

and in view of this fact, the subject "Bees and Horticulture," had been decided upon.

When the essay was nearly completed, he learned that the Horticultural Society would not meet with the bee-keepers, but, as the subject was a fitting one, he did not change it.

The great mutual benefit to be derived by the bee-keepers and the fruit-growers acting in harmony was commented upon.

At the conclusion of the address there was considerable discussion on the subject, after which the meeting adjourned until 9 a.m. the next day.

THIRD DAY.

The morning session was devoted to routine business and an inspection of the buildings of the University, under the guidance of Prof. Bessey.

Among the principal business done was the report of the committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the President. The request that the constitution be so amended as to make the tenure of office one year instead of two, was reported upon adversely, and the Association agreed with the committee. In the matter of foul brood, it was decided to appoint a committee of investigation, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Whitcomb and Burnett.

Mr. E. Whitcomb was recommended to the State Board of Agriculture as a satisfactory man for the place of Superintendent of the bee and honey exhibit at the next State Fair. Messrs. Whitcomb, Burnett and Tower were appointed as a committee to revise the Premium List for the State Fair, and endeavor to get more and larger premiums.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Lincoln on the second Wednesday in January, 1890.

J. N. HEATER, Sec.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

That bees sometimes send out advance scouts to find a location before swarming, is a fact. That they always do has yet to be proved. A neighbor who had several empty hives, in which the bees had died the previous winter, one day noticed a number of bees going in and out at one of them—cleaning out the hive he thought. The following day about noon he heard a swarm in the air, and on looking up discovered they were coming in his direction. He hastily picked up a pan and commenced making a noise on it. Before he had his "tin band" in full working vigor, however, he noticed they were moving straight toward the hive where he saw the bees at work the day before. The swarm soon clustered at the entrance and afterward went in and commenced housekeeping. We had the pleasure of arranging the interior decoration

for this colony of squatters a few days later.—*Bee Hive.*

BEEES IN THE SPRING.

AMERICAN Agriculturist:—When the first warm, spring-like days arrive the bees which have wintered in chaff hives upon their summer stands require immediate attention. The chaff cushions, if damp, should be turned over and exposed to the sunshine to dry thoroughly, and repacked at night. If there is any lack of food it should be supplied in the form of bee candy, made by boiling pure white sugar in water until it is ready to granulate; then pour it into a shallow dish. This is the only form in which artificial food can safely be given to bees until settled warm weather comes. Sirup is likely to produce dysentery if fed during cold weather. If any colony shows signs of this disease it should be put in a clean hive, on dry combs, and kept on a diet of candy. Even in colonies which have plenty of surplus honey to carry them through until spring opens, it is well to feed candy, as it stimulates them to early brood. In warm days, when the bees fly freely, the hives should be thoroughly ventilated. Bees which have been wintered in a cellar or cave should be left undisturbed until it is time to place them on their summer stands, unless they are short of food, in which case supply the candy.

WINTERED WELL IN A LIGHT CELLAR.

A. BRIDGE.—As I have not seen any report from this section of country for 1888 I thought I would send you mine. I commenced the season with 75 colonies and increased to 78, making a total of three colonies increase for the season. I had 300 lbs. of buckwheat honey, making an average age of four lbs. to the colony. This is about the average for bee-keepers in this section; some have done a little better and some worse. There are two bee-keepers in Williamsville six miles from here. I have been informed they had to feed their bees. I am wintering 78 colonies this winter: 77 are in the cellar and one outside in a double-walled hive. I examined them to-day and am happy to say they are all in fine condition, not the first sign of dysentery in the cellar. You know I winter my bees in a light cellar. This is the third winter that I have brought them through in good shape in a light cellar. I shall never think of wintering bees in darkness again. I partly darken the window about this season, March 1st, as they will get uneasy when the weather begins to get warm. I keep the temperature as near 45 as possible. It was quite warm to-day and the colony outside had a good flight. I uncovered the hive and let it get a good airing. This colony is nearly as strong as it was last fall; very few bees have died. The hive was completely covered with snow during the month of February and I had to shovel the snow from the front of the hive to let them out. The bees were flying for six hours and not over one dozen dead bees could be found on the snow. This is a sure sign that they are very healthy. West Brook, Ont. March 4th, 1889.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.