

FOUL BROOD.

Mr. J. E. Frith gave a detailed statement of its progress in his apiary. He had caught the disease from a neighbor who had it for some time before knowing that he was a victim to its ravages, and perhaps, not knowing its malignant character, did not let it be known for some time after he had lost all his bees. Mr. Frith accidentally found out last fall after he had put his bees into winter quarters that he had been exposed for upwards of two years to the disease. On taking his bees out this spring, he found that three colonies had succumbed to foul brood, and that to date, four others were affected. These statements created considerable anxiety regarding foul brood. All the known methods of cure and prevention were liberally discussed. Cheshire, McLean, starvation and cremation plans were suggested, and Mr. Frith left to hold combat with the dread malady.

It was generally hoped that sooner or later foul brood would be brought under the quarantine laws of Canada.

Mr. Hall stated on behalf of a committee appointed last December, to confer with the O. Beekeepers' Association, regarding the matter of quarantine, that so far nothing definite had been done.

INSURANCE.

Some of the members had asked some of the insurance companies to insure their bees while in winter quarters, but had met with a temporary refusal. The companies did not know on what plan bees could be insured. The question was not satisfactorily answered (perhaps some of the readers of the C. B. J. could answer, that is, give plans on which bees are insured while in winter quarters).

LOOSE BOTTOM BOARDS.

Mr. Malcolm found loose bottom boards very convenient in spring. The hives were so easily cleared of dead bees. A goodly number agreed with Mr. Malcolm. Those using solid bottoms did not report.

RAISED HIVES.

Mr. Malcolm had experimented the past winter with raised hives. He found such colonies free from dead bees. Such colonies compared very favorably with those not raised. He found no difficulty in putting them out in spring. All things considered, however, he did not see that there was much to be gained by raising hives from the bottoms in winter.

CELLAR WALLS.

Dr. Duncan, Martin Emigh, J. B. Hall and others gave some experience in piling hives too near cellar walls. The losses occurring where hives were placed nearer than eight to twelve

inches to the walls was much greater than when a space was left between bees and wall.

WINTERING

was generally good, losses small on the average.

SPRINGING

was good in some localities and bad in others.

TEMPERATURE.

Those keeping bees from 48° upwards were most successful.

TIME TO SET OUT.

Early and late setting out had been tried with varying results. Mr. Frith had found that if two or three warm days followed setting out and then two weeks of cold, cloudy weather, bees seldom dwindled.

APIARIAN MACHINERY.

Mr. Eden showed a very ingenious machine for sticking starters in sections. It is very easily manipulated and does its work rapidly and well.

ADULTERATED HONEY.

Mr. Frith showed a sample of honey sent to him during the winter, put up by an Ontario bee-keeper. The sample was subjected to a thorough trial, and the unanimous verdict was that said sample was "sugar syrup, slightly adulterated with honey." The said sample was warranted not to guarantee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A motion was moved and enthusiastically carried that we meet with the O. B. Ass. at their annual meeting to be held in Woodstock next winter.

A committee consisting of Mr. Hall and Mr. Martin was appointed to secure a hall, etc., for the next "big meet." We all look for, and do expect to have a rousing good time.

The association adjourned as above.

J. E. FRITH, Sec.-Treas.

May 21st, 1887.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

OILCLOTH QUILTS.

QUERY No. 156.—Which side of the oil cloth that is used as a quilt goes next to the bees, and does it require anything besides in summer but cover of hive, I mean for warmth?—H. COLE, Alymer, P. Q.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't use them.