

son from the Professor. I hope he will be supplied with all necessary materials for his experiments next season for they are of the utmost importance.

I hope that we may have a pleasant and profitable meeting.

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Considerable discussion arose over the clause in the President's address relating to the Inspector of Apiaries and it was considered by the members present that while no blame could be attached to the Inspector of Apiaries, it was desirable that the foul brood act should be carefully examined to see whether any change should be made in the wording of the Act. Following this suggestion Mr. Holtermann moved, seconded by Mr. Sparling that a committee be appointed by the President for this purpose which on a vote having been taken was carried.

#### QUESTION DRAWER

In charge of W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

Q. Can slightly fermented honey be safely used for spring feeding?

Mr. Chrysler: I would say yes but I would prefer to heat it and evaporate it to the consistency of ripe honey. I believe I would add water to it afterwards to make it thin enough for the bees to take it up more quickly themselves.

Mr. Darling: Have you ever fed any fermented honey?

Mr. Chrysler: Not very much; I have fed a little.

Mr. Darling: I did once or twice and I never had the bees boom so hard as they did on that slightly fermented honey and I didn't heat it at all.

Mr. Chrysler: When I spoke of heating it to evaporate it I didn't know to what extent it might be fermented. There is a great deal of

difference in fermented honey. If it was left long enough it might almost have gone to vinegar. As I look at the question again I see it says "slightly fermented."

Mr. Darling: Mine was not fermented very much; I wouldn't like to feed it after it gets to the alcoholic or vinegar stage; it was only so that you could notice a sour smell to the honey.

Mr. McEvoy: When did you feed it?

Mr. Darling: In the spring. I fed it inside of the hive but outdoors and I never had them build up as fast.

Q. How do you know foul brood and what would cure it?

Mr. Chrysler: I am unable to answer that. I can say: I have never had any foul brood; the only time I have ever seen it was about six months after the bees had all been killed by it. As to the curing of it, Mr. McEvoy or some person who had more experience than I should speak.

Mr. McEvoy: There are a great many kinds of dead brood; there are two or three stages in which the resemblance is very strong and if you make a mistake make it on the safe side, don't take chances, because I have often heard people say, "if I had only known that was it at first;" but they distributed combs for the bees to clean up and they got their yards cleaned up instead.

When the decayed brood assumes that ropy, sticky consistency, this that they call black brood has the closest resemblance to it. They both require the same treatment, but with the foul brood it has a fine stretch, like India rubber; in its final stage is of a dark coffee color. That is the only way that a stranger or inexperienced person may be guided in telling it. Seeing dead matter in the comb is not always a guide. It may be