

The Importance of Bee-keeping." The and sugar feed- they wanted the German Bee-keep- duce this system the industry to a irectors declared it the duty and do all in their available means production, that e reputation of y the directors: l, Gruebner, ender, Seeliger, weiser.

ARVEL

alize they have n article which saving them in- nces and vexa- hen told of its e uniform com- hey find it im- ow two simple hich they have lives, can, like Joshua of old. However, it is cle whatever, hich will keep hours, although if desired, the intact and com- gh in the mid- no law of Na- e that has lon- although only ful end. a bottle with- ween extracted heat nor cold is. If the va- lutely complete- tle would no- acuum between he old proverb- im," preclude

this perpetual condition; at the same time, the Thermos Bottle no doubt represents it as near as it will ever be attained.

A GOOD REPORT

The following bee-keepers have taken out their bees: Mr. Elliott, Rev. John Moore, Angus Galbraith, James Guy, Alex. McAdam and John Gilbert. The total number of colonies is 690, and they have only lost 20. White and alsike clover has wintered fine, and prospects are for a good yield of clover this season.

ANGUS GALBRAITH.

Sable, Middlesex Co.

THE MARKETS

Apples—The market continues steady. They bring \$4.50 to \$5.50 for choice qualities, and \$3.50 to \$4 for seconds.

Beans—Receipts are fair, and prices are firm; prime, \$1.90 to \$2, and hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.15 per bushel.

Honey—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. Combs, \$2 to \$2.75 per dozen, and strained, 10 to 11c per lb.

Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$10 to \$11 per ton on track here, and lower grades at \$8 to \$9 a ton.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices quoted at \$7 to \$7.50 on track.

Potatoes—The market is active and higher, with good export demand. Carrots, 80 to 85c per bag on track.

Poultry—The market is firm, with offerings small. Chickens, dressed, 15 to 16c per lb.; fowl, 11 to 12c; turkeys, 20 to 22c per lb.—Toronto, April 14.

There is no change in honey, prices being well maintained under a steady demand and small supplies. We quote:

Clover, white honey, 15 to 16c; dark grades, 12 to 13c; white extracted, 11 to 12c; buckwheat, 8 to 9c.—Montreal, April 14.

On Sunday, April 18th our bees were gathering pollen for the first time, as far as we are aware of.—Ed.

FOUL BROOD DISCUSSION AT THE DETROIT NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 115)

Mr. Holtermann—We are now touching upon a subject which is, I think, of very great importance to the bee-keeping industry, and I believe we should be thoroughly afraid of foul brood, whether American or European. I know underneath the surface I have been blamed for spreading foul brood. There have been two cases where, in a mistake years ago, I sold foul brood to other parties, and then made it right as I best knew how. I am afraid of foul brood. I never had a serious attack of it, but I have occasionally had cases, and from what I know of it from my own experience, and from what I have seen a great deal more in others, I would say what every bee-keeper and bee journal wants to do is to make every person thoroughly afraid of it.

Dr. White has said that there are cases where we cannot control the causes, as it were. That is, if my neighbor has foul brood the stronger my bees the more likely I am to have the disease. I have somewhere like four hundred colonies, and I have said time and again that if the disease should break out to any extent in my apiary I would simply throw up the job; it would cost me thousands of dollars to cure that disease, and therefore I have very good reason to be thoroughly afraid of it. With all due respect to these gentlemen who have spoken, and whom I agree with in many things, I do not agree with the sentiment of not being afraid of the disease known as foul brood.

Mr. McEvoy—On this question of treating the disease, if you have got a lot of nice white comb over diseased colonies, and these have wire foundation, they are very valuable, and you do not want to destroy them if you can help it. If you have been afraid of foul brood, turn the cloth back and let the bees clean those combs out clean and dry, and they will be perfectly safe, and the greater amount