

Seventeenth Annual Meeting

of the

Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association

Held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at the City of Toronto,
December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1896.

(Continued.)

Mr. Evans—I understood from the report that formic acid had the effect of reducing the growth of this disease. Would it not be a good experiment to take a foul brood colony and increase the quantity of formic acid in the honey fed to them and ascertain whether it would ultimately have the effect of destroying the foul brood, or see how far it could be safely fed?

Secretary Couse read the Directors' Report.

On motion the Directors' Report was received and filed.

Mr. Holtermann moved, seconded by Mr. Best that it is the sense of this Association that it is desirable to have an Order in Council passed fixing the percentage of water permissible in honey, and that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The President put the motion which was carried, seventeen voting for the motion and eight against it.

The Secretary moved, seconded by Mr. Holtermann that the words "in the month of December" be inserted in the motion passed fixing the next place of meeting at Hamilton. Carried.

After discussion Mr. McEvoy moved, seconded by Mr. A. Black, that the Association take the Canadian Bee Journal again, and that it be given to the members.

Mr. McKnight moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Walton that this matter be left entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors. Lost.

The main motion was then carried.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Has anyone present had any experience with the white fungus or pickle brood as described by Dr. Howard in a recent number of the American Bee Journal?

Someone asks for a remedy for the destruction of the small wax worm, principally on section honey.

Mr. Holtermann—I think the Association

will agree with me in saying if you go over your sections and remove those sections that have pollen in them you will find no difficulty in connection with the bee moth.

Mr. Heise—I think I know the gentleman who put in that question. The worm he is bothered with is not the ordinary moth worm; it is a very small worm. I have seen several sections, as many as a dozen, and he tells me he had a great many more destroyed by a very small worm that works on the cappings of the honey. The worm I have seen does not exceed three sixteenths of an inch in length and is about as fine as a little thread.

Mr. Holtermann—I would advise that a sample be sent to the College at Guelph also to the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Mr. Switzer—I have noticed a moth this summer; it is a smaller worm than the common bee moth and it works on the surface of the comb; it is of a pinkish color; some of them perhaps would be half an inch in length.

Mr. Pettit—What becomes of them in the end?

Mr. Switzer—I don't know; I didn't wait; I have destroyed any that I have discovered, but I am satisfied they are not the common bee moth; they do not burrow through the combs like the other, but they work on the surface, on top, and they have a webby formation a good deal like a caterpillar, but it is all on the surface. I saw it in two or three hives that had become queenless and the bees had died out in the fall and left the combs; there was no honey of any kind left in them, but there was some pollen.

Mr. Best—The suggestion of Mr. Holtermann would certainly settle that to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. McKnight—Is there anybody present that has ever suffered the loss of one section?