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The writer is quite a greenhorn in the matter of cellar wintering, and during a warm open fall such as we have had, with him it was quite a problem to know just when to put the 40 colonies at a neighbors, into the cellar. Some of our Victoria County friends had their bees in the cellar at the time of the convention early in Novmber and I began to think that possibly mine should have gone in too. Warm weather for the bees to fly, shortly after the convention made me change my mind and the bees stayed out all Novmber. On Nov. 28th, some pollen was brought in from a few venturesome dandelions and this I believe establishes a record for late pollen gathering in our northern climate. On December 4th the bees were put in the cellar, although the weather was bright and balmy, and the next day the change came for cold weather, so I believe I hit it right this year. No severe cold struck us all through November, and it is doubtful if the bees suffered any by not going in earlier. However, I am not sure on this point, for the question, like many others in beedom, is hard to prove or disprove.

EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD INSPECTION.

Warrington Scott.

I understand that during the discussion which followed my report, as foul brood inspector for District No. 10, for the past season, that it was mentioned that there was some dissatisfaction in my district among the bee-keepers, who, after putting their bees through the shaking treatment, came to the conclusion that it was not European foul brood that caused the trouble, but was caused by their bees getting poison from dandelion in blossom, under fruit trees during spraying. These bee-keepers are very

much mistaken as to the cause of the disease. I did not see any case of poisoning in my inspection work during the past season; but in every case of disease it was genuine European foul brood. There is but little danger of mistaking poisoned brood for foul brood, as their appearance and order is entirely different. I enquired of some of the large fruit growers in sections where foul brood did not exist, if they sprayed their fruit trees, and they told me they did spray regularly. As for my locality, where European foul brood first broke out, there was no spraying done since some years before. Then another bee-keeper says he did not treat his bees at all, and they did well at honey gathering and that they are all first-class. I believe I know the apiary, and the disease was just making a start, and the honey flow was quite good, which would hold the disease in check. European foul brood does not make much progress in a good honey flow or the latter part of the season, but in every case, like this, where it came under my notice, it breaks out with redoubled energy the following spring. Two seasons will about wipe out any apiary where European foul brood is allowed full swing. I inspected one apiary of 74 colonies; the owner believes in the poisoning theory. I found the colonies badly affected with European foul brood which had started the season before, I believe. The owner united the colonies down to 18 colonies. I am not surprised to hear that he got only a light crop of honey, as there was scarcely any healthy brood in any of the colonies, and the bees were old and would die of old age too soon for the best results in honey gathering. I am told that some of the bee-keepers west of Toronto look upon the outbreak of European foul brood in Murray and Brighton Townships as a trifling affair. In conclusion I would say that if these bee-keepers would be called upon to battle with the disease in the near future, I believe they will certainly change their minds.