

so amended as to provide for the appointment of one or more qualified men in districts where the disease is prevalent, who would recognise it in all its stages, report it to the provincial inspector and treat it under his direction.

Mr. C. H. W. Weber of Cincinnati, writes in "Gleanings in Bee Culture" of his success in treating foul-broody combs with formalin gas. The combs were submitted to Prof. Guyer of the University of Cincinnati who reported as follows:

"Seventy-five tests for foul brood in bee-comb; 40 tests on comb which had been subjected to formaldehyde-culture, medium-agar at 37°C; 10 tests on comb containing honey treated as above; 15 tests on comb as above culture, medium boriellon at 37°C; 10 tests on comb (foul brood) not treated with formaldehyde. *Bacillus alvei* (germ of foul brood) was found in the comb not subjected to formaldehyde; none was found in the combs which had been treated with formaldehyde."

Mr. Weber is quite enthusiastic over the results of his experiment, as well he may. We would be glad to hear from some of our Canadian bee-keepers who have tried the remedy.

Mr. Chas. Stewart, bee-inspector for New York State, third division, has used the drug with equal success for black-brood; this disease is generally considered to be more difficult to eradicate than foul-brood. He says in a recent number of "Gleanings."

"I read C. H. W. Weber's report on the use of formaldehyde for the cure of foul brood, with much interest, especially as the bee-inspectors of this State have been experimenting with this powerful disinfectant during

the past summer whenever a little time could be spared from State work, in order to determine if it would cure black brood, which, you know, is much more to be dreaded than foul brood.

About thirty tests were made by myself and other careful bee-keepers by treating diseased colonies on the shake-off plan, then using about three tablespoonfuls of formaldehyde to the number of combs we could pack in about 4½ cubic feet of space.

These combs were then given to healthy colonies, and, with an occasional exception which could usually be traced to some outside source of infection, the brood was healthy, the combs being capped regularly over the brood. Some of these combs, before being given to the bees, were the worst cases of black brood we could find, but were, of course, first treated with vapor of formaldehyde.

Later in the season, about twenty colonies of healthy bees were given combs very heavy with honey and pollen, taken from diseased colonies, and vaporized. These colonies were carefully marked, and before long we shall know if we were successful in killing all the germs when they were located under both pollen and honey. It seems almost too good to be true; but, even if it is a failure in this experiment, we expect to give them a longer and stronger dose and try it again.

As a precautionary measure we expect to vaporize all of our extracting-combs this season before giving them to the bees, and feel confident that, in this kind of combs, were but little honey remained from last season, no germs will survive the treatment."

This is certainly very encouraging, and confirms very strongly Professor Harrison's discovery and the remedy he has been advocating to Ontario bee-keepers.