

ness standpoint. In England, however, they go into it a great deal more strongly than we do. They endeavor to induce people to go into the business more extensively. As for myself, I have always given any neighbor or any man who came to me all the information I could. I have not gone out in the by places to teach bee-culture, still I am inclined to agree with Mr. Evans that it is not just wise to try and induce everybody to go into the business.

The Chairman—I think in England it is calculated to induce and encourage the cottagers to go into bee-keeping, so as to assist them in eking out an existence. Happily in this country of ours, we are better off.

A Member—This reminds me of a member of this Association who told me that he never allowed anyone into his bee-yard unless they paid him. I trust it will not go to the public that this association has decided to hide its light under a bushel. This is the purpose for which we received public aid. We are getting a grant for the purpose of developing the honey industry, and I do trust that we will not accept that grant and use it and let the world believe that we are endeavoring to conceal knowledge from them. It is to propagate that knowledge that we are getting that grant. The country is also paying men year after year to go around and attend Farmers' Institutes and speak on bee-keeping in order to enlighten the public on the theory and practice of bee-keeping, and I do trust no such expression of opinion will go to the public as has been made here to-day.

Mr. S. T. Pettit—There are just two lines of action before us; the one is to be exclusive to ourselves, and selfish, getting all the knowledge we can and husbanding it, and the other is that this association means to develop the great bee industry, and for that purpose we ask the Government aid, and we ask an increase of grant, and that is the plea that is put forth, and if we are going to go back from that, we must say to Mr. Dryden: We do not want another dollar. If we receive the money we must push beekeeping. My friend Mr. Evans is laboring under a mistake when he supposes that an increase of bee-culture is going to hurt him or me. The more honey we have the better it sells. If we have not an article to sell, we cannot open a market for it, and if we open a market in a foreign county, we must have the article to supply that market or we will lose it. Now I hold it is the right thing for this association to encourage bee-keepers, so that we will have tons and hundreds of thousands of tons to put on the market, and we are going to get

a market for it. There is already a market opened in England. If we push it and keep our reputation right, there is no trouble in disposing of our honey at paying prices. There are three things necessary to keep the market. First, the article, then the reputation and then the quality. We have the article, we have the reputation, we have the quality and we want to go on, and produce that article and let the people of the world know that we have got it. It is a great mistake to huddle a lot of bee-keepers together in one neighborhood where a man is settled down and has his bee-yard. We ought to cultivate the sentiments that if another man wants to start, he should go a respectable distance, and there is no clashing.

Mr. R. F. Holtermann—As I have been out at the Institute meetings for some years, and have lectured to a class in the Ontario Agricultural College, I do not think it is out of place for the association to know just the exact stand I have taken on this question. I think the straightforward and honest principles are the correct thing. I think in the past the idea has been circulated to a great extent that is required neither time, experience, nor intelligence to keep bees. A good many have been under the impression that anybody could buy a few hives of bees and get the honey from them. Where I have addressed Institute meetings I have always said that bee-keeping did require experience and time and unless a man was prepared to give time and get experience, that he had better keep out of bee keeping. I think if we as members of the Association go out with that idea, and circulate it, it will keep the province from losing money, because men have lost money through keeping bees. One of the strong points of bee-keeping that I have stated at these meetings has been that it took nothing from the soil, and that it displaces no other crop on the farm and it might be that girls and boys, who might otherwise have to leave the farm, through bee-keeping might be engaged in profitable work on the farm. My idea has been to develop bee-keeping in that way on good solid lines, and it is desirable also to do what we can to develop our home and the foreign market. I do not think there is a man here present who will not admit that our home and foreign market can be developed. If bee-keepers send poor honey on the market, and people get hold of that, those people are not going to buy honey again, but if we encourage the production of a pure article, we are going to do the industry and the Province of Ontario a good deal of good.

Mr. Evans,—I had no idea of advising