

bad debts etc.,
producer and con-
ome from any-
honey producer
has the ability
and from my
perience it will
product of one
to market his
s to take to the
n, and even go
interest, rather
to a buyer.
the product of
whole association
ense, when mak-
ould reduce the
t. These sales
ore than one of
would soon be
ever grow as
is again that
liged to depend
of its member
while the buyer
to keep him go-
that an associa-
things. Strange
not know that
in buy or sell
export honey,
hooses, in the
withholding the
I claim they
h to pay the man-
make a price in-
efore the crop
Deadman has ju-
lvance at a state
e a purchase at
at, 1906, to Octo-
advance in a re-
ot make his offer
the market is
ice Mr. Deadman
epley to an emper-
made in favor

himself in a former letter to the Advo-
cate—that if he was creditably informed
he paid as much as three cents per pound
more for honey than some received. Can
I not say with the same authority that, if
I am creditably informed, he paid as
much as three cents less than the market
price, and that he may have paid as little
as the other fellow, and I will add that
he either did pay as much as three cents
less than the market price, or else he paid
as much as six cents per pound more than
some received for their honey. That is
not hard to prove.

Through Mr. Deadman's and my own
assertions, buyers do differ from three
to six cents per pound in the price they
pay, or they pay as much as six cents less
than the market price, and I understand
it is for No. 1 honey, too.

Before going any further I wish it un-
derstood that I have no quarrel with a
buyer for buying as cheaply as he can.
There is, however, something wrong when
the producer does not receive more than
one-third to one-half of what the con-
sumer is paying for it. It is useless to
argue which would pay the best, the
handling of apples or honey in a coöpera-
tive way, as long as success can be
achieved on similar lines of management.

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INTERESTING GERMAN ITEMS

(Translated by Jacob Haberer)

Report From Switzerland

The Association of Swiss Bee Friends
published lately its 23rd annual report of
its observing bee stations from November
1st, 1906, to October 31st, 1907. This
report has some interesting points. The
winter of 1906-7 was a very severe one
in Switzerland, especially January, Feb-
ruary and March. If the idea is correct,
that low temperature increases the honey
consumption of the bees, that winter
should have shown a large consumption,

but the report of the previous ten years
gives the following results:

Average Consumed	Five		Mar. M'ths		Feb.		Jan.		Dec.		Nov.	
	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.
During ten years.....	710	534	2,064	5,709	1,291	940	956	688	688	580	176	176
During 1906-07	1,705	4,452	1,705	4,452	1,291	940	956	688	580	176	176	176
Difference	359	1,257	359	1,257	359	1,257	359	1,257	359	1,257	359	1,257

The conclusion which can be drawn
from this report is that in cold weather
the cluster of bees is more contracted,
and therefore they use less food. The
temperature alone is less responsible for
the smaller consumption than perfect rest
and quietness. In case of the latter, the
colony's strength will not be used up so
much, and much of the stores will be
saved.

The number of dead bees was moderate.
Smaller entrances proved fatal that win-
ter; warm covering and lots of air
through the entrances was the best plan
for winter. Watering the hive has work-
ed wonders where strong breeding was
going on, as April was very cold. Alto-
gether this report shows the great im-
portance of such observing stations, and
they should be arranged for in other
places also.—Lux. Bienenzeitung.

The Stingless Bees of Brazil

The Melipones and Trigones are two
races of bees quite different from others.