

versal competition, subject to the Agricultural Society's regulations. A number of practical honey producers of this province were recommended from which to select a judge.

It was decided very unanimously and good humoredly that the whole crowd be a delegation to meet with the International Convention to be held in Brantford.

The fixing of the Annual Meeting on third Wednesday, 18th of December closed the business part of the session.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Answers to be given by the members. What is the original color of the wax? White, unanimously. What makes wax yellow? Fine particles of propolis, bee-bread, dust from bees feet, cocoon shells, and stain from dark honey. How can these substances be removed from wax, so as to leave it perfectly white? This question was not easily nor satisfactorily answered. It was suggested that this question be asked and answered in the C.B.J.

The next question was asked by a member who last fall, destroyed his bees in order to stamp out foul brood in his vicinity. How and when would you commence bee-keeping in a district in which bees have been ravaged by foul brood? Dr. Duncan, J. B. Hall and J. E. Frith, of Belmont thought that it would be well to test the place with a medium strong colony immediately after apple bloom when honey is scarce, and, if there were no signs of foul brood by clover bloom, it would be comparatively safe to put ten to twenty-five colonies into the field. If foul brood appeared, destroy the colony and test again in the fall in a similar way. These answers were given on the assumption that there are no bees within a radius of three miles except wild bees in the woods. This question and answer drew forth a deep and earnest desire by all the members present, that foul brood should come under the quarantine laws of our country.

The experience of nearly all the members was that bees used up more stores during the winter just past than during more severe seasons. Why was this? Mr. Hall and Martin Emigh thought that there were a number of reasons. Honey was very scarce, last season, hence bees stopped breeding very early; the result being old bees. This together with a mild winter caused colonies to rear brood more or less, consequently consuming more stores. Why were bees in many localities more uneasy than in other seasons? Answer same as that to preceding question. The questions and answers regarding ventilation were "chestnutty" and void of any new information. How would you

deal with damp repositories? Mr. Pettitt found by practical experience that bees (each colony) going into damp repositories must be well and closely covered so that the hive may be kept warm inside. This makes a considerable difference in temperature between inside and outside of hive. The expanded air inside the hive absorbs the moisture, while the compressed air outside causes a deposit of damp on the walls of repository. A constant flow of fresh air through sub-earth ventilator helped matters very much in such cases. Honey producing bees should be reared from queens of what age? Some thought that queens of one year and some of two years of age were the best to rear honey gatherers from. The question was thought worthy of some ventilation through the journals. Are bees inclined to be restless and uneasy under acute contraction? Yes, it is very unnatural for them to be squeezed into close breeding quarters. This question elicited the following conclusion: that bees under all circumstances should be kept as free from irritation as possible.

Meeting adjourned to meet in December as per resolution.

J. E. FRITH, Secretary.

THE HONEY-BEE.

MR. G. B. JONES delivered a lecture on "The Honey Bee, Its Marvellous Anatomy, Its Interesting Life and Its Important work," in Toronto on April 25, to an appreciative audience. This lecture was illustrated by over thirty large colored charts. They show the anatomy of the honey bee on a large scale, the tongue, the eye, the wings, legs, feet and sting, as well as the digestive and circulatory systems, and are displayed in sufficient size to be distinctly seen from the end of our largest halls. The queen bee covers a sheet nearly six feet by four, while the other members of the bee family are in proportion. The sting is shown three feet long.

The family of the honey bee consists of three distinct varieties of individuals:—The queen (or mother), the drones, (or male bees), and the workers, (or laborers—undeveloped females). To properly understand how the bee accomplishes the end for which it is created, we must study its anatomy.

The tongue of the worker averages in length one quarter of an inch and is about as thick as a coarse hair, somewhat flattened and slightly tapering. Small as it is it is covered exteriorly with fine, stiff hairs; interiorly it is hollow and contains folded within it a small bag, formed of