

3rd. That the Association should devise some means of having extracted honey inspected, as he finds too many extracting before the honey is ripe.

4th. That a quarantine station be established in each township where the inspector would order the owner of diseased bees to take them on a certain day and also to get them when notified. At said station the bees would be treated by the inspector or some competent person.

No. 3, Wellington and Grey. Inspector, John Artley, Blantyre.

"I found American Foul Brood very prevalent in some sections; in the vicinity of Guelph, Wellington County, and in the Beaver Valley, Grey County, especially.

"The greatest source of contagion is the bee-keeper with one or two colonies, who doesn't know the first thing about bees. In a lot of places the bees were all dead, but I kept no account of them. I can suggest no better plan than the Department has adopted."

Inspected 96 apiaries, containing 3260 colonies, of which 578 were diseased. I think I should have a longer period of time.

In addition to the inspector's report, we have the following valuable communication from the former inspector, Mr. Alpaugh:

"As for the annual loss caused by Foul Brood disease I can hardly say but if all the sections in the Counties of Wellington and Grey are as bad as the ones I visited, I would put the loss for those two countries alone at \$60,000. I visited a good many sections where some bee-keepers had lost upwards of 100 colonies; that at the present crops and prices would mean \$1,000.00 each annually. Those were parties who did not start up again as they felt there was no use as long as the disease existed so close to them."

No. 4, Lambton, Kent and Essex. Inspector, W. A. Chrysler, Chatham.

"I have been out for only twelve days this season, but I looked up as much as possible, new infected districts.

"I visited 42 apiaries, containing 595 colonies of which I found 150 colonies diseased. It is very noticeable that those who have the disease, their bees are greatly reduced in numbers to what they would have had. There is, however, a great indifference among many about trying to cure, and also in others inability to follow instructions.

"As regards the financial loss caused by the disease of Foul Brood in bees in the counties I have inspected; I am only estimating it as I found it in the different localities and the loss is estimated for the year that I inspected it. The loss yearly in bees I estimate at from \$700 to \$800.00 and about the same loss in money.

"The present plan adopted by the Government is advisable in my opinion until the territory is once covered by the inspector, after that he should not inspect without being called out by or asked for by the bee-keepers themselves. Foul brood if left alone in certain localities will destroy itself as effectually and as satisfactorily and at as small a cost in some instances, as an inspector could do it, especially where bee-keepers are well informed and are not making or trying to make money out of bee-keeping. I consider the most effective way, and probably the speediest way of destroying Foul Brood throughout Ontario, and cheaper in the end, is for the Department to instruct inspectors to have every diseased colony that was not destroyed, shipped to some central place for treatment or destruction, and that the owners receive a small compensation. The Foul Brood I have located, 90% of it can be traced back about 15 to 20 years and are the localities that did not rot out like some others."

PETTIT

total number of colonies inspected was 453; 64 and found 22 1/2%

expresses his appreciation of the Foul Brood can be compelled of hives with combs ble. He makes the

passed prohibiting neat before July. He er the damage done p by the buckwheat fit it would be to the ill then, as the bees r on it and thereby it would be just as ling the spraying of certain time.

an act passed com- vners to return their getting cider made, it out where it would

THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH