



JOHN NEWTON
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have the disease in the whole apiary. That is the way the Inspector finds it in many cases.

I found the towns and cities and surroundings worse than the country. I lay this to the honey from diseased apiaries being marketed there and empty vessels thrown out for the bees to clean up and carry the dread disease home.

Then there is the habit of putting out combs and cappings to be cleaned up by the bees. This should be avoided by the bee-keepers. I have found trouble in people buying bees that were diseased and they did not know it. I should like to impress on all buying bees never to do so until they have been inspected by an Inspector and pronounced free from disease.

Again I should like to warn bee-keepers regarding buying queens and introducing them in the same cage in which they come. You have a chance to get the disease in your yard. I had under my care the past season one case. Three queens had been imported and introduced in the same cages. Those three hives showed signs of disease, while no other hives in the yard did. I found some had made a failure of a cure by placing one old comb in the hive while treating, thus placing the dreaded germ back into the colony they were treating. Moving bees that are diseased to clean localities should be stopped. No bees should be moved until they are thoroughly cured. I always try to impress on the bee-keepers the importance of knowing the disease at first glance and always be on the lookout for it. I feel sure if we could but only educate the bee-keepers to know it we would be doing good work. Inspectors and their work ought to be encouraged among bee-keepers, as it is very important in our pursuit in life and the Government are taking so much interest in our work.

Apiaries inspected, 137; colonies under inspection, 5,704; disease found in 28 yards.

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Mr. Newton: When the Government has so kindly placed before the bee-keep-

The season was well advanced before the appointment was made, July 15th, 1908. I accepted the position because I felt the work ought to be done, and if I could help the bee-keepers in any way my service was in their hands. I was a little timid, also, in following the old war-horse, Mr. Wm. McEvoy, but I found he had done good work and had been appreciated by the bee-keepers in Elgin and Middlesex. And why not? When any man is sent out by the Government for such work, he certainly ought to be appreciated by the bee-keepers. I can say for myself that I found the bee-keepers in general pleased to see me, and all aided me in hunting up the bee-keepers in their locality.

In most places where I found the disease of foul brood it was there unknown to the bee-keeper. So many bee-keepers (in a small way) are not familiar with the disease, and through spreading brood and moving combs from hive to hive soon

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