

etc. 6. Last but not least the membership of our Association has been largely increased.

And now, in order to make our Association all the more useful, I would go on to say that in whatever way the grant may be used, strict justice must be done to all parts of the Province. We must not forget that our Association is meant to be as long and as wide as the Province and that the weak must be remembered as well as the strong. The appointing of judges and the necessity of placing the prize lists upon a somewhat different basis should be dealt with.

I will repeat my suggestion of last year that reduced railway rates should be secured for honey. To avoid unfair rates in England honey is sometimes shipped under the name of syrup.

Owing to ill health and sickness of a severe nature in my family during last session of Parliament I was unable to apply to the Legislature for legislation to prevent the spread of and to stamp out foul brood in the country. Would it not be well for the prevention of the further spread of foul brood to appoint competent judges to examine and report upon the health of the bees of all those who advertise bees for sale? All who offer bees for sale should be very careful and not sell diseased bees, nor should bees be sold and shipped out of a diseased locality. Another dangerous source of spreading foul brood consists in selling honey from foul broody apiaries. Empty containers are thrown out and neighboring bees lick up the disease and carry it home. Imported bees should be examined at port of entry. The question arises, why should the sale of diseased bees or of any other article calculated to spread the disease be tolerated any more than the sale of cholera pigs, or cattle afflicted with pleur-pneumonia? Great care should be observed by those who visit apiaries afflicted with foul brood to most thoroughly disinfect themselves and all their tools before going into the vicinity of other bees.

I am glad that principle is gaining ground, that the wealthy should not sit down by the side of and starve out and destroy a poor brother who has placed all his means and perhaps more too into bees and the necessary buildings and other appliances for keeping bees. The principle, as claimed by some, is not a "new force" but it is the same commendable kind and brotherly spirit that moved Abram, when he said unto Lot "Let there be no strife I pray thee between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren." To advocate the principle of the "survival of the fittest" in bee-keeping, especially since there are lots of inviting unoccupied fields, is simply to encourage the strong to worry and devour his weaker brother—there is no "do as you wish to be done by" in it at all.

Whereas an outlet for our surplus honey is a question of vast moment to every bee-keeper in Canada, I deem it my duty at this time to say a word upon that important subject.

It will be remembered that a year ago I spoke encouragingly of largely increasing the production of honey in Canada, but when all the facts bearing upon the case, to date, are put together and weighed and balanced up, they force upon my mind the opinion (and I want that opinion to go upon record) that the British markets are virtually lost to us at paying prices or even at prices at which a man can make a decent living. I know

this is a dark picture to present to your minds and I am exceedingly pained to be obliged to hang up in this cheerful room one so very opposite from what I could wish to present to the view of this intelligent meeting, but there is no alternative, duty to you all and to myself as well, imperatively demands that I deal faithfully in this matter.

The collecting of statistics relative to our pursuit should be considered. And now in conclusion I would suggest that the conditions are ripe for devising a scheme whereby all county B. K. Associations in Ontario may be affiliated with the parent body.

S. T. PETTIT,
Pres.

Belmont, Ont., Jan. 9, 1888.

CELLAR WINTERING.

At this stage Mr. McNally, who had come in, was requested to describe his cellar, which he did as follows: It was built all underground, the inside measurement being 20x37, with 9 feet ceiling. The walls were 18 inches to 2 feet in thickness. There were four sub-earth ventilators of 6 inch tile, two of which were about 275 feet long, the other two being about 100 feet long. They all came into the cellar eighteen inches below the bottom, which was of clay. A draft pipe seven inches in diameter ran from the stove up above to within 6 inches of the cellar floor. The bottom of the draft pipe was bell shaped about three feet in diameter. A "cooler" pipe communicating with the outside came in about the centre of one of the sides of the cellar. It was ten feet long and so arranged that he could regulate the amount of outside air which he had admitted. It was intended for keeping the temperature right in the spring. The cellar was partitioned off, making one room about 7x20 feet, the windows were darkened with straw and no vegetables were kept in the cellar. In the winter of 1884 sixty-four colonies were wintered, the temperature being 48° to 50°. During the winter of 1885, 150 colonies with the temperature 50° to 52°; during 1886, 223 colonies, with the temperature 52° to 55°, and at the present time there were 115 colonies, with the average temperature of 48° to 50° and he had yet to lose the first colony. Last year his bees were put into winter quarters on the 26th November and were taken out on the 25th of April.

D. Chalmers questioned whether winter caused dampness or not.

Mr. McKnight described his beehouse and gave his experience in wintering. He had generally been very suc-