

and one in treble stories. He lost none. Bees had wintered well in them. Mr. Gemmil had good success with Heddon hives; had some difficulty with thumb screws. He found no difficulty with pollen deposits in sections.

No. 7. Wintering with a space below bees. Many found it worked well, especially in keeping combs clear of dead bees.

The meeting then adjourned.

From conversation among members of the Association I found that bees had wintered well, somewhat above the average. The prospects for a good crop were very favorable, and bee-keepers, generally, were hopeful. Foul brood was still doing its deadly work in certain localities. Perhaps a word respecting my own apiary, just here, would be of benefit to some. Last summer I destroyed every colony in which I found foul brood, and in the final fix-up for winter, in September, I considered myself clear of it. In my locality bees got a little late fall feed and reared considerable brood, and bees were stored, apparently in prime condition. To-day, 28th May, I am out 70 per cent., and every remaining colony more or less affected. I have commenced putting them on foundation, submitting all hives, frames, quilts, etc., to two or three hours' steaming under 20 to 30 lbs. pressure at the factory. If it shows up in July there will be a cremation campaign in the Lorne Apiary. With all the good methods of dealing with this terrible disease, I will never undertake to fight it in a single apiary again. Supposing I were crowned with success, it will not compensate, by a great deal, for the musing, labor, anxiety, care, hopes ("blasted," of course), and the fear that at any moment it may break out. I am satisfied cremation or its equivalent is most satisfactory, all things considered.

J. E. FRITH.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### MY SPRING REPOt.

J. BRETHAUER.—I lost two out of three colonies. The one I have yet is strong; the other two starved out. But I think there is one more river to cross. I am not going to give up yet. Question—Fruit trees sprinkled with Paris green, is that injurious to bees or does it not make any difference?

H. COUSE.—For about two weeks previous to the 14th the weather here had been cold and backward for the bees, but since they have been going ahead fast, and considerable honey has been gathered from golden willow, hard maple, and dandelion, some strong colonies having gathered about twenty pounds. Hard maple

seems to have yielded well. Previous to this the soft maple and elm yielded well when the weather was suitable.

Chelsenham, May 29th, 1888.

### MANITOBA WANTS BEES.

*Birtle, Man., Observer.*—In the vicinity of streams and in sheltered places where the woods are near, bees will do well in Manitoba notwithstanding the severity of the winter. Damp is most destructive to the combs and the dry air of this country seems to suit the constitution of the little honey makers. Last fall when visiting Southern Manitoba we had the pleasure of seeing some well filled bee hives in the garden of Mr. R. Preston, and we learn that the bees have passed the winter in perfect safety, and notwithstanding the late spring are now hard at work in the blossoms of the willow along the creek. There is little doubt that thousands of pounds of excellent honey are every season lost in this country for want of bees to gather the sweets. In the valley of the Assiniboine, the valley of the Bird Tail, or any place where there are woods and water bees will prosper if taken care of. Some white clover and buckwheat might also be sown for their use in the proper season.

E. SCHULTZ:—After a long spell of cold and windy weather I opened my bees to-day to ascertain their condition. I was afraid I would find them in a very bad plight (weather not permitting to overhaul them since they were put out, April 27th (but to my surprise I never saw a lovelier sight at this time of the year since I have kept bees, (1881). Every comb they had was full of brood from top to bottom and the hives overflowing with bees. Without exaggeration they availed themselves of every cell possible. Every drone cell was filled and queen cells drawn out in most of the hives. Here the advice comes true, not to tinker too much with bees in the spring. If they have stores enough leave them alone. All I could do and all I did do was to close the entrance to one bee space at night and open them during the day according to weather. I am sure if there is any honey in the flowers they will gather it, but what shall I do to keep them from swarming? I do not want more colonies. I am not in a position like Professor Cook's brother, who has two sons, one to take charge of the farm, the other of the apiary, and, therefore, thinks that farming and bee-keeping agree very well together, but I am alone. I thought of putting on an upper story, (half hive) some have twelve combs already and will swarm before clover bloom, which I would like to prevent if the addition of another story would not leave the hive too cold.

KILWORTHY, May 21st, 1888.

A second story when the lower one is filled with brood would not leave the hive cold as greater care could be taken to prevent the escape of heat. A folded newspaper on top of each quilt would serve the purpose. It is astonishing how much heat a few thicknesses of paper will retain. With such powerful colonies, friend Schultz, you ought to be able to retain the reputation of Muskoka