

00 acres, compared  
1911, and to bar-  
against 1,403,969  
e three Northwest  
it covers 9,029,000  
965 acres in 1911,  
Saskatchewan and  
all wheat the total  
th provinces is  
th 9,301,293 acres  
being accounted  
of fall wheat win-  
Oats in the three  
37,000 acres and  
as compared with  
ures of 4,563,203  
761,738 acres for

the exceptionally  
his time last year,  
ng sown crops is  
highest figures for  
ecorded in Prince  
itish Columbia, the  
ging from 97 to 99  
m 90 to 95 in the  
average for the  
80 to 89. Fall  
eing only 70 for  
rio and 71.6 for  
he condition was  
nada; the average  
08—11 was 81.5.  
3 p. e., compared  
nd 88.25 the four  
6.43 against 94.46  
rage, barley 88.58  
nd 89.28 average.  
80.08 and mixed  
nd clover show a  
5.59 against 84.97  
against 82.31 and  
t 90.77. In the  
ees spring wheat,  
from 80 to 88 p.e.  
to the average of  
11 and which are  
ptional records by  
e.e.

bers of live stock

show further decreases except as regards  
horses and dairy cattle, the former being  
70,400 and the latter 14,500 more than  
last year's estimates. The Census  
figures of 1911 are not available. The  
condition of all live stock in Canada is  
uniformly excellent, the number of points  
being 97 horses, 98 cattle, 97 sheep and  
96 swine.

ARCHIBALD BLUE,  
Chief Officer.

July 17, 1912.

### TO PRISON FOR POISONING ROBBER-BEES

A curious poisoning case took place in  
Germany lately. Luka's bees were mo-  
lested by those of his neighbors, and the  
former protested but to no avail. He  
thereupon threatened to poison the rob-  
bers if the nuisance was not stopped.  
No sooner said than done. Luka got  
some arsenic and mixed it with water  
and honey. The robbers greedily took it  
with the result that \$120 worth of dam-  
age was done.

Luka had six weeks in prison and a \$16  
fine for his experiment.

An original honey theft is described  
in a German paper. One night a pastor  
had a heavy skep stolen, and next day  
he filled an empty one with tiles and  
remarked in the village inn that he was  
glad that his heaviest stock had been  
left him. The following night, to the  
great delight of the secretly watching  
owner of this heavy colony it was also  
removed and the thief promptly caught.

### FOUL BROOD IN NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Department of Agri-  
culture, says the *Australian Agriculturist*,  
has issued a pamphlet on foul brood in  
bees which should help bee-keepers to  
cope with this pest.

The following notes on the subject will  
form a succinct guide worth following  
by all apiarists who have foul brood in  
their hives:—

Bees should never be fed with honey;  
sugar-syrup is safer, cheaper, and just  
as good.

Until the apiary is clear of foul brood  
the combs should not be exchanged  
from one hive to another.

All swarms in an affected apiary, and  
all bees transferred from box hives,  
should be treated as if they were dis-  
eased.

Robbing should never be allowed to  
get started.

Should bad weather set in after the  
bees are put on to the full sheets of  
foundation, they should be fed until  
the weather clears.

In case honey gets spilt on the ground  
when treating, it is well to dig over the  
ground about the hive.

It is an advantage to detect the dis-  
ease when first it gets started. There  
is less infection to deal with, there has  
not been so much loss of brood, and  
the colony, being stronger, does much  
better after treatment.

On rare occasions colonies swarm out  
after treatment, but this is not likely  
to occur when honey is being gathered  
freely. It can be guarded against by  
giving a wide entrance, and placing  
queen-excluding zinc across until there  
is brood in the combs.

Every beekeeper who imports queens  
should destroy everything that comes  
with the queen—bees, cage and candy—  
to prevent the possible introduction of  
foul brood or other diseases.

It is a good plan to requeen every  
affected colony with a young queen from  
a choice stock, preferably one that has  
not had foul brood. This will tend to-  
wards breeding a disease-resisting strain,  
and in any case the colony will be the  
better for having a young vigorous  
queen.

There is always a chance of disease  
germs being present in honey robbed in  
the previous autumn and stored along  
the tops of the combs. This accounts  
for disease breaking out after two or  
three seasons, especially if heavy feeding  
is practised. The bees not being short  
of honey, take longer in coming to the  
old stores.

Super combs that have never had  
brood in them, and that are entirely  
free of honey, are safe to use again,  
even though they may have come off  
infected colonies the previous autumn.

No treatment will be successful if the  
bees are allowed to get at any of the  
the combs or honey removed from an  
infected hive.