

the right stock, but the bull is the main thing. So it is with the sheep-breeder, the poultry-breeder—in fact, with the breeder of any kind of live stock except bees, improvement is sought through a new sire. The bee-keeper, instead of paying any attention to the sire, gets a new dam. Even if he has in his apiary one or more colonies of superior stock, nine times out of ten he does nothing to encourage drones in these best colonies, and to discourage drones in other colonies but leaves the matter of drones entirely to the bees. Swiss bee-keepers do better. They have their mating-stations, as mentioned, and they are so isolated that drones of only one particular strain are to be found at each. To one of these mating-stations a virgin may be sent in a fertilizing-box and returned after being mated, parcels post making the matter of transportation inexpensive."

BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW.

Three timely articles in the September "Review" deal with the business side of bee-keeping. Mr. E. D. Townsend in 1909 obtained a crop of 36,000 pounds of honey, and he lets us into some "trade secrets in selling it." Almost the entire crop of extracted honey was put up in 60 pound tin cans, two being crated together for shipment. His comb honey is cased in 20-section non-drip shipping cases; six to nine cases being re-crated in carrier with straw at the bottom, provided with handles, to carry by. He does not sell less than a carrier at a time. A small advertisement in the bee journals, telling in a few words of the different kinds of honey for sale, is the means of selling a large portion of the crop of honey to peddlers, the majority of whom are themselves bee-keepers, having a good retail trade. By the exercise of care in grading and packing, the honey thus sold realises prices above the average. Mr. Townsend has very little use for jobbers—those buyers who will take in a lump all the honey you have at about a cent or

two a pound less than the wholesale price, and who will turn round and sell it again in the original package.

The prices realized by Mr. Townsend for his 1909 crop were from 8 to 9 cents a pound for the best extracted. In 1910 the crop sold at from 8 to 10 cents per pound.

A second article by Dr. A. F. Bonney discusses the question of whether honey prices are governed by the "law" of supply and demand. "All things being equal," says Dr. Bonney, "the everlasting and universal law of supply and demand will adjust prices in spite of all the producers can do to maintain or raise them." When all things are equal or equitably arranged, we may be prepared to admit the truth of the so-called "everlasting and universal law of supply and demand." Everybody who makes the slightest attempt to study economic conditions knows that at present a very unnatural and iniquitous commercial system intervenes between the producer and consumer, imposing on both an unjust toll. When this is fully realised by the masses, means will be found to ensure proper treatment to producer and consumer alike. Meanwhile much can be done to raise prices to a just level and to maintain them there.

A more useful contribution, in our opinion, is that by Wesley Foster, who advocates "Demonstrating at Fairs and Retail Stores" as a means of stimulating the consumption of honey. "The real question of marketing our honey is this one of arousing a demand for our product."

Other able articles are by C. Blake of Snow Road, Ont., who describes how he converted his hand extractor into a power extractor; and by Leo. E. Gately, who believes that the possibilities in breeding a better bee are without bounds.

A D. Wood has a good word to say on behalf of the Caucasian. Whilst admitting that they bring in an enormous amount of propolis, yet they are great honey

gatherers and are long keep up brood rearing the fall. "I have to found the grey bee the

YEANIN

Modern accounts of the life are somewhat prosaic with the various romantic which formerly passed as true statements of fact. The "able" bee, powerful in the face, kept for a long period by investigators at a respectful distance, but the gradual acquisition by bee-keepers regarding the secrets of the hive. The bee economy are pieced in its proper place, we learn how more marvelous than what was formerly known. We now know that the laws are foreign, but the laws which still a secret. Needing for a government a visible system of laws, man finds out how, without disputable authority for those laws, any community or of more lowly creatures to preserve peace and order. One prominent, the one permanently established in the bee state, has had conferred on her, all the attributes of a monarch in this most democratic of states. The queen has been deposed, a humiliation. She has been her body-guard or retinue about her instead, a group attracted merely by the "f" which she emits during the egg-laying operation. The egg-laying ceases for a time, a group of workers disperse. Miller tells us in an interesting Gleanings, entitled "Son of Queens," that "when ready to resume her activity up much as if she had just