

tering in Canada is much easier than in the States, owing to the dryness and equable temperature. The climate of the former is colder but less changeable than that of the States. Captain Hetherington's greatest difficulty was in wintering. He moved all his hives into cellars, but his losses during the spring had been great. He had lost as many as ninety per cent some years and could not ascertain the cause. He had a house built partly above and partly below the ground, which was ventilated by a pipe running a long distance under the ground, the air inside the building being warmed to the temperature of the earth. That gentleman's apiaries were in New York state and occupied a very cold region; in fact they existed in a snow belt which extended for about fifty miles north and south. The district seemed always to be visited with a larger quantity of snow than was experienced either north or south of it for many thousands of miles. Melons would not thrive in that belt, though they came to perfection both north and south of it. In Iowa and Illinois bees can be wintered out-of-doors.

The Rev. Mr. Raynor said he thought the meeting was deeply indebted to Mr. Cowan for the very lucid and interesting description of apiculture as carried on across the Atlantic with which he had favored them that evening, and he (Mr. Raynor) wished to express on behalf of his brethren their heartfelt thanks to the Chairman. He was glad to know that, with the exception of pasturage bee-keepers here were in every way equal to their co-workers in America.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Bligh seconded the motion, which, upon the suggestion of Mr. Garratt, was formulated thus:—

'That this meeting expresses its best thanks to Mr. Cowan for his kind and lucid description of American apiculture in the United States and Canada, and also desires to record its sense of the kindness and hospitality shown to him as the representative of British Bee-keepers by American and Canadian bee-keepers.'

Mr. Grimshaw, in supporting the resolution, said he was very glad to know that the bacillus of foul brood seen by the Chairman was exactly like that which English bee-keepers were accustomed to. It was a comfort to think that instead of having a dozen different varieties to fight there was probably only one kind.

Mr. Sambels also supported the resolution, saying he was glad that Mr. Cowan had convinced the Americans that English bee-keepers were not a few decades behind them. He thought after the Chairman's visit they would, perhaps, adopt some such system and organization as prevailed in this country.

The resolution having been carried, amid applause, the Chairman expressed his thanks to the members for their kindness. He said his visit to the great western Continent was quite a labor of love, and that he and Mrs. Cowan had benefited greatly by the tour, notwithstanding that the railway journeys were often very fatiguing. When at Toronto he was asked to give an opinion respecting Canadian honey, and efforts were made to induce him to commit himself on that subject, and in that connection he was very much pressed by the persistence of interviews. He could only confess that their clover and lime honeys were very similar to those in England. With regard to thistle honey he was rather sceptical last year, and had said he could not understand any country producing sufficient thistles to give a crop of honey; but his opinion on that point had been rudely shaken when he saw hundreds of acres of thistles. Although an act existed against the cultivation of thistles it was not put in force. He thought his visit and the reception accorded him would have the effect of cementing the bonds of friendship between bee-keepers in all three countries. He had found that some little prejudice was felt in the States against English bee-keepers, who it was thought had treated the American honey dealers somewhat badly. However, a little explanation soon removed the grievance and secured the American's approval of the steps taken by the Association. He was quite sure their friends over the water would be gratified by the resolution just passed. (Cheers.)

After a short conversation between Mr. Garratt and the Chairman respecting Canadian thistles, Mr. Sambels proposed that a copy of the resolution should be sent to the *American Bee Journal*, the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL* and *Gleanings*, which proposition was seconded and supported by two gentlemen among the audience and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lyon asked whether the Chairman had any practical experience of the working of the Jones-Heddon hive in America.

The Chairman said that hive was not in very general use over there, and Mr. Heddon himself was not using it very largely.

Mr. Grimshaw and Mr. Sambels referred to the peculiar and various effects caused by the smell of honey on some persons. In answer to the latter gentleman and Mr. Lyon, the Chairman said he saw no skeps in America, bee-keepers there being too advanced for any such imperfect appliances.

Mr. Alpaugh's method of fixing foundation by means of slit sections was then exhibited for inspection.