

However, he will be well paid for actual service, and no one, therefore who wants the position and feels qualified to fill it need hold back his application with the idea that he will have to work for nothing. The Board at its approaching meeting for the appointment of the Inspectors, etc., will deal with the question of salary. Send in applications at once for the position of Inspector either to Mr. Couse the secretary, or myself.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., April 1, 1890.

Our comments on the article referred to by Mr. Pringle, were crowded out for want of room, but were much in a line with the stand taken by Mr. P.—that there are not enough sufficiently suitable men in the Province to supply an Inspector for each district, nor would it be advisable to divide the grant from the Government up into so many small "bites" as to make it not worth bothering about. In the supplementary estimates submitted to the Local Legislature on the 4th inst., the sum of \$400 has been set apart for the purposes of the enforcement of the Act. The Bill has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and has now become an Act.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees.

HAD intended ere this to have written more regarding the disposal of surplus bees in the fall, but have neglected until the present time. With your permission I will make a few remarks on your comments on my article, which appeared in Jan. 29th issue of the C. B. J., and also on the other articles which have appeared since. You say this question is a new one to you, one you had never thought of before in connection with modern bee-keeping. You are mistaken in this; an item on this subject appeared in the C. B. J. of Feb. 17, 1886, page 746, by Mr. E. Schultz, of Lethbridge, Muskoka, being in that gentleman's report for 1885. As the item in question gives my views exactly, I will quote it in full:

"By selling several swarms and colonies (stocks) and uniting as much as possible, I found myself in the fall with 28 colonies. Having but room in my cellar for 27, and no immediate sale for another colony, resorted to the now most despised plan of brimstoning them, and think it under certain circumstances the best method of disposing of surplus bees. I say under certain circumstances, because I think I lost nothing by brimstoning them as

the following bill as an offset will show: One complete Jones' hive at the place \$2.00; 10 brood combs, \$2.00; 30 pounds of winter stores \$3.00; packing for shipment 50c; hiring vehicle to bring them to the nearest express office, seven miles distant, \$1.50. Had I even had the chance of obtaining the highest price for them in the spring it would have left me very little for my trouble, to say nothing of the risk of wintering."

The foregoing exactly expresses the 'fix' I am in, except, I don't value hive and combs quite as high as Mr. Schultz does, and I am 12 miles from express office instead of 7.

You say Mr. Editor you think I might find purchasers for bees in districts where there is a fall flow of honey; that is just when I want the bees myself, it is after the flow is over that I get rid of the surplus stock. You say you might raise a laugh at my expense by reminding me that "a bee is not an animal"; I did not say it was, and I don't think anyone who read my article would think I did, although according to Dr. Miller (page 1061) had I done, so I should not have been far astray.

You think the point I make in regard to killing animals is not well taken, as there is a profit from selling the carcase generally perhaps, but not always. I believe the principal object of all who keep living creatures (not merely animals Mr. Editor), with the exception of those kept only as pets, is profit, and when the question of saving or destroying a creature becomes a question of profit or loss there is generally no hesitation about which it should be.

For instance, take one of the largest of Canadian industries, that of dairying: What does the dairyman do with all the increase of stock that he gets? Beyond saving enough to keep up his herd the rest are sacrificed almost as soon as they see the light; there is no demand for the carcase, the object for which they are produced is accomplished, there is nothing more to be gained by keeping them, and that settles it, they are destroyed.

I was pleased to see the common-sense view of the question taken by Dr. Miller, on page 1061, C. B. J. He says, If more money can be made by killing off than by keeping bees, it is right to kill them, "that's the whole thing in a nut shell." He asks "don't you ever kill drones or queens?" Of course you do, and no one would say you do wrong. It is a question of profit and why is it any worse to kill workers for the same reason? I now come to an article on this question which appeared in the last issue of the C. B. J. (Feb 19) by friend Smith of Monticello. He begins by mentioning my success in wintering. Yes I have usually been suc-