

instead of running after it. However, it was explained that the inspectors had no authority to act until the disease had appeared. In Mr. Pettit's opinion bee institutes and demonstrations were the best red flag. The matter of Italianizing of course brought up the old discussion of Italians vs. blacks. Mr. Haberer, of Zurich told how he had been reading in the German bee journals that it was the black bee which they were paying special attention to in the matter of breeding, and that then it proved more immune to disease than the Italians. Mr. McEvoy: "The Italians are the greatest feeders of the larvae; the blacks will not clean out the cells."

Mr. Tyrrell of the "Review" then came to the defence of the black bee. Mr. McEvoy, however, was irrepresible in his opinion that the Canadian black bee was a very poor sort. Mr. Lowey likewise was up in arms on behalf of the blacks which he found would clean out the Italians every time. Mr. Hershisser put the final word to the discussion by declaring with the conviction born of experience, "Get foul brood and you will Italianize."

Dr. Phillips was asked why it was that E.F.B. spread so much faster than the American. He did not know fully, but it was partly due to the rapidity with which the disease developed—three days from the time of infection, while with A. F. B. it required 12 to 15 days from the time of infection for the disease to appear.

Mr. E. B. Tyrrell, Detroit, gave some practical hints on the principles of successful co-operation. First, you must have a definite object worth working for; second, a definite plan; and third, unity. You must pull together for a single purpose. A co-operative association is a machine for doing business. With a proper organization there was no occasion to fear flooding the market; the greater the

production the bigger the market would be.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture came to the bee-keepers as an old friend. It was some years since he had been present at a bee-keeper's convention, but it did not take him long to find out that it was the same old crowd when he heard them talking foul brood. "But" asked Mr. James, "suppose you could wipe it out, what ever in the world would you have to talk about?" And you are still asking for more money and suggesting running over the grant; but we can take this as a sign of healthy activity." In his introduction the deputy minister touched sympathetically on the vital principle of co-operation; he was one of the great army of consumers to whom the increase in the cost of living was a matter of vital importance. It wasn't the farmer who was reaping the benefit of the high prices. Organization was necessary to see that the consumer should get a fair deal as well as the producer a remunerative price.

As the present time of holding the convention finds many of the bee-keepers away hunting, many others finishing up their bees for winter, it was thought that perhaps the attendance might be improved by changing the date of meeting. It would also relieve Mr. Hodgetts of the pressure of two conventions at once. In view of these considerations Mr. Pettit invited the convention to meet at Guelph during the short courses in January, 1913. He pointed out that there they had excellent accommodations for meetings and as the students in the short courses stayed in boarding-houses there would be ample accommodation at the hotels. The proposal met with scant favor from members who had attended a previous convention in Guelph; the memory of cold rooms and snow-bound trains was strong upon them, and the attractions of Toronto far outweighed those

of Guelph. Hence the convention was unanimously in favor of

The Committee approached the co-operative selling, strongly convinced of the scheme, reported a strong opposition among bee-keepers which would not warrant a convention taken at the present time. A result anticipated for some time is selling at a good price. The hand is regarded as being in the bush.

On Friday morning one of New York State beekeepers told of his experience with the treatment of European foul brood. It was a message of hope to the bee-keepers of Ontario where the disease were just beginning. When Mr. Stewart told of the bee-keepers of the province being so thoroughly discouraged, but "shaking" had proved the industry, and now, a fight against disease, bee-keepers and better bees they had. Better bees are found all through the province. Combs have been discarded but it is believed that combs can be used again, but that was a mistake. Usually found that colonies had the least amount of European foul brood. Finally it is much more vital fact of course which fact of course chances of success in only practised one sheet of foundation. A cent would be re-infected to treat these a second shake the whole yard.

Although a large part was given over to combs not until the closing minutes