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in his opening address the difference in the powers to be given; the lack of general management being left to the local provincial association on to matters of administrative policy. And he proceeded to other matters and spoke of it. Some of the old topics made up for it when afterwards at their

Dominion entomologist, at the opening meeting, seeking regarding the advisability of a disease law to cover the province had no jurisdiction. It was too early in the season for a definite answer, and he pointed to consider the matter in suggestions to the committee. Regarding the Dominion law he proposed to regulate the importation of diseased bees, the movement of bees from one province to another; a disease law patterned after the Ontario Act; and regulations be made that would be in line with the free importation

me was given to the work of the county association and the value of their organization

tion and educational work being highly commended, and Mr. Pettit pointed out that recommendations coming from them were more likely to receive attention than when coming from individual members. As the money set aside for assisting the affiliated societies is limited the increase in these this year has meant a considerable cutting down of the grants. Mr. Chrysler, Chatham, thought the Department ought to be asked for more money, while Mr. Lowey, Prince Edward County, thought that keeping a society's membership up by means of a bonus did not amount to much. The applause with which this sentiment was received would seem to indicate a growing independence on the part of beekeepers. County associations being under discussion the delegate from Middlesex here presented the following recommendation from that organization: "That the constitution of the O.B.K.A. be revised to make that association a federation of the local associations which are now in affiliation with it, and any others which may be formed, and that the local associations elect one delegate each to the annual convention with the understanding that the said delegate should be one nominee for the office of director for the district represented." In support of this it was pointed out that at present the affiliated societies had no voice in the provincial and that the outlying districts would show more interest if they had some assurance that they would have a voice in the election of their director. Mr. Evans thought any change unnecessary as the office of director was merely nominal, having practically no duties attached, and the executive performing all the work. The recommendation was handed over to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Robert Thompson of St. Catharines gave a talk full of practical suggestions on the "Co-operative purchase of supplies." By co-operation they were en-

abled to get the best grade, to eliminate the chances of getting poor goods, to get adaptable goods, to get them uniform and to get them cheaper. Co-operation is a live subject with bee-keepers just at present, but it is felt that the supply end of the business is scarcely large enough to make the machinery necessary for co-operation pay for itself. However, that remains to be seen.

On Wednesday evening co-operation was again discussed by Mr. Geo. Keen of Brantford and Dr. Phillips gave his address on "Diseases of Bees and their Treatment." I was unable to be present, but having heard him at Guelph last spring, I know that the clear demonstration he gives of how to treat for foul brood fills me with a feeling of confidence of being able to overcome it should the occasion arise.

Thursday morning was given over to a further discussion of foul brood. Mr. F. E. Millen, O.A.C., and Mr. James Armstrong of Cheapside, told of their experiences with European foul brood, and afterwards Mr. Pettit presented the Inspectors' report. European foul brood differs from the American in that it spreads much more rapidly and when it once gets into an apiary nearly every colony becomes infected. However, if taken in hand and treated early in the season, the loss is slight. In the infected areas the bees are almost entirely blacks, and for successful treatment it is necessary that the colonies be Italianized. Italians are not immune, but are able to withstand the disease much better than the blacks. Mr. Millen suggested that possibly the reason that the Italians showed more vigor in resisting the disease than the blacks was because no care had been taken in selecting and breeding them, and multiplying by natural swarming the poorest strains were allowed to propagate themselves. Mr. Timber thought the Inspectors ought to get ahead of the disease with a red flag