

country of our time. "The best of its kind in the world." Bad is the best.

To further elucidate the fallacy of its projectors I purpose printing a pamphlet setting out a simple plan of eradicating bacillus alvei, and a summary examination of the recorded evidence of recent years in regard to foul brood, before and after the act. My method is an application of the practice of Frank Cheshire, and I would advise all who purchase my pamphlet on Dominion Day for instance acting simultaneously all over, that is all who have any foul brood, and at proper times send me report of their condition and result.

A summary of which reports will be sent to each purchaser.

Local papers especially in Ontario, are invited to copy this matter, and if so to favor me with a copy of said local paper,

Toronto, 25 th April, 92. H. E. HALL,
44 Borden St.

Why my dear sir we are not a little surprised to learn you are going back to the old methods, of hundreds who have tried them in vain. I presume you will find but very few who have succeeded in ridding their apiaries of foul brood by medicine or chemicals of any kind. Many have thought that a cure was effected or about to be effected but after a season's trial they have almost felt their hopes blasted. We have not one instance in a hundred where medicine has cured foul brood, besides it takes more time to cure one with medicine than it does 25 on the fasting plan. I am now speaking of what I have learned from the various beekeepers in America. I think you are quite at sea in reference to your remarks upon the foul brood act; instead of 10,000 beekeepers considering it an act not in their interests, I do not know of ten who do not consider it in their interests. If foul brood was allowed to go without an Inspector, or some one to look after its management and cure the novices or we had better say any beekeeper who has not had much experience with it, might not know how to deal with it without special instructions. Those who have been very much opposed to our Inspector, Mr. McEvoy, when he first made his appearance in their apiary we think have all come to the conclusion that it was a most fortunate thing that he was appointed. So far as our government was concerned they were approached not by one or two of

a click, but by the masses, the matter was brought to their notice and pressed upon them by the prominent and most intelligent beekeepers of our land and we certainly owe them a debt of gratitude, that they came forward so manly to our rescue with the necessary legislation, backed up with the necessary appropriation, to assist us in wiping out a pest that bid fair to annihilate beekeeping, if not looked after. We shall be pleased to publish all the information you may have in reference to Foul Brood that is new, or beneficial to our beekeepers, and if you have any means by which you can simplify or cheapen our present mode of managing the disease, we shall only be too glad to assist in its adoption.

Care of Un-Occupied Combs.

DR. C. C. MILLER.

"HOW shall I take care of brood combs left by colonies that have died?"

That is the question asked every year. They are well worth saving. Two enemies are to be guarded against—mice and wax-worms. ½ Years ago, one Winter, I lost 48 colonies out of 50. That left a pile of empty combs.—480. I stacked them up in their hives indoors. Do you believe the mice went at them and riddled every comb except a few that had never had brood in? New empty comb they do not care so much for. Comb filled with honey is disturbed only so far as they want to eat the honey, and their appetite in that direction is limited. But empty combs containing cocoons in which the bees have been, are their special delight. Those 480 combs, at that time, were worth at least \$100.

How should I have protected them? Why, how would you protect anything from mice? Kill off the mice as soon as you can, but in the meantime shut up the combs mouse-tight. This is easily done, for every hive must be so you can shut it up bee-tight, and a mouse will seldom gnaw its way into hives. Look sharp that there are no mice in the hives when they are shut up.

But if I had shut them up from the mice just as soon as the warm weather came, the worms would destroy them even worse than the mice, no matter how tightly shut up. Somehow the eggs are in the comb, and when warm enough they hatch out into worms. If the combs have been out-doors, so as to be thoroughly frozen, that kills worms and eggs. I do not know just how much freezing is needed, but light freezing