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ing treatment * * * seems to be the keynote for the eradication of bee-diseases, that is, so far as it may be to produce a crop."

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The assertion has been made that agricultural papers could not practice what they preach, but the Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine has the courage of its convictions. Faith backed up by works is the kind that carries strongest proof to the doubting mind. Believing earnestly in this principle, the publishers have followed up their valuable line of orchard demonstration by purchasing a farm of 135 acres, six miles north of London, where the methods advocated through that paper will be worked out in practice, and where new ideas may be tested before being recommended for general adoption. The farm is what is known locally as the old Sifton place. The rolling land, while naturally good, has been worked out and infested with weeds till it has become about the dirtiest farm in the County of Middlesex. The barns are dilapidated and the fences down. Altogether it presents an excellent opportunity for showing what can be accomplished in restoring a run-down property. The managing editor of the Farmers' Advocate will live on the place, superintending it with the assistance of a competent working foreman.

This is not to be an experimental farm, except incidentally, nor yet a model farm save in so far as any well-managed farm should be a model. It is simply a farm run on a straight commercial basis, where strict accounts will be kept and the information published from time to time. "Good farming without frills," is the motto. We wish Messrs. Wild every success in their venture.

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It was resolved by the bee-keepers assembled at the recent Brantford convention: "that the proposed Reciprocity Treaty in regard to honey would be

very detrimental to the interests of the bee-keeping industry of Canada, and that the bee-keepers memorialize the Dominion Government to allow the trade relations regarding honey to remain as they are at present." What a terrible thing it will be if our cousins over the line recklessly sell us things we want to buy, and buy some things we want to sell! Ruin and devastation are predicted by panic-mongers on both sides.

W. W.

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FOUL BROOD NOMENCLATURE.

"Gleanings" furnishes some very interesting reading for English bee-keepers in its issue of Feb. 1. My compatriots up to the present have been fondly, but as E. R. Root would have us believe foolishly, imagining that they were in proud possession of foul brood—the real thing, you know. The matter of foul brood has been more or less learnedly discussed by our English experts for goodness knows how long,—and among these experts are some of world-wide reputation. And now Mr. Root tells us that "evidence is beginning to accumulate showing that European foul brood, or what we formerly called black brood, is more or less common in England and on the continent. Indeed, there is a possibility that it is the common brood disease in Great Britain." Mr. Root is a bold man to say so. Possibly he may have some good arguments still at his back to afford him support in the controversy I feel to be impending. So far, he has advanced a few weak and unconvincing statements that will easily be disposed of.

We don't believe in spontaneous generation nowadays, and everybody must be willing to admit that the bacterial diseases of bees have been transmitted from Europe; seeing that the hive-bee is not indigenous to this continent, but has been introduced at different times from the Old World. English bee-keepers are well

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