

appoint delegates to the next North American Convention.

EXPERIMENTS RE FOUL BROOD.

In conformity with the suggestion in Mr. Corneil's paper, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by S. Corneil, seconded by R. McKnight, That whereas it was generally admitted that the combs in hives infected with the disease of foul brood are contaminated, and where such combs are rendered into wax, it is feared that the heat required for the purpose is not sufficient to kill the spores of *bacillus alvei*, thereby allowing the disease to spread by the use of comb foundation manufactured from such wax, and

Whereas, the opinion is that the spores of the *bacillus* are carried by the bees in honey and in pollen from diseased hives,

Be it therefore resolved, That the President of this Association be instructed to communicate with the Director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the President of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, asking them, on behalf of this Association, to have the necessary experiments made to determine whether the disease may, to any considerable extent, be spread by the above means or not.

DELEGATES' REPORT RE N. A. B. K. A.

The report from the delegates to the International, Rev. W. F. Clarke and R. McKnight, was then read.

The undersigned, delegates to the North American Bee-keepers Association, beg leave to report as follows:—

This organization, which has been in existence for about twenty years, comprises in its constituency both the United States and Canada. It was intended from the outset to be composed mainly of delegates from the several States, Provinces, and Territories of the North American Continent. It was part of the plan that local associations should send their best bee-keepers as representatives to the continental body, which was to form a sort of high court or parliament of apiculture. The original programme has never been fully carried out, and the meetings have been largely local, so far as the attendance has been concerned. The Association has met twice in Canada; once in Toronto, and subsequently (last year) in Brantford. The recent meeting was in Keokuk, Iowa.

This is the first time the body has met west of the Mississippi, and the experiment of going so far away from the centre, was not a successful one.

Those present were chiefly Iowa men. Though the place of meeting was close to the borders of Illinois, few came to it from that State. Fewer still came from Missouri, though that State was also contiguous to the place of meeting. Michigan had only one representative, Colorado one, Ohio three. All the other States were unrepresented. Ontario sent two delegates, Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, and Mr. R. McKnight, of Owen Sound, Registrar of the County of Grey.

The Association met Oct. 29-31, holding eight sessions. It was called to order on the morning of the first day, by the President, Hon. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Michigan, a gentleman educated for a lawyer, but who drifted into bee-keeping, and is now one of the foremost apiculturists in the United States. A full report of the proceedings would occupy too large an amount of space and only a brief resumé of the more important matters can be attempted. Interesting details of "Fifty years Progress in Apiculture," were given in a paper by T. G. Newman, editor of the American Bee Journal. "Apicultural Journalism" was discussed by Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, editor of the Bee-keepers Review, and a higher standard of bee-periodical literature strongly urged. The President's address which was not delivered until the second session, glanced at the past honey season, the markets and various general matters, but was chiefly taken up with suggestions about incorporating the Association, and making due preparation for the approaching World's Fair at Chicago.

A paper was read on the "Bee Pasturage of America" by Mr. A. I. Root, editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*. Its main purport was the newer and less known plants that yield honey. The white sage of California; the mesquite, a small shrub or tree, bearing edible pods, and flourishing in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and other parts of the United States; the Spanish needle, which grows abundantly in the Middle and Southern States; sweet clover, teasel, rape, and mustard were successively spoken of and their honey-producing qualities described. In the discussion that arose on the paper, it was generally agreed that it would not pay to raise crops for honey alone, and that bee-keepers must largely depend on wild flora growing in waste places.

Dr. A. B. Mason of Auburndale, Ohio, read a paper on "The Apian Exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893," which gave rise to a large amount of discussion, and resulted in the appointment of