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| Horehound | Cucumber |
| Motherwort | Melon |
| Horse Mint | Squash |
| Basil | Gourd |
| Hislop | <i>Umbelliferow</i> |
| Bergamet | Parsley |
| Margovam | Angelica |
| Thyme | Lavage |
| Melissa | Fennel |
| Dead Nettle | Parsnip |
| Brunella | Corriander |
| Pennyroyal | Cow Parsnip |
| <i>Rosaceous</i> | <i>Coryophyllaceae</i> |
| Wild Rose | Pink |
| Cherry | Licknis |
| Plumb | Chickweed |
| Apricot | Saponaria |
| Apple | Reb Grass |
| Pear | Goose foot |
| Quince | Blue-eyed grass |
| Hawthorne | Coru flag |
| Blackberry | Buckthorns |
| Raspberry | Barbarry |
| Strawberry | Sumac |
| Juneberry | Grape Vire |
| Cenqufoil | Polansia |
| Bowmans root | Button weed |
| Queen of the Prairie | Minionette |
| Meadow Sweet | Farel |
| Pyracantha | Skunk Cottage |
| <i>Polygamous</i> | Water Leaf |
| Buckwheat | Hemp |
| Lady thumb | Touch me not |
| Rhubarb | Amaranth |
| Sorrel | Crowfoot |
| Krout weeds in vari- ety | Millon |
| <i>Bavaze Family</i> | Poplar |
| Bavaze | Oak |
| Viper Bugloss | Walnut |
| Comgry | Hickory |
| Phacelia | Beech |
| Virginia Lungwort | Burch |
| Hound Tongue | Alder |
| Gromwell | Elm |
| False Gromwell | Hazel nut |
| <i>Sorophularia</i> | Maples |
| Simpson honey plant | Horse Chestnut |
| Vormicas | Persimmon |
| Yellow Jassamine (poisonous) | Gum Tree |
| <i>Asclepiudacew</i> | Dogwood |
| Milk weed | Button bush |
| Silk weed | Cypress |
| Asolepias Syrica | Liquidamber |
| Tuberosa | Linden |
| | Aylauthus, etc. |

HONEY DEW.

F. A. Gemmell.—Asked with reference to the secretions found on willows, what it was the insects lived on, and if it went through any change before being exuded and taken up by the bee?

Mr. Wm. McEvoy.—Thought that honey-dew was atmospheric. He had found the secretions on the leaves of trees, but could not find but one or two of the aphides.

S. Corneil.—If Mr. McEvoy had gone higher up the tree he would have found

millions. In the fall of 1886 he was away from home several months, and left his bees in charge of others. That fall the aphides had come in bigger flocks than ever, and his has gathered much of it. The colonies were doubled down to 180, and some of the honey-dew was fed to those deficient in stores. The smell was horrible, and the mixture was as dark as black-strap. In the spring his 180 colonies had dwindled down to 50 or 60. He had exposed some of the combs, but there were no bees around Lindsay that would rob them.

J. K. Darling.—Corroborated what Mr. Corneil had said. The aphides live by puncturing the leaf or stem. The liquid is exuded out of some little horns at the rear. He used to blame the ants for killing his cherry trees, but he had since found out that they were going up the trees to milk the aphides.

D.A. Jones.—When Prof. Cook visited Beeton some years ago they had gone into the bush near one of the out-apiaries and cut off branches, on the leaves of which were thousands of these aphides, and when exposed under a microscope they could be actually seen puncturing the leaves.

Mr. Wm. McEvoy.—Asked how it was that it was most prevalent during dry weather?

J. B. Hall.—The reason was that if there was lots of wet weather it would wash off the leaves; when dry, the exudations dry on the leaves, and in the mornings when wet by the dew the bees gather it.

R. McKnight.—Believed that the presence of honey dew was due to atmospheric conditions, but the saccharine matter comes from the plant and not from above.

FOUL BROOD.

[The subject next taken up was "Foul Brood," and it was introduced by a verbal statement of his work by the Foul Brood Inspector, followed by a most excellent and valuable paper on the subject by Mr. S. Corneil. As we have not room for the paper and discussion in this issue, we will hold all over until next issue, as well as the balance of the report of the proceedings of the convention.—Ed.]