

world that any man's apiary is rotten with foul brood." I agree with Mr. McKnight that the word "rotten" was too strong a one to have used. Mr. Clarke's apiary is the only one that I ever published as having foul brood, and Mr. Clarke was the first to go into print on this subject about his apiary having the disease, and not me.

I have at all times strongly opposed the publishing of the names of those that had foul brood. Mr. Pringle said: "If you publish the names of those who have foul brood, it would be in your annual report, and at that time the publication would do no good, and a great deal of harm because the very man that would be published as having foul brood, would have got rid of it by that time."

Everyone agreed with Mr. Pringle when they heard his explanation.

Mr. Holtermann—"I do not think it would be advisable to publish the names in the journals." Mr. Holtermann is willing to publish anything in THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that will be of help to the beekeepers, and he always does do that. But when he sees that things can't be arranged any better along this line than they now stand, he is right in thinking that it would not be advisable to publish the names of those that had foul brood. Nothing would be gained by the publishing of the names because it would lead to the concealment of the disease.

Mr. Frith said: "For the good of the association I think it would be unwise to publish the names." I agree with Mr. Frith, and know that it would be a great mistake to publish the names of those that had foul brood.

Mr. Evans: "I am continually buying bees," and I ought to know by some means where I can safely buy." Mr. Evans' question was one of the most important ones ever put to any convention, and I agree with him that he should know where he could buy bees safely, and so should every man that buys bees. I know of many heavy losses through the buying of colonies that had foul brood, and I have had some very large cases to settle, amounting to hundreds of dollars through the sales of foul broody colonies that neither the buyers or sellers knew of being diseased at the time of sale. Every man can buy bees safely and be saved from all trouble and loss if he will only write to Mr. R. F. Holtermann, the President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, to have me sent and examine the colonies before he buys them, which will not cost him anything to get done. Mr. Holtermann and I won't mention at any time who reports any apiary

for inspection, so that no one need warn us against that. We will go in for the curing and managing of the whole business in the most peaceful manner, and for the good of all.

Woodburn Feb. 15th, 1896.

FROM MARINUS BACHMAIER- EGLFING.

Some of the Questions Brought up at the Bee-Keepers' Congress in Paris, France.

(Translated.)

1. Are the artificially reared queens just as good as those reared under the swarming unpulse?

Ans. The artificially reared are just as good when the colony is strong, and has plenty of young bees, the warmth of the hive must also be sufficient to allow the older bees to gather stores. When the artificially reared queens are inferior to those reared under the swarming unpulse, the reason is in most cases that they are reared too early or too late in the season, or that the colony was too weak. Again by artificial rearing it is important to see that the old and young bees are in proper proportions, the older bees never take as kindly to the rearing of queens as do the young.

2. What is the best method of preventing after swarms?

In this case no unanimous answer could be given, as every one did as he saw best. Aside from the cutting out of queen cells, artificial swarming and a queen cell given, was suggested-cells that would hatch in about two days. The changing of the new hive on the old stand would give good results, and also good results as to honey.

3. What influence has the soil upon the quality and quantity of the honey?

The opinion offered led to the belief that a limestone bottom had a good influence. Abbi Combes said he had two apiaries, one in a limestone district, the other in a slate district. From the latter he had much superior honey, and also more of it.

4. Are wood or straw habitations best for the bees?

Here opinions varied. While one side praised straw, the other side maintained that there was no difference, at least not when the wood was covered in winter with a straw mat. All came to the conclusion it would pay to conduct further experiments in this direction.