

ican side all along the river were infected with this dread disease. We are looking after this territory carefully and will inspect it thoroughly as soon as possible."

These Inspectors' Conferences proved to be very valuable, good points in management of both men and disease were brought out by some of the older inspectors, greatly to the benefit of the younger men in the work.

Owing to the lateness of the spring the inspection season opened rather late.

The following are the reports by districts:

No. 1, Bruce and Huron. Inspector J. S. Schrank, Port Elgin.

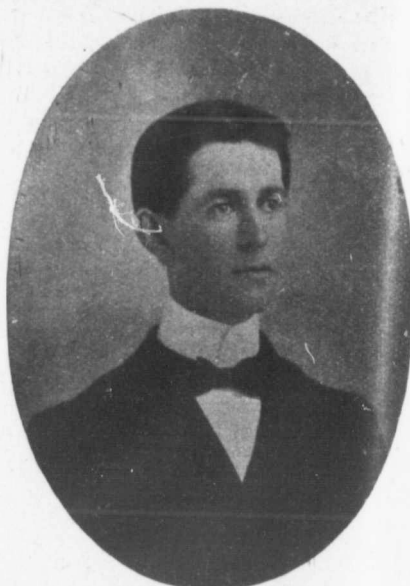
"In speaking of that portion of my territory, Bruce county, I might say that until these last three or four years it has had very little attention, notwithstanding the fact that there is perhaps no county in Ontario where the possibilities for a good honey production are better. Consequently Foul Brood gained great headway here and the loss has been great, many apiaries having been wiped out with the owners too much discouraged to start again. Now, however, since they have the protection of the Government and understand the disease and the motive of the law, in that respect, they are gaining fresh courage as well as appreciation of the methods the Government has adopted, and I find many who have once kept bees and lost them through disease starting again.

I think the present method of the Government a good one if the inspectors do their duty."

Apiaries visited 76, hives in apiaries 2318, hives examined 920, number colonies diseased 108.

No. 2, Waterloo and Perth. Inspector, D. Chalmers, Poole.

"On account of the cold spring I did not commence inspecting until June 18th, and failed to get out after July 15th. I inspected 68 apiaries and Found Foul



MORLEY PETTIT

Brood in 18. The total number of colonies in the apiaries inspected was 453; of these I inspected 164 and found $22\frac{1}{2}\%$ diseased."

Mr. Chalmers expresses his appreciation of the revision of the Foul Brood Act, whereby owners can be compelled to transfer bees out of hives with combs which are not movable. He makes the following suggestions:

1st. That an act be passed prohibiting the sowing of buckwheat before July. He says when we consider the damage done our white honey crop by the buckwheat mixture, and the profit it would be to the grower not to sow till then, as the bees would work stronger on it and thereby assure a better crop, it would be just as reasonable as forbidding the spraying of fruit trees before a certain time.

2nd. That there be an act passed compelling cider mill owners to return their pomace with those getting cider made, instead of dumping it out where it would be a damage to bees.

3rd. That the As
vise some means
honey inspected, as
extracting before the

4th. That a quara
tablished in each tow
nship would order
diseased bees to take th
and also to get rid of
At said station the
by the inspector or s
son.

**No. 3, Wellington and
John Artley,**

"I found American
prevalent in some sec
ity of Guelph, "Welli
in the Beaver Valley,
pecially.

"The greatest sour
the bee-keeper with o
who doesn't know the
bees. In a lot of pla
all dead, but I kept m
I can suggest no bett
Department has adopte

Inspected 96 apiarie
colonies, of which 578
think I should have a
time.

In addition to the
we have the following
information from the form
Alpough:

"As for the annual lo
Brood disease I can har
the sections in the Cou
ton and Grey are as l
visited, I would put th
two countries alone at \$
a good many sections
keepers had lost upward
that at the present
would mean \$1,000.00
Those were parties who
again as they felt the
long as the disease ex
them."