

brought into spring in grand condition? After some more study, I thought of another plan, and that was to feed the sound colonies abundance of sugar syrup, and by so doing get the bees to fill and seal every cell in the outside combs right down to the bottom—a thing they did do. When this was done I took these outside combs out which were full of all-capped stores, and saved them until an evening in October when the brood was all hatched out of the combs in the diseased colonies. I then took the combs out of the diseased colonies, shook the bees off them and put in the sound combs of all capped stores, and, these not having any place in them for the bees to store the diseased honey which they took out of the old combs, the bees had to consume it. This made perfect cures in every case, and these colonies that were given the all-capped stores came into spring the best of any in my apiary. These methods of treatment which I cured all my colonies by in 1875 were all of my own working out. I never got any instructions from any one. My methods of curing diseased apiaries, which I have so often written up, are too well known to need repeating. Big crops of honey have followed my curing in all parts of the Province. I will here mention two of these. In 1888 I myself cured forty colonies for Mr. James Marshall, of Binbrook, that had foul brood, and in 1889 he took 8,000 pounds of extracted honey and increased to sixty-two colonies. In 1898 I cured an apiary for Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, and in that same summer he took an average of 140 sections of comb honey per colony, and left his bees abundance of honey to winter on. Before, and for several years after, I was appointed inspector, foul brood colonies were shipped in the most wholesale way into thirty-seven counties in our Province, and from these the disease spread to nearly all the apiaries in the localities it was shipped into. The people had to be taught how to cure, and I was in duty bound to give the bee-keepers

every possible chance to do so—and did. To Mr. Gemmill belongs the credit for saving the whole bee industry of Ontario, because, if he had not taken hold and got his Foul Brood Act passed when he did, the disease would have destroyed nearly every apiary in the thirty-seven counties which I found it in. The springs and foreparts of the summers of 1889, 1895, 1907 and 1908 have been followed by a lot of dead brood being found in many localities in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, and also in very many parts of the United States. This class of dead brood is the result of the seasons, kind of bees, and neglect of man. I was pleased to hear Mr. House, of New York, come out so strong in our convention in favor of the "yellow bees." I judge that Mr. Wright, who is one of the inspectors for New York, is also an advocate of Italians for keeping brood chambers clean and free from dead brood. I never found any race of bees that was as good as pure Italians to feed their brood. The following letter which I received shows the good work that Mr. Wright is doing in the black brood district in New York State. I intended to go fully into the classes of dead brood found in so many places, but it would take too much space here. I must leave it till another time.

WM. McEVOY.

"Altamont, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1908.

"Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, Ont.:

"My Dear Mr. McEvoy,—Yours of Oct. 26 was duly received.

"In reply will say that the case of 'European Foul Brood' (formerly 'black brood') which I mentioned to you as having been successfully treated was this: The party had an apiary of forty-four colonies badly affected. The bees were hybrids (a mixture of Italian and black races). They were shaken twice, the latter part of June or first of July. The last time on full sheets of foundation, and all Italianized soon afterward. (I forgot to mention that they were doubled down to twenty-two colonies at the time of shaking.) The season proved very poor in that locality, so that the