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young and vigorous queen for each colony at trifling expense? Is it not an easy matter to simply substitute a newly-made nucleus in place of each colony and transfer the latter to the former, thus building up the nucleus to a full colony practically at one operation? Is not this an easy plan of making all desired increase at the least expense, and at a time when the bee-keeper is not rushed, as is the case when swarming is in full progress at the height of the honey flow. It will be apparent to the practical apiarist that profitable use may be made of all old vigorous queens by keeping them in strong nuclei for the purpose merely of brood production with which we may from time to time replenish our honey-producing colonies, thus keeping them so strong as to insure a maximum crop of honey if the flowers secrete the nectar. None will doubt that these young vigorous queens will not more than pay for all the trouble and expense of their rearing in the additional strength and productiveness of the colony.

Assuming that it is reasonably certain that a colony containing a queen of the current season's rearing will not cast a swarm, we have here a practical and effective plan of swarm control—one that requires no extra devices or special hives, one that requires only such work as is necessary in making artificial swarms, one in which the work may be done out of the busiest season, one in which a greatly-increased profit in honey production is at once to be expected, more than sufficient to compensate for all the extra trouble and labor in rearing the queen, and one in which the normal status of the colony is not essentially disturbed.

COMBATting FOUL BROOD

[Read by D. Chalmers, Poole, Ont., at O.B.K.A.]

It is questionable if we apiarians are confronted more stubbornly by any subject at the present time than the effective combatting of foul brood. We are certainly greatly indebted to Mr. Wm.

McEvoy, of Woodburn, Ont., for devising and giving us a simple course of treatment whereby diseased colonies are easily rid of that dread malady, but back of that we have obstacles of no little magnitude, the greatest and almost the whole trouble being amongst those who keep but a few hives, which in many cases might well be placarded, "No admittance—whether on business or not."

During my short experience as a foul brood inspector I encountered quite a number of hives containing immovable combs. If they had separate bottom-boards, the hive was up-ended and a chunk of comb containing brood cut therefrom, in a rude way, through the underside of the hive. You can readily understand that the disease might be present in the hive and yet not be detected by such a test. Then I have been confronted with colonies which could not be diagnosed without the hive being torn asunder, and they had to go uninspected. Those are the main obstacles inspectors meet with in their search.

As the Foul Brood Act now reads, inspectors have no power to order bees to be transferred (should the combs be immovable) unless "foul brood is known to exist in the apiary," and the question arises, "How is the inspector to know whether the disease exists or not when there is not a removable comb in the yard?" My impression is that this state of affairs can be remedied by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture having the Foul Brood Act so amended as to compel all who keep bees to display to the inspector at least three combs of maturing brood, or all if requested, from every hive desired, and in the event of failing to do so, empower the inspector to destroy objectionable hives, together with their contents.

Another trouble which looms up before us in combatting foul brood is the "locality" question. "The inspector, whenever so directed by the Minister of Agriculture, is to visit without unnecessary delay any locality." Well, we all have our