

that competition is the life of trade. Remember too that all journals are printed in the interests of their own countries, and if we choose to take them we should read them and let the matter rest, and if we do not want them we have an undoubted right to cease taking them and I think the editor would be more pleased with the latter course, that is if we contemplate hauling him over the coals every time we see anything in his journal that does not appear to be wholly in the interests of our country. If Mr. Jones is "impulsive," he governs his impulses as a man as far as I have seen. If I should find fault with him (which I have no business to do) I should say he is magnanimous to a fault. He admits too many quarrelsome articles in his JOURNAL to be pleasant to quiet readers, and, as a matter of fact, will ultimately be supported by that class whom it pleases, but this is none of my business. Every misunderstanding can be, and should be, adjusted in a quiet and gentlemanly manner without coming before the public. The young people catch the infection and with unmaturing minds such articles produce an injurious effect. My boy, 12 years of age, is learning to be a bee-keeper, and he reads the JOURNAL I have noticed him on turning the leaves scowling, and when questioned we would find that it was something unpleasant in the JOURNAL. This is the first article I have ever sent to a bee journal for publication and I have kept bees for eighteen years, during which time I have tried to attend to my own business strictly. There are many others who besides myself do the same thing and they are the ones that raise the honey. I have many things that I would much rather write about than the present unpleasant subject. Things that I think would benefit brother bee-keepers; not that I say they are right and mean to quarrel with them, oh no, I mean that in the multitude of counsel there is great wisdom and I would like to give as well as receive. Sometimes a little thing said by a humble person may throw light on an important subject.

JOHN GATES.

Wayne, Erie Co., Pa., Sept. 11th, 1887.

We publish the above letter from Mr. John Gates because we think there is a good deal in it which we may take to ourselves as well as apply to others. The article, of which this is the outcome and which appeared on page 401 of the present volume, was written without one thought of stirring up a jealous feeling. We took it that Mr. Young was not as conversant with bee-keeping in Canada as in the United States and that he did not expect to find Canadian bee-keepers

as much advanced as the Americans were reputed to be. Had it not been for the remarks which it caused, we should never have thought of the matter again nor should we have noticed them at that time had we not fancied that we saw a gleam of ill nature prevailing the article. Perhaps it would have been as well if we had said nothing about it. We must confess that there has been a little more unpleasantness in the columns of the C. B. J. than we ever hope to see again. We felt in one instance that justice must be done no matter what the cost. We believe that our slate is clear of controversies at the present time, and we shall endeavor to fill the pages of the C. B. J. with matter which will be of interest to bee-keepers, both amateurs and professionals, and we shall be glad if you will assist us by writing us on any subject which you feel you have had sufficient experience in to be able to advance something which will be of interest to the general bee-keeping public.

FOUL BROOD.

 WAS very much surprised at the premises taken regarding curing foul brood by the starvation plan, on page 635. I can see no need of the "intermingling of bees" as there spoken of; and when the Jones' plan of starvation is carried out, no harm could come, even if the bees did intermingle after they had passed through the starvation process. With the late M. Quinby, I claim the starvation which Bro. Jones puts the bees through is not only cruel but useless. That new swarms from foul broody colonies, hived in an empty hive, never have the disease afterwards, proves Quinby correct. That such new swarms, hived on a new stand, do not spread the disease along the intermingling line, points to the conclusion that a driven colony left on its own stand would not. I should sooner think that the colonies on either side of the driven colonies had caught the contagion by robbing, than that it came by the intermingling of bees. Robbing on a small scale is carried on in the apiary far more than most people are aware; and if any apiarist will watch closely he will become convinced that there are few days, when honey is not coming in freely, but that a bee-load or two of honey gets from one hive to another. That foul brood can be cured by the Quinby or Jones process I know, for I cured my whole apiary in 1872 and 1873; and from what I read on page 635 it must be a quicker, more simple, and more effectual plan than the carbolic