything "in it" for the man before the manger. Dairy cows and good feeders still command upward prices, but a lot of inferior animals have gone to the canners. Hay and all fodders were a short crop, and are high-priced. American corn is also up, and labor scarce, often insufficient, and nearly always costly. Fodders and coarse grains will have to be carefully husbanded. New and old meadows have been pastured altogether too severely for their good next season, and the clover-seed crop must have been very light. The outlook for the town householder is a continued dear breakfast table. The slump in the price of hogs has been knocking the heart out of that business, and if the packers continue to quote depressed figures, there will probably, as usual, before long, be a falling off in supplies. As one Middlesex man says: "Let 'em merger away. We'll just quit." A good acreage of fall wheat was sown, and probably never in the history of this portion of Western Ontario did it look so well. The heavy top grown should carry it well through the winter.

Hay Crop Short.

The report of the Dominion Census and Statistics Office for the month ending October 31st, shows that the total area in potatoes, roots, fodder crops, hay and clover this year was 9,007,492 acres, with a total products value of \$219,055,000. This is \$1,600,000 more than last year, and there is a decrease of \$3,120,000 in hay and clover. The largest increase is shown in potatoes, which is nearly \$6,000,000 more than last year, although the product is less by 8,000,000 bushels, the average selling price being 60 cents per bushel, as compared with 45 cents a year ago. The value of this year's product of hay and clover and fodder corn is \$159,065,000, which is less than last year's value by \$2,608,000. Potatoes, turnips and other roots and sugar beets have a value of \$59,990,000, being more than last year's value by \$4,213,000. The quality of all the crops this year is 90 per cent. and over, excepting sugar beet, which is 88 per cent., and last year all crops, excepting potatoes, turnips and other roots, were over 90. The values of all root and fodder crops this year, by Provinces, were \$5,754,000 in Prince Edward Island, \$12,228,000 in Nova Scotia, \$12,596,000 in New Brunswick, \$73,315,000 in Quebec, \$94,468,000 in Ontario, \$5,583,000 in Manitoba, \$3,790,000 in Saskatchewan, and \$6,321,000 in Alberta.

The area sown to fall wheat this season is 1,097,900 acres, being 797,200 acres in Ontario, and 300,700 in Alberta. This is 2.93 per cent. less than a year ago.

The per cent. of fall plowing completed ranges from 73.57 in Ontario, to 90.40 in Prince Edward Island, for the Eastern Provinces, and from 18.72 in Alberta, to 34.12 in Manitoba, for the Western Provinces, which is less than the averages of last year at the same date. For summer-fallowing