Sulphaminol in Rotten-Brood of Bees.

L. WEISS, Karlsruhe, (Germany),—one of the foremost European authorities on Apiculture,—has communicated the results of a series of exhaustive and circumstantial experiments on Rotten-brood of Bees to the official organ of the APICULTURAL SOCIETY of the Grand Duchy of Baden. He reports that (having tried all the remedies and therapeutic measures thus far recommended for the treatment of Rotten-brood—such as: Carbolic Acid, Tar Salicylic Acid, change of abode, change of queens, etc.—*in vain*) he found Sulphaminol to be *the only reliable remedy* in this disease.

WEISS gives the following details:

"By means of a rubber ball,—such as is used for insect-powder bellows,—the covered as well as the uncovered brood, the walls, the floor,—in short, the entire hive is carefully dusted with SULPHAMINOL. This proceedure is repeated every 2 or 3 days five or six times,—using [30-45 grains] SULPHAMINOL each time. If then no healthy brood survives, the swarm must be fed.

"The result of the first application made by WEISS was that, after two days, when the hive was opened, the brood presented a light, clear color; in several parts cells were observed being cleaned. Hereupon the application of SULPHAMINOL was continued, as above directed. After a fortnight a large number of covered and open healthy broods were discerned. After 20 days it was necessary to enlarge the hive; new combs having been built in the meantime, every cell of which contained fresh, healthy deposits.

"SULPHAMINOL is prompt and certain of success, and stands unrivaled by any other remedy or method of treatment in ROTTEN-BROOD; its beneficial influence is always noticeable in less than two days. It is to be doubted that a relapse will ever occur"

Besides these valuable results, WEISS'S experiments furnish strong evidence of the *absolute innocuousness* of SULPHAMINOL to the higher organisms, inasmuch as even such delicate creatures as bees tolerate the substance well.

SULPHAMINOL FOR APICULTURE.

In the fall of 1889, the Provincial Ontario Department of Agriculture, in view of the wide-spread prevalence of Rotten-brood in its territory, issued the following ordinance (compliance with which is enforced by fine and imprisonment, when needed):

"The APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO must annually appoint a chief and a deputy-inspector,—both to serve one year. The inspector shall visit every apiary, as soon as directed by the President of the Society. In case he finds the Apiary diseased, he shall order the affected swarms, together with the hives *to be destroyed* by fire, or to be treated in the manner considered most suitable by him."

The inspectors proceed in one of two ways; either they destroy, by fire, the bees and everything with which these have come into contact or they follow the "starvation-plan" In the latter the affected swarms are swept from their hives,—preferably toward evening,—into a clean, empty hive, and locked up for 48 hours, to "starve out" the disease,—in which process necessarily a great many of the bees are also destroyed. (The hives of the affected swarms are, of course, likewise burned or melted-out.)

All the loss of valuable property necessarily involved in pursuance of the above processes can be completely avoided by the proper use of SULPHAMINOL. This thoroughly roots out the disease without injuring the bees or their work in the least.

[The above is taken from supplement to Merck's Bulletin, April, 1891. We have no desire to comment at present, but our columns are open to anyone wishing to reply to the above.—Ed.]

Keeping Combs in the Cellar.

On a recent visit to Mr. S T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont., the question of keeping combs in the cellar came up. Mr Pettit stated that he had tried the plan this summer, and the following questions were asked:

How did you succeed?

I kept the combs in the hives and found that those hives with the combs spaced half-an-inch apart and with but little pollen remained free from moth larvae, those much closer together and with a good deal of pollen were badly attacked and in some cases entirely destroyed.

Did you see any other objection to keeping them in the cellar?

Yes, in every case without the exception of a comb, they were covered with mould.

How was the cellar kept, closed or open?

When the combs were first placed in the cellar, both doors which leads to the outside and windows were left open. After a few days the combs were examined and found very badly attacked. I then took them out to the light going over every comb separately, freeing them from the small larvae which at that stage had not done much harm.

They were returned to the cellar putting