

sell to those who wanted cheap honey.

W. C. Wells said he would as soon sell extracted honey at 10 cents per lb. as he would bright comb honey at 20c. per lb., as it takes about 20 lbs. of honey to make one of comb.

W. W. Wright had a colony which made 50 lbs. of basswood honey in four days.

W. C. Wells had one colony which gathered 42 lbs. of honey in one day, but during the night it shrunk by evaporation from six or seven pounds. Had the hive setting on the scales ten days making tests.

B. Stillman worked for comb honey being a new beginner.

Dr. Boulter, ex M. P. P., said he preferred 1 lb. boxes.

The secretary asked which was the best kind of foundation, light or heavy.

The chairman said from ten to fifteen sheets to the lb. was the best, as the light weight would remove the "bone," as it is termed among bee-keepers, which the heavy sheets will produce in foundation.

#### WHAT IS THE AVERAGE LIFE OF A QUEEN.

W. C. Wells said two years was long enough for a good queen, but he had kept a queen five years, but they were not worth much after two or three years.

E. Caverly said two years was about as long as he wanted a queen.

S. Bassett had kept a queen three years with good results, and it was claimed that the queen only mated once during life, and it is contended that a good queen will deposit during the brood season about 3000 eggs every 24 hours.

Dr. Boulter, wanted to know how to feed a weak colony.

W. C. Wells said he took a fruit jar and perforated the metal top, put in extracted honey, then turned the jar upside down on the honey board. His bees had emptied two quarts of honey in a day.

W. W. Wright asked if it was customary to winter bees on brood comb.

W. C. Wells said he took the comb out that had the least honey in and crowded the rest of the cards together, by the use of a division board and always aimed to have just enough combs for the bees to cover and to give each hive not less than 30 lbs. of brood comb

and honey,

Mr. Peers, an old resident of Ontario, but for the last 20 years a resident in the district of New Westminster, British Columbia, said he found a bee tree there from which he extracted 30 lbs. of honey and 14 lbs. of wax. He said that bee-keeping in British Columbia was yet in its infancy, but think it is a good country for producing honey as the Winters are very short. Last Winter was the coldest ever known there; the thermometer registered three degrees below zero for one week. The "snow-fall" is very light and never remains more than two or three days at a time. He planted potatoes this Spring about the middle of March. The farm crop is usually put in during February and March; there never is snow enough for sleighing; if bee pasture was cultivated it certainly would be a good honey producing country, but the people of British Columbia know very little about bee-keeping. He likes the country well and would not care to remain here during the winter season again. Some of the trees in British Columbia are simply monstrous; he has seen them 300 feet long, and the circumference in proportion to length.

J. H. Peck moved, seconded by E. Caverly, that the next meeting of the Association be held at the Town Hall Trenton, on the third Tuesday in October next (Oct. 20th, 1884).—Carried.

E. Caverly moved, seconded by G. H. Boulter, that the thanks of the Association be and are hereby tendered to the Reeve and Council of the village of Stirling.—Carried.

Dr. G. H. Boulter moved, seconded by J. H. Peck, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to those newspapers which kindly gave notice of this meeting.

The Association then adjourned. The number present was not as large as usual, but still the meeting was a good one.

Our President, Mr. P. C. Dempsey, regretted being unable to be present in consequence of illness.

Some of our bee-keepers who lost so heavily did not put in an appearance being somewhat discouraged. That is the very time a person who has met with losses should attend and learn the