

found foul brood in bees not in the honey; if that is the case, we have proved that it does no harm in that way at any rate. When a colony of bees is fed on the worst foul brood honey that can be got, or if they are taken from a hive in which the brood is thoroughly rotten, the total consumption of all the honey in their abdomens will stop, destroy and cure the disease, so that it never breaks out again from that source. Now if the disease was carried on or in the body of the bee, excepting in the honey, the disease could surely be imparted to others, or started in their new home, as it would be impossible to cleanse externally or internally every bee, so that there would be no possible danger of a spread of the contagion. Any system that will dispose of all the honey in the abdomen of the bee will work a perfect cure. You wonder why so much power is vested in the inspector under the Act? and why the spread is not provided against, in the same manner, as the law provides against the spread of Canada thistles. There are so many ways in which foul brood may be carried, and we are sorry to say that in many cases bee-keepers are just as careless in guarding against a spread, as are farmers against the spread of thistles, and other noxious weeds. The law regarding the prevention of the spread of thistles, etc., is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, inasmuch as it is not enforced in any way. We venture to say that there would be just as few thistles in the country without the Act as with it. The farmers who keep their possessions clear of thistles, now, were just as thrifty and particular before, and the law is really inoperative as it stands in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and so with the Act relating to foul brood, had the inspector not been vested with power to destroy totally, where in his judgment he found it necessary in the case of slothful and shiftless bee-keepers, or in extreme cases of the disease. We feel safe in stating that the inspector will never order the destruction of any man's colonies, if there is a proper desire on the part of the bee-keeper to rid himself of the disease. While the cure is quite simple there is great danger attending it, and

should there be no honey in the flowers at the time of treatment robber bees are liable to get at it and carry it home to their own hives; the disease in other colonies might not be detected until the following season providing it was late in the fall when the operations were carried on. A great danger that attends foul broody bees is that they may swarm out and go to the woods, and robber bees from various apiaries may go there and get honey and become diseased; then again combs may be left around unintentionally where a few drops of honey may be got by other bees. Foul brood honey may be sold; there are thousands of ways by which the contagion in the honey may be spread. Honey is the granary for foul brood; the grain will remain there for years, but when it is sown in proper soil it will sprout and grow, so when the honey is used in any way to feed larvæ contagion immediately commences its destruction, and whether the abdomen of the bee is the place where it germinates, if we might so use the term, or whether the abdomen of the larvæ is the place where it spreads and begins to grow, we are not prepared to say. We should be glad indeed if some of our scientists would take up the case and help us to a conclusion. Perhaps, doctor, you can help us in this direction by interesting some of your friends in the profession who will be willing to experiment in the matter.

Dumouchel's' Swarming Cart.

NOW what I have to submit to the readers of your valuable weekly, is not my own invention, but the bees. I have noticed that they were alighting with preference under the shaft ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground) of a Canadian hay cart, evidently to seek a shelter against sun and rain.

As to the bees alighting often to the same places, I believe they are attracted by the smell left by precedent swarms. At this season of the year my cart being in the field, I contrived to make a similar one, as follows: having found an old pair of wheels with their axletree I fixed on them three scantlings, the middle one 12 feet long and the two side ones 6 feet long, so as to make a platform 6 x 3 feet, the rear part of it being 4 feet 6 inches from the axletree, leaving in front of the said platform a tongue 6 feet long, at the end of which I fixed a pin sufficiently