

dian Bee Journal," we think that the question is the most formidable that is confronting the bee-keepers of the North American continent, and we may legislate and advertise till we are grey-headed, or bald for that matter, and unless the quality of our honey is uniformly good, sales of same will not be materially increased in the end.

[Our associations cannot advocate too strongly the production of thoroughly ripened honey. Probably more could be done in this way through local Associations than by either the National or the Provincial, but preach it we should. In our opinion, more injury is being done to the honey trade by bee-keepers placing inferior and unripe grades on the market than is being done by adulterations or the much-talked-of newspaper canards.—Ed.]

Symptoms and Treatment of Foul Brood.

While we do not wish to be harsh or unjust in criticisms of work of inspectors, must say that it was with a degree of impatience that we read the report of the Illinois inspector of apiarists, given at the Chicago—Northwestern convention. When asked to give a plan so that a person who had never previously seen foul brood would recognize it, the questioner was referred to the sense of smell only. Dear me! Unless foul brood in Illinois is different from the "serpent" here in Ontario, provided most of the beginners' "smellers" are not more highly developed than is that of the writer, their colonies would be rotten before they would be aware of the disease. No question but foul brood has an odor peculiarly its own, but to place "odor" as one of the first signs of the disease is simply (like foul brood) so much "rot."

As to treatment, the McEvoy system is followed with a vengeance. After first shaking on starters, the bees are left for "two weeks or ten days" before being again shaken on full sheets of

foundation. In our locality, if shaking was not done till honey flow was (as it should not be), and then left for two weeks before putting them upon foundation, in a great many cases, as far as utility is concerned, bees had just as well been sulphured at the first shot and end the business.

[Much will be gained toward the total eradication of foul brood when every bee-keeper is trained to recognize the disease when he sees it, and to know its danger. Our Mr. McEvoy has done a good work in this way, at least, in the province of Ontario, and this is, in our mind, half the victory.—Ed.]

Wintering on Solid Sealed Stores.

In "American Bee Journal," page 679, in an article entitled "Work in Apiary in October," so practical an apiarist as Mr. C. P. Dedant makes the oft-repeated assertion that "a colony will not winter well on combs that are entirely filled." Begging your pardon, Mr. Dedant, but bees in our cold winters in Ontario will winter outdoors in grand condition on combs entirely filled; in fact, just one factor (labor) restricts me from putting my 300 colonies in just that condition. With good queens prosperous colonies properly protected, wouldn't give two dollars to have them insured against winter losses. Wonder if half the bee-keepers who claim that bees will not winter on solid combs of honey have ever really tried the plan? Some of these days Arthur C. Miller will come butting in and explode this chestnut, as he has some others in the past.

Proper Time to Re-queen.

While the fall may be a good time for queen breeders to work off surplus queens, it certainly is the very worst season for bee-keepers to try and introduce fresh stock, if they happen to live in a locality not blessed with a late flow of honey. This fall we had on hand a few steaks of warranted bees