

A VOICE FROM MANITOULIN.

I have scarcely ever seen a communication from the Manitoulin, in your paper. Is it because we are of so little importance or is it because there are so many bee-keepers who do not write? Certainly we were badly hit in 1907. Where once there were hundreds of acres white with clover blossoms, the plant is now seldom seen, except among the bushes; yet it is increasing.

I have been trying sanfoin and sweet clover. Sanfoin proved itself quite hardy last spring. Other clovers heaved two inches, but I believe sanfoin was not injured. Sweet clover was perfectly hardy. Some of it grew fifty-two inches. The white variety blossomed at the same time as the yellow gave its second bloom. A cow to which I gave an armful of sweet clover, ate it quite freely, which I cannot say about another to which I gave sanfoin. I am in hopes that sweet clover will prove a valuable agricultural plant "in this locality." I do not remember seeing one bee working on either sanfoin or sweet clover.

Congratulating you on the improved appearance of the C. B. J.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Little Current.

[Many thanks, Mr. Moore, for your short letter. We are delighted to hear from you, and any others from your vicinity. We have endeavored to make it clear on many occasions that we want our readers to write us, telling us of their experiences and difficulties, or ask questions on any problems that may be perplexing them. And this applies especially to those who are beginners. The C. B. J. is published especially in your interest, and it will be your own fault if you do not take advantage of it. We hope, Mr. Moore, that you will become a constant contributor. We know personally very little of Sanfoin clover, but know that it has been said that bees work well upon it.

We are surprised at your statement that the bees have not been seen working upon sweet clover. They work well upon it in this locality but not sufficient to make surplus. It appears it does not give a heavy flow. The bees, however, keep up their brood rearing well upon it, and it seems to bring them in good condition to buckwheat, and we notice that they continue to work upon it for a time after the buckwheat flow has closed. Kindly let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

IS IT NECESSARY TO DISINFECT HIVES THAT HAVE CONTAINED FOUL BROOD?

(Gleanings in Bee Culture).

On Page 452 of our issue for Aug. 1, while admitting that in most cases foul brood would not be carried through the hives, we stated that, inasmuch as disinfection by means of fire was so simple, we thought it very unwise not to take the precaution; that we had talked with Canadians who said that the McEvoy treatment, in some cases where hives had not been disinfected, had failed to effect a cure; that our own experience of many years ago in a few cases showed how the disease was transmitted through the hive.

The following letter furnishes pretty good proof that the disease can be transmitted in just that way:

On Page 452, Aug. 1, the question is asked, "Is it necessary to disinfect hives when giving the McEvoy treatment for foul brood?" My experience indicates that it is. Last fall I wanted to transfer a colony on good comb in an old hive to a regular 8-frame hive; and not having a hive-body (the frames in my hive were Hoffman self-spacing), I borrowed one from a neighbor, getting the bottom board and hive body only. Later this colony died of foul brood.

A few days after borrowing this body and bottom-board I bought a hive from