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near his apiary in the early spring, he replied that he would go and see the mar, ask him to contract all entances, and otherwise guard against any robbing, till suitable weather came to allow inspection. Right within ten miles of me at the present time I know of a bee-keeper who found a case of foul brood this spring within flying distance of his bees, and he did just what Mr. Sibbald said he would do under like circumstances. This bee-keeper notified me of the case, and told me what had been done, and just as soon as weather conditions justify it the yard will be inspected. The bee-keeper mentioned much preferred this course in preference to a tearing up of the foul yard in such inclement weather as we have had, and I want to say that often a little attention and tact on the part of neighboring bee-keepers in the early spring is much more effective very often than is the case when an inspector is called in at that time. As far as we would be personally concerned, no one would accuse us of being selfish in refusing to go on inspection in April, as at that time we are not very busy, and the wages would be real handy. Later on, when very busy, the *per diem* is not nearly so attractive, but then we should consider the other fellow as well as ourselves. As far as the word "suspected" is concerned, we have often, in as far as it applies to foul-broody apiaries, found it to be quite a bogey. More than once an alarm would be raised about a certain yard, and examination would find "all serene" there, when perhaps a neighboring apiary **above suspicion** would be found to be diseased. Considerable prominence has been given to a statement said to have been made by myself at that Convention, in effect that foul brood could not be detected in the early spring. What I did say was this: In colonies *slightly* affected in the fall, that were fed up good and heavy, there was a possibility of the dried-down scales being covered up with honey in the early spring. I

still hold that view, but, as far as the uncovered scales or other foul matter is concerned, we cannot see why the disease should be harder to detect in the spring than at any other time, provided the brood-nest is thoroughly examined. Perhaps the inference is that the writer cannot detect foul brood at any time. We might personally incline to this view, if it were not for the fact of our holding such flattering testimonials as to our abilities in this line from no less an expert on foul brood matters than our esteemed friend Mr. McEvoy.

Really, Mr. Editor, April C.B.J. had so much "foul brood" that one could almost detect that "glue-pot odor," and, as one of the transgressors, we hereby promise that we are done with the subject for the time, and, if all goes well and we are spared, we hope to talk about something of a sweeter savor in the next few issues of the Journal.

A few weeks ago we met a farmer bee-keeping friend, and after a short chat about the bees, he remarked, "It's a caution how bee-keepers differ on so many points as to bee management; do they really agree upon anything?" Friend Alpaugh's article re the feeding of artificial pollen brought my friend's question vividly to my mind again, for upon this subject there are many different opinions. Personally, I have only had a few seasons when the bees would take the artificial product, and the present spring, during the very few days that bees could fly, has been one on which the bees would simply go crazy over flour or other fine meal when they could get it. However, what I was going to say was that I have met many old bee-keepers who have come to the conclusion that too much of this artificial pollen is often a detriment instead of a benefit, as the combs would get filled up to the exclusion of the natural product that would come in later on. Some have said that they have had the combs clogged to the detriment of brood-rearing, and for that reason have