

## Foul Brood.

**Q**UERY No. 615.—I have sent by post for your inspection some comb with brood. I think it is a bad case of foul brood. Kindly give me your opinion, I have ten stocks, seven in frames and three straw skeps; they are all doing fairly well considering the season and district, but the hive I cut the comb from was doing nothing, so being anxious I had a look at them, and found them in this dreadful state. I at once closed the entrance, so that nothing could get in or out, and next night I gave them a brimstone cake and settled them; I thought death was the safest plan. There is about twenty pounds of honey in the back and front combs. 1. What is best to do with it? I do not like to use the extractor for the combs, or use the honey, except for feeding the bees in autumn. 2. Will the brimstone fumes make it unsafe to use the honey? 3. Is it safe to use the combs that have no brood in them, or would you burn the lot? I presume the hive, if I burn more brimstone in it, and then paint inside and out, will be all right and safe, and ready for use again next season?—DON PEDRO.

Reply.—If you fumigate the hive well with burning sulphur and then paint it inside and out, it may be again used. 2. We do not advise using honey from foul-broody hives for feeding bees, but it may be used for household purposes. 3. By sulphuring very thoroughly they might be used, but in these days of foundation it is best to melt the combs down for wax, and have new ones built. Use a little naphthaline in all your hives as a preventive.—British Bee Journal.

We think it would be dangerous to use this honey on the table, or as food for the bees, unless boiled with a little water until evaporated. Supposing it is used on the table, and the water that the dishes were washed in thrown out in the yard, the bees might get it, and carry it back to the hives. The use of foul broody honey for any purpose should be strongly condemned unless it is disinfected by boiling.

## Central Canada Fair at Ottawa.

The exhibit of honey and apian supplies, while not nearly so extensive as at Toronto, is very good, the number of competitors in some sections being as high as five.

The quality of comb honey is hardly up to Toronto, and the quality of extracted honey is decidedly better—in fact, it would be difficult to beat it.

Mr. Alford has the largest display of extracted honey, and right here I would say that it is seldom that one meets an exhibitor so universally courteous as Mr. Alford. He lives close to the exhibition grounds, and appears to consider it his special business to see that all of the other exhibitors are helped in every way possible. He will even render assistance when it appears to be detrimental to his own interests. Mr. Alford has about 50 colonies, largely Italians and hybrids. The award of prizes is as follows:—

Display of comb honey—First prize, E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford; second, Wm. Alford, Ottawa.

Display of comb honey by a lady—First, Mrs. R. and H. Alford, Ottawa; second, Miss H. F. Buller, Campbellford.

Display of extracted honey in marketable shape—First, Wm. Alford, second, E. L. Goold & Co.

Display of extracted honey by a lady—First, Misses R. and H. Alford, second, Miss H. F. Buller.

Colony of bees, properly named—First, Wm. Alford.

Display of queens—First, Wm. Alford. Beeswax—First, E. L. Goold & Co.; second, Mrs. H. F. Buller; third, Wm. Alford.

Comb foundation for surplus—First, E. L. Goold & Co.; second, Wm. Alford.

Comb foundation for brood chambers—First, E. L. Goold & Co.; second, Wm. Alford.

Honey vinegar—First, Misses R. and H. Alford; second, W. L. Alford; third, Miss H. F. Buller.

Beekeepers' supplies, E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.

The article which deserves special mention is honey vinegar; the entire three lots taking a prize are exceptionally fine. Miss H. F. Buller has heretofore usually taken the prize for honey vinegar. Owing to the illness of Miss Buller's mother, that lady was unable to attend the exhibition herself.

Ottawa and the surrounding country, especially Quebec Province, is noted for having no bee-keepers' associations, and the number of bee-keepers having the old box or straw hive system.—R. F. HOLTERMANN, in A.B.J.

Brantford, Ont.

## The "Point of Confidence."

**M**OST persons who undertake bee-keeping enter upon the work with some misgivings. While they do not exactly fear the bees, yet there is at first an involuntary hanging back, a reluctance to handle bees more than is absolutely necessary. Beginners should wear not only a veil, but also gloves; many nov-