

alive out of sixty colonies. Mr. McEwen attributed part of his success to early preparation and packing, having put away his bees in September. Mr. D. Anguish of Scottville declared against top-sealing; he experimented a little in this way last winter, with very bad results. Mr. F. A. Gemmill remarked on this report that a very large entrance is requisite when bees are wintered with sealed quilts and covers. Mr. W. A. Chrysler said that the lesson of last winter, to him, is, that in future he will feed ten pounds of sugar syrup, in addition to regular stores, his idea being that the bees will use the syrup first, and it will carry them over until towards spring, when any chances of honey-dew will be less liable to do harm. Mr. R. F. Holtermann reported a loss of sixteen out of three hundred and twenty-two colonies. He fed forty-six showing signs of dysentery in the cellar a quantity of sugar syrup, in flat pans, pushed in at the entrance, with the effect that the disease disappeared and the colonies, which probably would have weakened or died, came through all right. It was the impression of this meeting that there has not been much spring dwindling, owing to the fact that the bees have been kept in their hives by the cold, backward weather up to date. Prospects for the season so far are not very bright.

The experiments in wintering conducted at the O. A. C., Guelph, came under somewhat severe criticism, and a resolution was passed, requesting that, as practical experiments are valued by bee-keepers in this direction, such in future should be suggested by the executive of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association.

The selling of honey and current prices were discussed at considerable length. It was opened by the following

paper from Mr. W. A. Chrysler:

New Conditions Appearing in Our Honey Market.

While most of us here have little to complain of in regard to fair prices and demand for our honey, there are many bee-keepers who produce a good quality of honey and do not meet with that ready sale, nor receive as good a price as their honey should bring. A home market may be found in many instances to give fair prices, and will continue to do so, providing no undue competition or over-production arises, and where the bee-keeper can be certain that the honey reached the consumer in its purity and good condition. I know of many instances of grocers purchasing honey in bulk, and, for lack of time and conveniences to put it in shape for retailing, have allowed the honey to spoil or to be so deteriorated in quality that the consumer, after using it, soon prefers not to buy honey. It also has been, and no doubt is yet, a fact that some dealers and manufacturers of food products purchase extracted honey, adulterate it and put it on the market, and thus deceiving the public and destroying the reputation of honey as a food. In the Northwest of our country there is springing up a demand for our honey, and we, as bee-keepers, have not a moment to lose if we wish to maintain the reputation for our product in that country, in preventing adulterated stuff being sold in competition with the pure article.

1st. We should ask the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa to have samples of honey collected annually, and at a time of year when honey is exposed for sale from the greatest number of sources, and the names and addresses of the adulterators published and distributed to at least all the bee-keepers' associations.

2nd. That a bee-keeper marketed in a bee-keeper a thorough be employed in the retail packages as man could s many bee-keeper distant market and enough and commiss.

3rd. To his honey in retail sible, thus se pense of re-lit final packages

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The robbing o by the stronger troubles of the of the year, and ed against by apiarist. In no does the old adage than cure," fit in M. Doolittle deals the "American Bee following article:

"After setting th