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nounced success that he has had with his bees, makes anything he writes of great interest. There are very few young men in Canada who have given the bee industry the study that Mr. Adams has given it. In our own experience we have found that seventy-five per cent of a man's success depends upon the proper care and manipulation of the bees in the fall. It would be well if bee keepers generally would give more attention to this feature. Too often we grow careless and indifferent after extracting. Our intentions are good, but the work is put off from time to time until cold weather is upon us, and we find it too late. Mr. Adams is a careful and zealous worker. We understand that in the matter of queen rearing he is meeting with results beyond his most sanguine expectations. We have no reason to believe that queens raised in this latitude should be in any way inferior to those raised in the south. We hope to hear more from him in the future.

—Ed.

FOUL BROOD LEGISLATION IN NEW ZEALAND

Our bee-keeping friends in New Zealand have also obtained legislation dealing with foul brood. We were under the impression that Australia and New Zealand were comparatively free from the pest. It is a move, however, on the part of the bee-keeper to provide against it. The bill is termed: "An Act to Economize and protect the Bee Industry in New Zealand," the full text of which is as follows:

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assem-

bled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Apiaries Act, 1906."

2. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context—

"Apiary" means any place where one or more colonies of bees are kept;

"Bee-keeper" means any person who keeps one or more colonies of bees or allows the same to be kept upon any land occupied by him;

"Colony of bees" means a collection of honey-bees domiciled in any hive;

"Disease" means foul brood (*Bacillus alvei*), bee-moths (*Galleria mellonella* and *Achroea grizzella*), and any other diseases or pests from time to time declared by the Governor in Council to be diseases;

"Frame-hive" means a hive containing movable frames in which the combs are built so as to allow of their ready removal for examination;

"Hive" means any box, basket, sep, barrel, or other receptacle in which a colony of bees is domiciled;

"Inspector" means any person appointed by the Governor to carry out the provisions of this Act.

3. Every bee-keeper in whose apiary any disease appears shall, within seven days after first discovering or becoming aware of its presence, send written notice thereof to the Secretary for Agriculture at Wellington, or verbal notice to any Inspector of Stock.

4. The Governor may from time to time appoint such inspectors and other officers, with such powers and functions as he deems necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

5. The Inspector may enter upon any premises or buildings for the purpose of examining any bees, hives, or bee appliances, and if the same are found to be affected with disease he may direct the treatment to be followed, and the time within which such treatment must be undertaken; or, if in his opinion the disease is too fully developed to be cured, he may direct the bee-keeper within a specified time to destroy by fire the bees, hives, and appliances so affected, or such portions thereof as he deems necessary.