

attended Mr. McEvoy's efforts to stamp out foul brood in Ontario, we find the most fitting answer to the uncharitable criticisms of those selfish days. In 1881 he gave the essentials of his discovery to *Gleanings*, but the article never appeared. In 1884 his methods of dealing with the plague appeared in the January number of the *Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal*, then under the editorial management of the writer. This was the first time that Mr. McEvoy's opinions on this question appeared in print. It was announced beforehand that the February number of the *Beekeepers' Review* of 1890 would contain only articles on "Foul Brood." Mr. McEvoy, with great pains and labor, forwarded a summary of his methods; but, on the principle I suppose that no good could come out of Woodburn, the article was suppressed. In 1890 he was appointed Inspector of Foul Brood for Ontario, and has held the appointment since that time. The wisdom shown in the appointment has been more than justified in the grand results that have been realized. The fell disease, though not exterminated, has been smitten hip and thigh wherever Mr. McEvoy has gone. He justly feels proud of the fact, that in the wholesale cures that have been effected under his supervision, the work has been done in the hives in which the diseased colonies were found; and never, in his seventeen years' experience with the scourge, has he had to scald, boil, or otherwise disinfect a hive from which foul brood had been dislodged. At the Beekeepers' Convention held in London, Ont., in January, 1892, Mr. McEvoy drew attention to the fact that bees were being destroyed wholesale by the needless spraying of fruit trees with poisonous liquids when in bloom. He succeeded in getting a committee appointed to lay the matter before the Ontario Legislature. The result was that an Act was passed the same year, prohibiting the senseless and exceedingly injurious practice of spraying trees with poisonous liquids when in bloom.

It is not surprising therefore that Mr. McEvoy should be regarded on all hands as standing in the first rank amongst living

authorities on all practical questions relating to the beekeeping industry. The great discovery which he has made is another instance of the success which is sure to follow patient investigation in any line, combined with untiring industry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Building up Colonies for the Honey Flow.

R. F. HOLTERMANN IN THE *American Bee Journal*.

The late meeting of our county beekeepers' association and an address upon the above subject by the able President of our Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Mr. F. A. Gemmill, of Stratford, Ontario, has brought several questions before me. Being in the chair upon that occasion, I was unable to express my views; the subject being seasonable, permit me to say a few words.

There is nothing like natural stores for bees during the spring of the year—plenty of honey given the previous autumn is the best way of feeding a colony in the spring; but if there is not an abundance of honey in the hive, and sealed combs of honey cannot be given, I should say, give the weak colonies sealed stores out of the strong, and feed the strong colonies a syrup made of equal parts of sugar and water, with the slight addition of honey. The honey fed should first be well boiled, particularly is this advisable if the honey is not your own. But even if it is, you may have foul brood in the apiary without knowing it, and when with a little care risk may be avoided, do so.

To feed from the top by means of a Hill or Gem feeder, is probably the better way. Mr. Gemmill cuts a hole in the quilt, and upon this places a piece of wire cloth nailed on, and a rim upon this; the feeder is inverted, and the bees can take the food through the wire cloth, but cannot fly up when the feeder is removed for the purpose of refilling.

No colony can be too strong for the honey flow, or too early. If the bees cannot remain contentedly in the body of the hive, I put on a super, allowing the queen full swing in it, and if this is not sufficient, I add supers. At the beginning of the honey flow the queen can, by changing a few combs, be confined below the queen-excluder in the body of the hive. Any surplus from spring blossoms is better consumed in brood rearing than to extract it and throw it upon the market at a low figure.