

laying eggs, but her, as a devoted warmth, and pro- When the work- upon male and n throws them ells, maintaining ack for several admits defeat. all her patient nd watchfulness, ut she may often sleeve of care," ith her antennae umbering in her it flower, for the e cares that have e. A charming one of Mr. Sladen's brood. she should sit minute to have rom which arose n ordeal lasting took wing sev- ften netted and t was carefully hair brush and, her brood, quite ough she knew ortalized in the er's book, her 1. One likes to ther bee passes he scene of her

ten spends the pleasantly with n-out workers. o or three cells ed edifice, and ear any more work of bearing shrinks to its becomes quite ing again. This about a week, t comes, brings One night, a nding her food een grows tor- a time before career; but on work finished,

The enemies of the humble bee are many. Ants, mice, the caterpillars of a wax moth, and other savage intruders, devour the brood. A humble bee of the idle genus *Psithyrus*, may enter the nest, kill the queen, and make slaves of the workers, obliging them to rear her young instead of their own brothers and sisters. With the coming of any of these foes there is no escape from destruction.

The author took much pleasure in protecting his pets from their natural enemies, and in the study of their life history. No one can read his book without realizing that he has here opened up a fascinating pursuit. The pleasure of his boyhood is no less enjoyable to him now, and we have no doubt that, with the publication of this delightful volume, many will begin to seek enjoyment where he first found it. Lovers of nature will go out with their trowels, jam jars, and pieces of card. Nests of humble bees will be sought for. There will be the excitement and surprises of digging out the nests and transferring them to gardens where the operations of the new pets may be watched and their wants attended to, happily with little risk of stinging, and little dread of a sting-poison less virulent than that of the honey bee or wasp. Or, by the aid of Sladen's wooden covers, humble bees will be attracted to artificial nests, and their intelligent ways be studied at leisure and in comfort.—*Irish Bee Journal*.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE TREATMENT OF EUROPEAN FOUL BROOD

PAPER READ BY MR. CHARLES STEWART,
STATE APIARY INSPECTOR, JOHNSTOWN,
N.Y., AT THE CONVENTION OF THE ON-
TARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

I had long looked forward to the time when I could meet with the Canadian bee-keepers. I think that there was the most discouraged lot of bee-keepers

that I ever saw in my life when we first took up this work, and when we look back now and remember their troubles, we can see how easily their trouble could have been avoided.

It is necessary to have an inspector, and it is necessary that that inspector, in addition to knowing how to handle bees, must know how to handle men; he must not only be an inspector, but he must be a father to the bee men. When we took up the work in New York State, we found men utterly discouraged, and if you could have seen them you would have pitied them from the bottom of your heart, so that it was necessary not only to encourage these men and women, but even to assist them financially at times. Sometimes men have said to me, "Mr. Stewart, you have the power and the authority, and all that, but what you propose means the ruination of us. You presume that you know more about these things than we do." One man took my advice, and the following year I saw his exhibit at the New York State Fair, and it was a beautiful exhibit, and when he met me afterwards he said, "Mr. Stewart, I will have to thank you." He said that he had refused \$3,500 for his crop the day before. There are many such cases, and these men feel convinced that our system is right.

We easily realize that the spread of disease was brought about by the bees intermingling in the yards. You would find a colony in a yard that was badly diseased, and to a lesser extent in the same area you would find others, which showed plainly enough that the bees intermingled. This was simple, but it was a long time before we found out how the disease would appear three or four miles away. It so happened that we had a meeting of bee-keepers, and one of them said that he would like to know the truth about this matter, and wanted to know if we were going to be able to keep black brood