

keepers pleased when I called on them to examine their apiaries, with the exception of three men. One of these men had only four colonies and they were bad with foul brood, and near other apiaries. I explained to him how to cure and urged him to do so. I also warned him of the great danger of keeping the disease so near other bee hives. but it was all no use, he refused to cure. I waited for over six weeks for that man to get his few colonies cured. He did not even try to do anything. Then there was nothing left for me to do but to go and burn his foul brood colonies so as to save other bee-keepers from having their apiaries ruined by his diseased stock. I burned one colony that was nearly dead with foul brood for a bee-keeper that I never could get to cure his few colonies or do his duty like other men. I burned three very badly diseased colonies in the same apiary the year before. When a bee-keeper can cure a few colonies in a short time of foul brood and is urged to do so time after time, and will not do it after being given every possible chance, then I have to stamp the disease out by fire for the public good. I burned 13 colonies for another bee-keeper that were nearly dead with foul brood, in fact some colonies in the same apiary had died right out with the plague. I did my best with that man several times to melt up his diseased combs and burned three foul brood colonies for him before, but all that had no effect on him, he would and did risk using old diseased combs until his apiary got into a horrid state with foul brood. I then stamped the plague out again by fire so as to save the valuable apiaries in the same locality. I was very much pleased with the way all the other bee-keepers went to work and cured their apiaries of foul brood and some of these men had nearly 100 diseased colonies when they started to cure them. Five years ago last spring when I started out to get all the diseased apiaries in the province cured of foul brood I soon learned that I had undertaken a tremendous job. I found the bee yards in every locality that I went into at that time in a horrible state with foul brood and the disease spreading at an alarming rate then. And to make matters worse many were selling diseased colonies, and very few bee-keepers knew foul brood when they saw it. I had first to take the greatest of pains to explain to every bee-keeper how to cure his colonies of foul brood and then see that they made no mistakes but did cure every colony. Some bee-keepers did and would make some mistakes, and that led to my having to write many long letters to them hours after I

should have been in my bed, so as to help them out by explaining everything again, which I always did.

I have handled the disease in six cities and 26 counties and made a great success of ridding out the disease by getting thousands of colonies cured of foul brood and put in grand order. Several sales of diseased colonies had taken place by the very best of men amounting to hundreds of dollars. I soon found that neither the buyers nor sellers knew that the colonies had foul brood at the time of sale, I was chosen as the sole judge by all these parties. And in one case a note for \$240 had been given. I decided what I believed to be just and very fair to all and I am very much pleased to say that I satisfied both the buyers and the sellers and got every thing settled very nicely. Five years ago last summer while on my rounds through the Province I often met with opposition from the bee keepers. Many of the small bee keepers looked on the inspection business as something got up to drive them out of bee keeping and several had no faith in a cure. And some expected that I was going to stamp the disease out by fire. I was astonished to find so many holding such views in so many parts of Ontario. I felt very sorry for these people and took the greatest of pains explaining to them that I came to cure and not destroy any colony if the bee keepers would take hold and cure after I told them how to do it. Things have taken a great change since then. I don't find any more opposition but all very willing to have me call and examine their apiaries.

My railway fares, time, and livery hire for 1895 came to \$673.40.

WM. McEvoy.

Woodburn, Jan. 8th, 1896.

Moved by Mr. Frith, seconded by Mr. Chrysler, that the report be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. R. H. Smith, seconded by John Newton that this Convention desires herewith to express its appreciation of the work done by the government in the cure of the various Foul Brood Apiaries throughout the Province by the Foul Brood Inspector, William McEvoy, and to give their hearty indorsement of the methods of the cure as adopted by him, also to express themselves as believing Mr. McEvoy's method for the cure of the Foul Brood to be the best at present known.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Holterman, seconded by Mr. Frith, that the report of the affiliated societies be received.—Carried.