

account offered for sale due from John McArthur, Toronto. We have heard other complaints in the same direction and would caution readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to be careful in this direction.

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We are pleased in this number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to give our readers a half-tone engraving of Mr. M. B. Holmes, Athens, Ont., for years a director of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association and a good bee-keeper. He has won a reputation for careful, quiet and firm action upon all important occasions.

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A method to get all worker comb has at different times been suggested. The putting of a comb with drone Drone Comb. cells is considered an important factor in getting the bees to build all worker comb. We have yet to see that this plan makes any material difference in the amount of drone comb built by the bees. We understand that Mr. S. T. Pettit, has experimented in this direction quite extensively. Perhaps he would give the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL the result of his experience.

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Those who read the British and other European Bee Journals cannot fail to notice one marked difference between the development of bee-keeping in Canada, yes, in America, and Europe. In Europe one of the leading objects of Bee-Keepers' Associations appears to be to encourage the keeping of bees and increase the amount of wealth produced by bee-keeping. This is done by interesting cottagers and others and giving them as far as possible the necessary information to make them successful.

They in connection with association work appear to keep in view the development of their markets. Such being the case it will not be a matter of surprise that Germany now has about two million colonies of bees, France nine hundred and fifty thousand, a

small country like Denmark, over ninety thousand. In Canada, and possibly in the United States, we think associations, owing to the feeling of bee-keepers, work simply in the direction of giving information to their members, and indirectly to other bee-keepers through press reports, to enable them to keep bees according to better methods. There was a time in the apicultural history of the country when bee-keeping was not developed upon a healthy basis; men were lead into it without having fairly pointed out to them its difficulties. The reaction has been extreme, and we look for the time when bee-keeping will be developed along more healthy lines.

The work of developing our honey markets has never been attempted by our associations. Perhaps many of the leading men in these associations find no difficulty in marketing their honey, and are unable to put themselves in the place of the other men, and hence do not see the necessity for action. The editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is one who has for years had strong faith in the possibility of educating the public to a much greater consumption of honey.

He has also strong faith in the ability of Bee-Keepers' Associations and the united efforts of bee-keepers, being able to make an impression upon the people of our country. Shall we make the effort and bring it hand with a healthy development of the bee-keeping industry for the benefit of the country.

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Except in sections where there was an abundance of alsike clover, the bees gathered a very light crop of clover honey. A few good reports came in, but the majority were discouraging. Our own crop from clover would run in the neighborhood of 20 lbs per colony of extracted honey.

On Wednesday July 11th, bees began working well on linden, the 12th was largely spent in extracting right in the apiary. On July 15th, after a heavy shower the bees began working on thistle.