

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The McEvoy Method--A Grand Success

IN reply to Brother Fyfe's article anent his unsuccessful attempt to stamp out that dread disease, Foul Brood, I would say that I am very much surprised that such an intelligent, pains-taking and experienced apiarist should have allowed such a state of affairs to exist in his apiary to such an extent. His eye sight must be dim, or his olfactory organs deranged, to allow 85 colonies of bees to become so diseased, when close observation and proper application of Inspector McEvoy's system would have cured the whole yard in from eight to sixteen days, as a great many no doubt can testify.

Now, as to my own personal experience in the treatment of Foul Brood by Inspector McEvoy's method, it has in every instance proved successful when carefully carried out. If done in the proper season, when a flow is on, a cure can be effected and a surplus secured. I may add that my experience has been gained at the expense of several brother bee-keepers in my own neighborhood, whose yards have been visited and sadly neglected by the ravages of Foul Brood; it has become so bad around Toronto of late, that one wishes he were out of the business. Although up to the present time my yards are pronounced clean, yet I am watching for it every day.

I quite agree with Mr. Fyfe in giving more publicity to the work being done by our genial Inspector, especially the good work he has accomplished; for he has to be a man of good common sense and full of good nature, and able to deal with insults charitably—I was going to say assaults—for I remember being out one day with him in this section when a lady bee-keeper put him at defiance, and dared him to approach or make an inspection of her bees, and I was afraid she would break the law, and as I did not wish to be a witness in such a case I withdrew from the scene, leaving the Inspector to take care of himself. I assure you in this case he showed tact and adaptability to a wonderful extent, and in a short time.

He enjoyed the freedom of the place, and no one was hurt. I think the names of all whose yards are affected, and where residing, should be published, so as to keep clear of infected honey, which in my opinion is the chief cause of the trouble, and that no honey so affected shall be exhibited, or put on the market for sale.

That compulsory registration of all bee-keepers in every municipality be made under a penalty of \$—so that it may be easily ascertained who keeps bees, and how.

JOHN McARTHUR.

Toronto, Dec. 11th, 1891.

Still another proof of the great work our government is doing through the Inspector. We also know that our Sub-Inspector, Mr. Bray, has made most effectual cures; but no Inspector can keep a yard free from the disease when there are diseased colonies near by, or where diseased honey is sold and used. We feel quite safe in saying that when we learn the cause of Mr. Fyfe's failure, the ventilation it will get through the JOURNAL will be a warning to others.

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The McEvoy Method.

ON page 728, C.B.J., an article entitled "Foul Brood—The McEvoy Method a Failure," appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL of the 15th inst. Mr. A. Fyfe, for the benefit of those who have had the disease in their apiaries, gives the result of his experience. It is with pleasure I give mine and that of three others in my neighborhood:

In 1884 the disease broke out in my apiary. Having seen in one of the stock journals a method by which a cure could be effected, I at once had Mr. McEvoy to come and see mine. He gave me instructions which I followed closely on 15 colonies that were affected more or less. It being the last week in August, my efforts were successful, and my apiary free from disease.

In 1890 the Inspector was asked to visit the apiary of Thomas Simpson. He had 20 colonies in chaff hives badly diseased, of which a complete cure was effected. While there, two others, Duncan Gillies and a Mr. Amos, neighbors of the other, asked him to come and see theirs, which he did. He found one badly affected, the other slightly, both of which were perfectly cured by carrying out his treatment. So much for the Inspector and his successful treatment of Foul Brood. I might add, lest any of your readers should be skeptical on this point, that the address of the two latter parties benefited by the Inspector's treatment, is—Moffatt P. O., County of Halton, Ont., who, if referred to, will vouch for the truth of what I say.

I would like to ask friend Fyfe how it is that he got the disease in so many colonies, and had not mastered it before it got such a headway? He, a student of D. A. Jones—and I believe Mr. Jones could cure Foul Brood—should, with all the experience he acquired with that gentleman, have been able to bring about a cure of his diseased colonies. His bees must have had access to broodv comb or honey, or probably there may have been some diseased bees not far