

another. To a certain extent the wind does this, but not so effectually as insects do, and of these the honey bee is one of the best we know of, travelling as it does from flower to flower in search of nectar. If we notice the structure of some flowers we see that they are so arranged that the bees cannot reach the honey without rubbing off some of the pollen it has got on its back from the last flower of that specie it visited, for bees when working generally stick to one job, travelling from flower to flower of the same variety. These facts alone should induce orchardists to keep a few bees. There are few fruitgrowers' families that do not appreciate a bit of nice fresh honey, and there are very few localities that will not enable one or two hives to gather a few pounds of surplus.—*Australian Agriculturist.*

BEE-KEEPING IN IRELAND

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR AND IRISH INDUSTRIES.

To the Editor of the Irish Times:—

SIR,—An association for the promotion of bee-culture has been lately formed in this locality under the auspices of the noble house of Bessborough, who are very anxious to develop cottage industries.

At the Iverk Farming Society Show held at Bessborough Park on the 5th inst., there was an exhibition of honey. The bee tent was visited by His Highness Prince Christian Victor, among others who were of the house party at Bessborough. He was greatly pleased, and expressed a desire to purchase honey from each exhibitor.

I mentioned his wish to them, and as Irishmenlike, they all desired to present His Highness with samples of their honey, and at their request the following letter was sent along with their gift:—

"Piltown, Sept. 6, 1899.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS:—We, as members of the Iverk Bee-Keeper's Association, are delighted to see the grandson of our Queen among us, we offer you a real Irish "Cead mille failthe," and hope you will soon again repeat your visit.

Will you do us the honor of accepting a few samples of our honey, which we tender to your Highness with expression of a sincere and loyal welcome.—Signed, on behalf of the Iverk Bee-Keepers' Association, PETER WALSH, Hon. Sec."

The following gracious reply was received:—

"Bessborough, Piltown, Ireland.

DEAR MR. WALSH,—I have to thank you again for your gift to me of some of your own honey, and may I ask you to convey my thanks to your Association for also sending me some samples of their honey.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be able to visit this part of the country through the kindness of Lord and Lady Duncannon, and I trust that if it be my good fortune to visit Bessborough again I shall find your Association in a still more flourishing condition.

I am sure bee-keeping is an industry well suited to cottage life, and I hope that through the help of your society it may take a firm hold in this neighborhood.

Pray accept once more my thanks for your own personal gift, as well as for that of the Association.—Yours truly,

CHRISTIAN VICTOR OF SCHLESWIG-

HOLSTEIN."

As His Highness takes such a lively interest in Irish industries it is to be hoped that his anticipation will be fulfilled, and that the vast quantity of Irish honey which was heretofore going to waste will be utilized and that the British consumers will fully appreciate the difference between pure Irish honey and the spurious article that is imported under the name of honey.—Yours, &c.,

B. WALSH.

Hon. Sec. Iverk Bee-keepers' Association,
Fanningtown, Piltown.
September 9 1899.

The Australian Bee Journals are discussing the honey export question, the aim of the producers there being to secure a hold on the British market. Apparently they have the same difficulties to contend with as Canadians in getting a regular supply of first-class honey which does not vary much in flavor or quality. The Government of New South Wales through its Board of Exports is assisting to secure sample shipments. We take the following extract from the July issue of The Australian Bee Bulletin, being part of an address given by Mr. Albert Gale, President of the New South Wales Convention held June 28, to 30th, 1899:

"He remembered the time when only dozen or so of scientific bee-keepers were in the colony, and at the time of the holding of the first conference, the majority of the bee keepers kept bees that were unproductive. That was because they did not understand how to treat the