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getting rid of the diseased combs, brood, etc.; but if those bees go into the new hive with the disease about them in any shape or form, it will, almost to a certainty, be reproduced in the very first batch of brood raised by them.

Rochford.

S. P. SOAL.

[As an example of what we believe to be a very confused idea of the treatment of foul-brood by our British friends, we publish the above from the British Bee Journal, contributed by S. P. Soal, of Rochford. Our British friends seem hopelessly at sea in the cure of foul-brood. They worship disinfection as a fetich, and a great many seem to hold to the idea of the drug treatment, notwithstanding the many disastrous results that have followed. There is no practical remedy for foul-brood but the entire elimination of the disease from the hive. This means the entire removal of all diseased comb and honey therein.

The bees cannot be disinfected and live. It is now a well established fact that the disease is carried by the honey. If this honey can be entirely removed from the bees, either by elimination or by digestion in the adult bee, you can accomplish a cure.

As yet we have not seen any remedy suggested that can compare with the McEvoy method in simplicity and effectiveness. We have learned much from our British friends in the past, especially in the matter of the natural history of the bee, but we are honestly convinced that we can teach them something in the matter of curing foul-breed. Why this remedy has not been accepted more readily by them is a puzzle to us. Our American friends have adopted it, and it is the only method in vogue by the U. S. inspectors. The McEvoy method is of Canadian origin, and Canada is British, and surely our British bee-keepers should not show a reluctance to learn something from us. They might at least try. They would save worry and expense.—Ed.]

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS.

Four hundred and ten farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-six of the counties of the Province. Those counties which furnished the greatest number of good reports of successfully conducted experiments were Middlesex, Huron, Brant, Norfolk and Muskoka. The experimenters deserve much credit for the good work which they have done, not only for themselves, but for the farmers generally. Average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn sown crops are here presented in a very concise form:

Winter Wheat.—Four varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.4 tons, 21 bushels; Abundance, 1.3 tons, 23.9 bushels; Bulgarian, 1.2 tons, 21.9 bushels, and Nigger, 1.4 tons, 21.9 bushels.

The Imperial Amber gave the greatest yield per acre in the co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in 1907 and 1908, as well as in 1909. It also came first in popularity with the experimenters in each of these years. The Imperial Amber will again be distributed throughout Ontario this autumn as one of the varieties for co-operative experiments. We distributed the Dawson's Golden Chaff for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario in each of twelve years, but not within the last three years. According to extensive inquiries which we have made this year, the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most popular and the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in the Province.