

are capable. I think the inspectors should pass an examination. If I had foul brood I would study up Mr. McEvoy's plan and I would cure, or kill the whole apiary.

The Chairman—Mr. McEvoy has had thousands of foul brood cases to cure and he has had fifteen years to cure them, and I think there is as much foul brood in the province as there ever was. I would like to ask the Minister of Agriculture to make a few remarks before we adjourn.

The Hon. Mr. Monteith—I might be treading on dangerous ground if I expressed all I think, but I am rather a cautious man. You must recognize, ladies and gentlemen that, after all is said and done the Department is the responsible head in this whole concern and we desire to give a reasonably free hand and I think you will all recognize the fact that, since the Department has come under my care, we have kept very free from politics and political appointment. (Applause).

We recognize that it is organizations such as ours, that must largely make for the success of our department. It is by your co-operation with us that we must hope for the greatest results. We hope that in this matter personal consideration will be set aside and the best men recommended to look after this great industry. Capacity for work should always be one of our great claims in the demonstration of the affairs of this country, and if our standards of ideals are lower than this, when we have a good deal to learn. I speak these words hoping that the little differences that exist among you are just as will be smoothed down. We almost agree, I think. Mr. McEvoy realizes that the bee industry is, to a large extent, in his keeping. He has done good work in the past and I know that Mr. McEvoy and I could work

together for years without having any great quarrel, and he must recognize that his interest and the interests of the bee-keepers in this Province, are one and identical, and I trust that he will work in harmony with you and I know that the department will try and utilize to your advantages the best feeling that is available.

Meeting adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Chairman—I have much pleasure in calling on Mr. Couse for his paper on "Wintering Repositories."

"Wintering Repositories," by William Couse.

Mr. Chairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I do not feel that I have done this subject justice at all. I expected to have written the paper. My intention was to have taken up repositories. I have seen, starting from the first time I knew anything about bees, and that was in the good old brimstone days, when every boy, in October, could smell brimstone for three miles. Every time bees were taken up at our home every boy in the neighborhood would know it, and he got there as quickly as possible for some of the honey. One particularly successful wintering repository that I recollect from boyhood was a pine log about six feet long with a hole half way up, in the centre, as an entrance. At that time we had three other hives made from pine lumber lined with straw, but that log wintered for many years and never failed. What or where was the difference between the log and the hives? The conclusion that seems to follow is that dampness perhaps is the greatest cause of failure in wintering. I didn't know anything about bee-keeping then, but if you think of that log, there was always ventilation, it stood out right in the open. A few years after this my experience commenced in seeing winter repositories with those that were en-