and that they thus would be deprived of making private sales if opportunity offered. If such is the case I do not understand it so. I think it would be the desire of the "Exchange" that each member develop the home or other markets in any way in their power, provided of couse, they did not sell their product at a price below that agreed upon by the association.

On this phase of the question the Exchange would be a benefit to the bee-keepers, even if they did not send their honey to any central depot, as they would at all times know the prevailing price of honey, and would thus govern themselves accordingly.

FOUL BROOD

R. F. HOLTERMANN

After some twenty-four years intimate connection with beek-keeping and having been assoc ated with it in all it phases, the production of honey, the sale of large quantities of honey my own production and that of others, the manufacture of supplies, queen rearing and journalism, I unhesitatingly state that the subject of foul brood and how to quickly stamp it out is of the deepest importance to everyone engaged in any of the above branches of the apiary.

When writing, it is not because Brant County has particularly suffered, for Brant County has so far, I believe, proved itself singularly free from the disease. But we must approach it from a Provincial—yes, mare—a Dominion standpoint, and I would go so far as to say let the Dominion enact a law which will prohibit the importation of bees and

queens from every state and county that has not a foul brood act, and every ap arist who cannot send with his colonies and queens a clean bill of health. Surely the bee-keeper has a right to be protected from contagious disease as fully as the breeder of any other kind of stock. Surely the country has a right to have protection for so valuable an insect as the honey bee, valuable as a fertilizer of blossoms which will be instrumental in producing crops to the gardener, fruitgrower, dairyman and farmer at large.

How shall this question be approaced in a kindly spirit. It must done without fear or favor Bee-keepers are governed and sway. ed to much by feelings, personal liking and perhaps sometimes the lethargy which shrinks from attack which is sure to be invited when one seek to lift out of a beaten path. But such a motive is not only selfish but it is often the sacrifice of one's manhood and even honesty and taking in exchange the coward's place. No great wrong and possibly no little wrong has ever been righted by such men. Nay, more, they become the responeible agents in hindering the cause.

What I want to invite bee-keepers to do is to take hold of this question and deal with it on its merits.

Personally I have nothing against anyone connected with the foul brood matter, but were I to remain silent because it may not suit some of my friends, I would be acting in the way in which in my estimation others have acted.

When President Evans in the last annual address pointed to defects in the foul brood treatment he only voiced the sentiments of many others. For several years there has been a gathering storm and that storm will not down. Here and

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