three cents more per pound than our neighbors to the south of us. I fail to see where any advantage is goirg to be gained by removing the duty. If market conditions were the same it might be otherwise. But that is not the worst feature of the proposition, for I believe if duty on honey is removed our Province need never expect to be rid of Foul Brood diseases. Bees on the outskirts of cities and small towns will in future have every chance to lick up the diseased honey out of kegs, barrels, etc., in the importers back yard, and these now diseased will serve as feeders or hot beds to surrounding apiaries. However, should the proposed agreements come into force, a law should be passed to prevent the import of diseased honey, and every shipment should be covered by an affidavit from the owner and his county inspector that the yard from which said honey was taken was free from disease.

While Foul Brood does little damage to the wide awake bee-keeper who looks after his bees as he should, yet there are hundreds of farmers and others who keep a hive or two, and take no interest in them, and are too small to see the advantage gained in subscribing for one or more bee journals, or buying a bee book. I am not exaggerating, for there are men in my township, who I am told have kept bees, some of them for 40 years, and all they know about bees is that they sting and swarm. Instead of encouraging that class of bee-keeper, he should be told to raise a calf or two more, the proceeds of which would buy his honey. If the one-hive and box-hive apiary men were side tracked for a few years and no diseased honey imported the inspectors would be greatly helped in their work.

Let us have a good list of spring reports for next issue. How many will be good enough to send us a postal card report of how the bees came through the winter?

## Indexed ABOUT BEEKEEPING?

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist. in the O. A. C. Review.

About twenty-five years ago a sixteenyear-old lad got interested in the bees on his father's farm. They were just as busy and attractive as any other bees, but they lived in box hives, and had to pay the penalty of their industry with their lives over the sulphur in the pit in the fall.

For eight years his boy worked on the farm and fussed with bees until at the age of twenty-four he dropped general farming and specialized in bees. About the same time he took unto himself a wife. His apiary was then one hundred colonies in more modern hives and he devoted his attention entirely to them. During the next ten years his number of colonies varied from one hundred to two hundred, and besides making a comfortable living for himself and his growing family he was able to bank \$5,000.00. He is now managing four hundred colonies with a capital investment in the business of less than \$4,000.00. He employs one young man for five summer months, works hard himself for about the same time and in winter does enough to aid digestion. His net income from bees at present is more than \$3,000.00 per annum.

"Yes, but is not this an exceptional case? Could not such men in Ontario oe counted on the fingers?"

Yes, and perhaps one hand would do it. But whose fault is it? The man in question has ability which is excellent—but not exceptional. His location is also excellent—but not exceptional, there are hundreds of others as good, not occupied. His colonies are just bees, but he studies them, understands them, controls them, in the same business-like way as the expert in any other line manages his specialty. It is

an age of specializi the young man wit specialty the sooner

Men, and women combining poultry a and bees, fruit and fruit and bees, and eral purpose manages his plans and arrang three businesses, instead experience in the help



Mr. Pettit

day is of no use to him Tuesday, and the two da lost, so far as concerns garden on Wednesday. hand, if one apiary will busy, let him start one apiaries, then each day's him for the next, and homcentrated instead of When asked what busin combine with bees, one