

of it revisited by a bee. Not so, however in fruit bloom, in some cases the same blossom is frequently visited which must be a loss of time. For this locality I want no more than 100 colonies in one place and believe that 75 is better still. Unless the locality is a poor one I do not think it would pay to have an out apiary where one has less than this number. Whether it would pay you to increase your number of colonies and have two or more apiaries one can only decide for themselves. I would say, however, do not attempt too much. If it is going to overwork you don't do it. It never pays to do all one can. It is much better to keep some strength in reserve. You will live longer and should therefore accomplish more and will undoubtedly enjoy life more. I have seen a comparison made between an American and a German, whether true or not, it pictured the former worn out at fifty while the latter was ready to begin, having both energy and experience to help him; certain it is if we have a stock of reserve energy we should be in a position to accomplish so much more as our experiences increases. If we have decided to establish an out apiary, the question is, where and how far away shall it be? If I had my choice it would be between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles but this will have to depend on circumstances. If by going a little further I can have them at a friends place, one who is a lover and advocate of the little bees, there I would not hesitate in going. No matter how good the location may be I would never take them to a place where the owner is not in sympathy with us and our bees or who is afraid of them, as there will surely be trouble later on.

TO BE CONTINUED

About Foul Brood.

Johan Forssell, Kalback Sweden

An article in the Canadian Bee Journal entitled "McEvoy's Foul Brood Treatment in Australia" says: "McEvoy's treatment of foul brood is very safe and sure, but I have not known a case that did not yield to simple re-hiving the bees on starters of comb foundation. I do not consider it necessary to remove these starters and supply another set of starters as Mr. McEvoy recommends. Perhaps the conditions in colder climates render it necessary, and, seeing foul brood is mostly had in cooler climates the disease may be of a much more severe form than that in the warm climate in which most of my experience has been."

That bees can be cured on this principal in cooler climates I can testify, and I will say further that bees can be cured of this disease without transferring them to another hive and only the old combs taken away.

No one who has studied the disease can be sure that all spores of *Bacillus Alvei*—the very cause of foul brood—are excluded by transferring bees to another hive, or, indeed, after the starters have been removed; and so we must seek for another explanation for the success of the McEvoy method; this may be found in the natural hereditary law. Before a colony has been detected to have foul brood they probably have had the disease a good time, during which time many bees have been bred which have not had the disease. Every disease, even the most contagious, does not attack all and so these immune bees have worked as nurse bees and have transmitted of their healthy condition to the larvæ they have fed; after a time the disease disappears.

The hereditary law is very important

tant in
breed b
bees wh
which a
but its
cure or
disease.
that a g
only of
these ca
The in
very gro
have eg
breed a
not be a
been ha
strong c
the que
of collec
ing co
etc., an
extent
their pr

A J

Miss
man cla
sity, is
expense
years sh
makers,
ative an
warms
herself.
on her
as they
on the
they sw
they sh
they ar
ly that
protect
broad
nacked
suffered
me is
the wi
made c
all the