

were prepared to receive £16 per ton spot cash at the apiary for their honey, and it would be necessary for Australian bee-keepers to accept the ruling rates in the markets of the world if they intend to persevere with the export business.

Of the total imported by Great Britain, New South Wales honey was represented by 426 cwt., the average price being 23s. 61. per cwt. The Government would help the export business with any necessary plant and the advice of an expert.

It was further explained that already the Board of exports had samples of 150 to 180 tons of honey awaiting shipment, if it passed the examination of the expert.

Discussion then ensued on the published regulations, in which Messrs. J. E. Paylor, Packham, G. Pender, Smith, and E. Tipper took part, some slight amendments being made:—(1) All honey for export shall be received at a store in Sydney, in owner's packages. (2) It shall then be graded into three classes by an expert or committee of experts. (3) Each class shall then be bulked, strained if necessary and drawn off into specially made tins of 28 lbs each, four of which shall be packed into a case. These cases shall be branded with the export stamp of the Board of Exports, and a letter or figure denoting the grade. (4) All charges incurred in preparing and packing shall be deducted from the advance made by the agents, and such charges will be made as low as possible. (5) The experts shall rigidly reject any samples which in character, color or flavor, shall be deemed to be inferior or likely to prejudice the sale of the honey in Britain, and no claim for loss or damage in respect to any samples so rejected shall be entertained. (6) All rejected consignments shall at once be removed from the store, failing which it shall be sold by public auction on owner's account, and at his sole risk and expense. (7) A receive note shall be handled to each owner, denoting the quality and grade of his consignment and in case of different prices being obtained for any portion of the same grade, a general average will be struck, on which payment will be made."

The regulations having been adopted, Mr. Stevenson said he wanted to know if the bee-keepers were prepared to take the matter up at once, and to what extent they were prepared to go. It was no use the Government going to the expense of providing, practically, a factory for this work of exporting, if the producers had not the material to keep it going.

It was decided that the Board of Ex-

port should, under the auspices of the Bee-Keeper's Association, send a circular around to all honey producers, asking them to state what amount they would supply from their present stock for their first shipment.

[We find the above in the Australian Bee Bulletin, the extract will give us an idea of what Australian bee-keepers are trying to do, also some of the things the government is trying to do for bee-keepers in that country. Had Australia the natural advantages that Canada has for producing first class honey, she would be a way ahead of what she is to-day. Australian bee-keepers have the enterprise necessary to development and success, and more fortunate than we are, they they appear to have at the head of public affairs the men who are willing to give this branch of agriculture the encouragement it deserves. In Australia, as far as we can judge from their literature, etc., their ideas are more along the line of the British Bee-keepers' Association, the greatest good to the greatest number. We have very pleasant recollections of a visit Mr. Pender paid us this spring. He made only a very short stay in Canada, and although we mentioned several bee-keepers he could visit with profit, we believe Brantford was the only place in Canada he visited. We wish conditions had been such that his stay could have been longer. Mr. Pender gave some remarkable yields in honey and could a market be secured, bee keeping there should pay well. There is one other statement we wish to draw attention to and correct. It is, "In Canada bee farmers were prepared to receive £16 per ton spot cash at the apiary for their honey," As in Australia they have English coin, we expect they have English tons, 2,240 lbs. this would make the honey less than 3½c. per lb., or even at 2,000 lbs. very little over 3½c. per lb. Such a statement is quite misleading, 6c. per lb. is more like it.

The honey season of '99 is a thing of the past in our locality, so I will tell you how much honey I took. I started in the spring with 95 colonies and have secured 2000 lbs of extracted, and 1600 of comb honey, which I consider a small yield for so many colonies. The extremely dry weather in this section cut the white clover very short, so I think bee-keepers need not sacrifice their honey by selling at low prices. WM. COLEMAN.

Birr. July 21st, 1899.