

creation of a new office, as Mr. Holmes was appointed by Mr. Monteith, and the petitioners were only asking a continuation of the appointment. And now, Mr. Editor, in view of all the facts which I have here rehearsed, Mr. Holmes should, and no doubt will, be asked to accept the continuation of office as inspector, for I submit that the history of bee-keeping in this province shows no greater compliment, no greater tribute of respect, no greater display of public confidence, than that given Mr. M. B. Holmes in the petition presented to Hon. J. S. Duff in the Department of Agriculture on February 3rd, 1909.

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for having taken so much of your valuable space.

J. C. STUART.

Dalmeny, Ont., Feb. 16, 1909.

McEVoy'S ADVICE

Apalachicola, Fla., Jan. 22, 1909.

Mr. Wm. McEvoy,
Woodburn, Ont., Canada:

Dear Sir,—Having heard much of you as a bee disease expert, and being in some trouble with foul brood, I would appreciate a few lines of advice.

I have quite a number of cases of foul brood originating in a large apiary, not recognizing the disease till bees had commenced to rob two infected colonies about Jan. 1. I am now overhauling the entire apiary to find infected colonies, and, finding them, adopt all precaution by doing quickly, and then screen up at night and carry to a place isolated from any apiary, and also protect the wild bees by making such colonies secure from robbers. This refers only to the slightly affected. The worst are destroyed after night and burned or buried.

I propose to use your new treatment on all lightly affected colonies. Now by going over the main apiary every ten days or two weeks, can I finally get out all infected colonies? And by keeping out all robbers from infected colonies and moving to a place on an air line 2 or 2½ miles from any apiary for treatment, can I keep the most of 340 colonies free?

One overhauling about ten days to three weeks from any exposure has showed about twelve slightly affected colonies, and the exposure of ten days, I am satisfied, was confined to not over three colonies.

So you can give me intelligent information, I will say the swarming season is about four to six weeks off and bees have hatching brood now in from two to four combs. There should be a honey flow sufficient for comb building in about three weeks. Of course, of the diseased colonies I would shake two or even three in one hive at that time.

Do you think three close overhauls, ten days or two weeks apart, should show the extent of the disease? I would think from the way it is showing up there would be about twenty diseased colonies from present exposures.

After it is checked by the destruction of all diseased colonies and combs, do you think the remainder of the apiary would be safe?

Would it be safe to feed the honey from infected colonies (brood combs burned) after boiling, say, two hours?

Thanking you in advance for any information you can give, and in return if I can serve you in any way I will take pleasure in so doing.

Yours respectfully,

R. L. TUCKER.

Mr. McEvoy's Reply

To inspect 340 colonies in one apiary, and to do this two or three times when the weather is warm and the bees are not gathering honey and not get any robbing started, is quite an undertaking in such a large apiary. But it can be successfully done in this or any apiary by driving a little smoke into the entrance of every colony before opening any hive, and doing all inspecting in the evenings.

This Florida bee-keeper is doing a wise thing in moving his diseased colonies out of that large apiary to a place a safe distance away from all bees. By doing this he will have no risks to run, and by the way he is working he will soon weed the diseased colonies out of his apiary. When treating these diseased colonies away in another apiary by themselves, it won't do any harm if some of the bees do get mixed up and enter wrong hives, because all have to be treated.

I am opposed to having anything to do with diseased honey, and advise a deep burial of such stuff.

In a second letter which I received from this bee-keeper he reports that he has "on hand 5,000 sections started last summer and all the way from just started to full comb," and is a little afraid to risk these for fear that some of them may have been taken off diseased colonies. Five thousand sections with more or less comb in are worth a good deal of money

and none of because all so in are perfect they were ar onies. If a l of these sect diseased colon a cloth over t the corner of then put on t that has a l honey is bein rush up and r clean and dry these sections

Another que letter is: "Co be utilized by from disease w even a queen year means a more or less su time, and out c supersede in J success?"

Yes, every on can be used fo have been clean

Woodburn, Fe

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During the wi bees is decrease approaches a state longer this lasts t and condition. O tems of the bee- undisturbed and i attempt to accomp

the entrance with a cloth or storm r entrance. Bees p and seek to contra propolis (Kittwach

them, Where there also can ent these disturbers of many kinds, as fo mouse (Spitzmäuse through very smal woodpecker and the tive, whereupon be only to be snapped