

who were ready to become the mortal enemies of both informant and inspector, if these questionable colonies were interfered with; and the man who once kept a colony or two, or four, or five, perhaps, and what they died of, he knew not what, left them on their stands, a menace to all the apiaries within miles of them. But a better day is coming. The Reports of our Foul Brood Inspectors for this year, show that they have received letters from 660 bee-keepers in this Province, asking that their apiaries might be inspected, and of that number, it was found when they were inspected, that 396 of them were not diseased. While it is gratifying to know that such a large proportion of the apiaries inspected were free from disease, it must be just as gratifying to the inspectors and to the government that appointed them, to know that there are nearly 700 bee-keepers in Ontario who have no longer any antipathy to, or careless indifference towards, but a decided appreciation of the benefits of free inspection. And we have reason to hope, from this year's foul brood reports, that if the bee-keepers continue to take advantage of their privilege of inspection, and maintain a course in their yards that shall tend to healthful conditions there, it will not be long before Foul Brood shall cease to exist in Ontario.

#### HONEY EXPORT

The Trade and Commerce department of the Dominion Government has an inquiry (No. 1450) from a Lancashire firm for the names of Canadian bee-keepers in a position to export honey to Great Britain.

#### MANAGEMENT AND MISMANAGEMENT IN SASKATCHEWAN

Some time ago, I received a request from the Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, for an article which might be of interest to other bee-keepers in this part of the Dominion. I thought of describing my system of management, or perhaps after this year I should call it my system of mismanagement.

But, first, I want to make an appeal for information to any eastern bee-keeper, and my question is this: "In a locality where there is a steady light flow from May to the middle of September, sufficient to stimulate swarming, but seldom to do much more, how would you manage to get the greatest quantity of (1st) extracted, and (2nd) comb honey? There is generally a rather brisker flow from beginning to middle of July, then very little doing till about the middle of August, when golden-rod, our best honey producer, commences. The source of the July flow I have never been able to place exactly, as bees appear to work on several varieties of wild flowers equally. That is the problem before me. There is no main harvest, like the clover in the East, to get bees ready for at just the right time. I have had swarms issue from June till the middle of September, and I have had early swarms swarm again several times.

I thought last year that I had solved the problem by using the Alexander method of increase for extracted honey and shaken swarms for comb. The result of this plan was slightly over two tons of honey from forty-two colonies and increase up to seventy. That was good

enough for muddled s experimental and I follow year. The onies increase several of much change surplus honey locally isn't colonies that increase by made a failure of the failure of t have never The light J but as I was the bees were it. Nevertheless years out c plan will show locality, although larger surplus we could keep divided and Large hives large hives down the cell and ten frames hardly any swarming is c A plan I have with success is to let a colony on full sheets old stand and hive beside it days, I shook parent hives one, cut out placed it on t between. If at the time t shallow extracted placed over a the swarm is h drawn comb, t