

ticulars touching the arrangements made for the accommodation of visitors.

It appears that at the Chicago Convention they undertook the task of grading honey, but did not complete it. It seems to us, there is a difficulty in grading honey, except for localities. To make a general grade, naming a certain kind of honey for America, we do not think would be best, as the same flowers produce different qualities of honey in different localities. Perhaps the finest honey that is produced in America, is produced in northern localities, and on the highest hills or heights of land. We have noticed, as previously mentioned, that where lime stone abounds, the honey is finest in quantity, but where the soil is entirely free from the limestone influences, there was sufficient difference to make it distinctly discernable to the most ordinary observer. From the closest inspection and testing that we were able to give it, we found the same bulk slightly heavier in weight, darker, and of a dull gray color, instead of that bright sparkling color. Then in the same soil, and from the same flowers, on high land, the honey is finer and brighter than it is upon low lands, and we do not find the honey in warm climates, at least any we have examined, equal to that gathered in more northern or higher latitudes. Take for instances northern New York or Maine. The linden and clover from that section, no doubt, would be superior to that of the south, from the same source, There seems to be so many difficulties to overcome in connection with it, that it is very hard indeed to devise a means that would meet every emergency. How would it do to treat it similarly, to the way we do our cheese factories—when we mention the name of a cheese factory in any locality, we say first, second and third grade of the Ingersoll cheese, or any other kind. How would it do to grade it according to the different states and northern and southern portion of each state, and let the various sections of country vie with each other as to which commanded the best price in the market. Of course, there might be some unprincipled dealers, who might attempt to palm off a poor article, for honey from some of our best locali-

ties, yet we could surely devise some means to overcome that difficulty, and the fact of grading it by certain localities, would have its influence. It would stimulate all bee-keepers to have their standard up to the highest possible point, and they would so pride themselves on their good name, that they would endeavor to protect it when frauds were practised upon them. It would cultivate an interest in marketing and caring for the honey, that perhaps would not be reached by other means. These are only hints that may be improved on in the interest of our pursuit.

## GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### Mr Fyle's Treatment of Foul Brood.

**M**R. EDITOR,—As you ask me to give you a description of the manner in which I treated my bees which were effected with foul brood. I am not much accustomed to writing to Bee Journals, but will endeavor to give you an idea of how I treated my bees.

In the first place I rendered all my combs into wax.

2. Then boiled all hives with the exception of covers and bottom boards which were loose, I intended to scald bottom boards and covers but the Inspector told me it was not necessary, so I just washed them.

3. I undertook one half of the yard at a time by shaking the diseased bees down in front of a clean hive which contained starters. I then let the bees work four days on the starters. On the evening of the fourth day I took out all the racks, shook the bees down into the same hive and gave them a fresh lot of racks with foundation. You will notice I did not scald the hives the second time. While shaking the bees down the second time considerable honey shook out of the combs with the bees. The unhatched brood which I took from the diseased colonies was tiered up on top of my weakest colonies until most of it was hatched, then I treated the same as above. The first half of the yard which I endeavored to cure, were in rows 7 feet from the diseased bees, and did not notice any robbing, all the work was done during a great honey flow. I also did all my work towards the evening.

Vaseline is recommended in B.B.J. to drive robbers away by painting on the cracks where the robbers are trying to force entrance.