

his reciprocity treaty
ing is—a compromise
otiated by two gov-
nited to protection,
ifying, a rising popu-
s an example of free
to the condition of
and sing above us, yet
e hadn't noticed any
developed commerce

Cookies.

which we have found
y for honey cookies,
nmer time when roll-
em such hard work,
almost a necessity, for
satisfactory for a
or two cookies. One
ortening (we use beef
e it), two cups gran-
eggs, one cup honey,
quarter pound lemon
two teaspoons van-
oda dissolved in quar-
flour enough to han-
balls with the hands,
d press down with a
ily in a slow oven.

ention? For example,
Italian queens were
ual bee-keepers this
F.B. More will be
because nothing can
over the whole pro-
d certainly be bought
antity.
advise having this
vention?

Yours truly,
MORLEY PETTIT.
1911.

communication shows
nversant is the Pro-
the aims and objects
movement. At first
n put forward by Mr.
epers should purchase

their supplies co-operatively, may ap-
pear to some people to be somewhat
startling in its originality. Yet those
acquainted with the cooperative system
are well aware that the movement had
its origin in the little stores managed
by co-operative societies of workingmen
in various parts of England and Scot-
land. That combinations of individuals
may economize by buying in common,
or may increase their profits by selling
in common, has been shown to us only
too clearly by the great trusts. But we
must not lose sight altogether of the
fact that in its widest usage co-operation
is a **theory of life** which implies the im-
morality of the present competitive sys-
tem and proposes that individuals should
voluntarily combine, each striving con-
sciously for the general welfare of the
body of which he forms part, and receiv-
ing in return the support of his fellows.
"Each for all, and all for each" is the
accepted motto of the movement. Thus
a co-operative concern such as we are
hoping to see launched in Ontario in
the near future will endeavor to modify
conditions so as to bring them into con-
formity with **equity, reason and the
common good**. The task of floating
such a concern should be easy of accom-
plishment, the more so that the officials
of the provincial Department of Agri-
culture have shown themselves to
be sympathetically disposed towards
the project. Mr. Pettit asks whether
the matter should be made a
special feature of the coming convention.
Most emphatically, yes! It is one of the
"major questions of bee-keeping," and
is worthy of being given a place of hon-
our amongst the subjects for discussion
at our apicultural Parliament.

We believe also with Mr. Pettit, that
if we are to prevent the spreading of
European Foul Brood throughout On-
tario we must have resort to wholesale
requeening with Italians. This opens
up a further field of discussion. As Mr.
Pettit states, queens may be purchased

in quantity more cheaply than individu-
ally. Quite true. But we also believe
that they could be raised in Canada,
and sold more cheaply still, if queen-
breeding establishments were started, sim-
ilar to those in operation in Switzerland.
This subject is pregnant with possibili-
ties and we will do no more here than
mention it.

Canada is taking a lead in many of
the progressive world movements of the
day. Why should not the bee-keepers
of Canada, acting in unison, raise their
industry to the highest level of efficiency?
In Ontario, at all events, their aspira-
tions have always met with a sym-
pathetic response from the Department
of Agriculture, and we feel con-
fident that further developments along
lines of real progress will always be ac-
corded a similar reception.

Note.—We must confess our failure to
understand the first sentence of Mr.
Pettit's letter.

We cannot for a moment imagine that
he desires to see or to bring about the
"merging of successful county organiza-
tions." We believe, and we think that
Mr. P. believes that the most efficient
method of organizing the bee industry is
through the county system.

FIELD DEMONSTRATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Indexed

The Ontario Provincial Apiarist is 'o
be congratulated upon the success that
is attending his work of disseminating a
knowledge of bee-keeping by means of
field demonstrations throughout the pro-
vince. We believe this to be the only
way of reaching the thousands of men,
who, as a well-known Scottish bee-
keeper would put it, are not apiarists,
but who merely keep bees! At one of these
held meetings recently a man admitted
to the writer that although he had kept
bees for a great many years—his pres-
ent count approaching a hundred colo-
nies—yet he had but just recently