

afterwards take away all combs and starters from them, and give them full sheets of foundation, or empty comb which you know to be free from the taint of disease. The colony is now cured, and will rear brood, healthy and free from the disease, until contracted again through the ingathering of diseased honey, or otherwise. The honey is the chief, if not the only medium of the contagion, and one drop of affected honey brought into a healthy colony, if used for larval food, is sufficient to start the disease. This is a very important fact, constantly to be borne in mind, in order to prevent the spread of the disease. The diseased honey may be rendered innocuous by boiling, and the combs by rendering into wax, the dross to be buried.

To save the healthy part of the brood taken from diseased colonies, fill empty hives from the frames of brood, and fill the entrances securely for two or three days, attending to warmth if the weather is cool, and to ventilation should it be hot. Then open the entrance; and as soon as the healthy brood is all hatched, put the young bees through exactly the same process as the old ones, described above, give them a queen or a cell, and they, too, are cured. All the honey taken from both the young and the old colony must be boiled before it is given to the bees, and all the combs melted into wax.

To cure a foul-broody colony in the fall, after the honey season is over, remove the bees and queen from their hive and place them in a clean hive, with as many frames of healthy, sealed honey or syrup, as may be required for winter. The combs must be completely filled and sealed so that the bees will retain the diseased honey they may bring with them, until it is digested, instead of depositing it in the combs, and so that the queen may have no place to deposit eggs until all the danger is past.

This is the simple plan of curing foul-brood followed by Mr. McEvoy, our inspector, and is invariably successful. He has treated hundreds of cases during the past season, without a single failure. Since he began his official work, in May last, under our Act, he has examined nearly a hundred apiaries and a thousand colonies. Many whole apiaries that were fairly rotten with the disease, are now perfectly sound and healthy.

By the method given, any and every form and stage of the disease, from the simplest to the most malignant, may be cured. The proof of this in its amplitude, is before us; and this is why I say, and say again, that so far as the cure of foul-brood is concerned, we have practically solved the problem here in Canada this year.

This is reason enough for my persistency in pressing the matter on your attention, for I have not the slightest doubt that when the truth becomes known to you, as it is now known to us, the disease will be found to be as prevalent there as it is, or was here. Little did I suspect its wide extent and fatal ravages, until the machinery of the law disclosed the facts.

We now ask you to follow our example in this wholesome remedial work. What did we do and what have we done? At the risk of unduly lengthening this epistle to the modern Gentiles, I shall summarise that work, though

it may be a repetition of what I have previously written to the bee-periodicals.

At our last annual meeting, the fact was disclosed that foul-brood existed, and was making rapid headway in sections of this Province. We at once took steps to secure the requisite Legislation to aid us in its suppression. We went to work with a will, and within the short space of three months the fruit of our endeavor was an "Act for the Suppression of Foul-Brood among Bees," passed by our Provincial Legislature. The working of this Act goes to prove that is the best of its kind in existence, of which we have any knowledge.

Under its provisions, resisting the inspector in the discharge of his duties is a penal offence. Exposing diseased honey, comb, or other article, is a penal offence. Selling diseased bees is a penal offence; also other acts conducive to the spread of the disease and inimical to the public interests.

We have also a pamphlet on the subject, embracing a copy of the Act, modes of treatment, etc., which we induced the Government to issue as an official Bulletin, under the Department of Agriculture. This pamphlet is printed in English and German, and has been distributed among seven to eight thousand Ontario bee-keepers. "Go thou and do likewise."

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

The Review is a Review.

Like your correspondent "Observer," I have been out of print for some time. Mayhap your readers would be just as well pleased if we remained out, because we belong to that class at which some people turn up their nose and say "they are a pack of shoysters who have not the manliness to come out into the daylight, but be hid behind the bush and shoot off their pop-gun with the hope of annoying some one." Such I believe is not the intention of either Observer or myself. If unpalatable things are said they are said with the intention of doing good; to remind people that things may not be as they appear to them is not necessarily unjust or discourteous.

According to expressed opinions there is an opening for Review and reviewers. There is but one paper on the list of Bee-keepers periodicals that makes any pretensions to be a Review, but you, and others as well as you, declare the Review is not a review, but a "topical paper." How very hyper-critical we are becoming. Even the mild spoken Dr. Miller tells Mr. Hutchinson to his face, his paper is not what its title implies. Granted it is not, most of the other bee papers are open to the same charge. If we work away from Flint to Medina, Chicago and Beeton, we will discover in the title of their papers the same inconsistency, and will be apt