to the bottom, next to the water which is at the bottom of the cake. We think however, that your plan would prove sufficiently satisfactory for all ordinary purposes.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BAY OF QUINTE BEEKEEPERS.

THE Association met in the Town Hall, Sterling, on the 16th of June, at 11 a. m., but adjourned almost immediately until 1.30 p. m. At the afternoon session, Mr. W. C. Wells, vice-president, occupied the chair; Mr. J. H. Peck acted as secretary. Amongst those present were Messrs. R. P. Gilbert, M. Peers, of British Columbia, B. Stillman and W. W. Wright.

SPRING DWINDLING.

The chairman remarked that one of the principal causes of spring dwindling was "honey dew." It fermented, became sour and produced dysentery.

E. Caverly attributed it to bad wintering. His bees kept crawling out of the hive and seemed to be disturbed. The cold Spring was disastrous to bee-keepers in his section.

W. W. Wright said that in Hillier township they were not troubled with honey dew owing to the absence of beech trees.

The chairman remarked that it was not certain that the "woolly aphides" confined their operations to beech.

Mr. Stillman inquired if bees would dwindle as much when kept in chaff hives.

Miss Fannie Boyer, of Campbellford, used double-walled hives and left them on summer stands. Very few persons now adopted that system in or around Campbellford.

Mr. Wright wanted "ventilation" discussed.

Mr. Bassett, of Belleville, described a ventilating hive with openings admitting fresh air and allowing the noxious gasses to escape. It was contended that foul gasses could be removed by forcing in sufficient pure air.

Double-walled hives next came under discussion.

S. Bassett said that the nearer we can keep our bees to an even temperature, say from 32 to 40 degrees, the better, and he did not consider that *walled hives* could be kept at an even temperature and bees could be kept better in a good cellar.

B. Stillman asked if bees kept in a single walled hive would breed faster if exposed to the sun.

E. Caverly had found that brood would come out faster by being so exposed.

W. C. Wells said he had used double-walled hives for eighteen years and that he could not discover any difference and had abandoned the double-walled hives entirely and would not recommend them.

S. Bassett, Belleville, introduced a Langstroth hive with a *reversible top* or honey board with cotton tacked on to hold chaff or sawdust for winter use and as it can be reversed readily—it was considered very convenient.

Mr. J. H. Peck stated that on enquiry he had found where bees were put in cellars, on racks built for the purpose at least two feet from the bottom of the cellar, and the bottom of the hive either removed or hung down on the outside of the rack so that all dead bees could fall to the ground, they wintered much better than when the bottoms were left on as the danger arising from the foul gasses that emanate from the dead bees on the bottom of the hive is thereby obviated and bees have come out stronger and with far less casualties. The plan of ventilation recommended by A. McLatchie is doubtless one of the best and that is to have an air tube, say 4 x 4 with *one inch* opening, from the bottom of the cellar to the ceiling which will allow the different strata of gasses to escape more readily.

EXTRACTED HONEY.

E. Caverly worked for extracted honey generally, but thought every bee-keeper should work for both. He always realized at least 11 cents per lb., wholesale, and 16½ per lb. for best comb honey, and kept his dark honey to feed bees or