

lows failed, and up to date (July 2nd) there has been only five days that anything has come in from the clover. Cold weather, with torrential rains, explains the reason. Needless to say, it is a foregone conclusion as to "what shall the harvest be."

Treatment of Foul Brood.

While we do not all always agree with the opinions of our Inspector of Apiaries, yet it must be gratifying to friend McEvoy to note that, while all "new" cures in the end fail, his system, on the contrary, is constantly growing in favor and being championed by the leading lights of apiculture. Just recently our attention was forcibly drawn to this matter by an excellent article in "Gleanings" from the pen of J. E. Chambers of Texas. Mr. Chambers is an extensive bee-keeper, who has had five years of work to rid himself of the scourge. After trying all known methods he ultimately had to come to the only sure remedy known to date, and Mr. Chambers emphatically says. "The old reliable McEvoy treatment, rightly administered, does the work every time." Mr. Chambers also enters a vigorous protest against the claim that Italians are in any sense immune from foul brood, and says: "Neither is there a possibility of curing the disease as long as there exists a drop of the diseased honey in the hives."

Crosses vs. Pure Italians.

Mr. Editor, allow me to say that I agree quite fully with what you have to say about the German or black bees in June "Canadian Bee Journal." The largest yields in one apiary for three successive years was from a colony of what I should judge to be pure blacks. About the only objection I have to the black blood is the difficulty of finding queens in these colonies. That they bring a little more is only a secondary matter; as you intimate, with proper selection even this objectionable trait

might be eliminated. By the way, us chaps who have not all pure Italians are in good company. Dr. Miller, J. E. Crane, and a number of other extensive apiarists, prefer crosses, and have such stock in their yards. Just a few days ago in a note from an extensive bee-keeper, the writer says that he had sent away for a number of queens at a certain price, adding: "But I would gladly give double that amount if I was sure of getting stock that would do anything nearly as good as my own bees." Such, to an extent, has been the experience of the writer. While we have received a number of good queens, yet such queens have been the exception, and we have sometimes wondered if queen-breeders have not forsaken the quality of "hustle" for color and pureness of race.

Markham, Ont.

White clover is just coming out in blossom and will not yield much honey for a few days but promises well, and we expect a full crop of honey. There are about 60 hives of bees in this locality and I do not think that there are more than 60 more on the island, so our crop will not influence the honey market very much. The industry is capable of large expansion here and we have a large home market.

W. E. Pickering.

F. E. I., July 2.

Propolis Corn Plaster.—Make small plasters of propolis slightly warmed, and apply to corns, and you will feel relieved from the pain of this worrying trouble.

Honey Soap.—Take one pound common soap and add rain water. Place the mixture in a pan and boil till soap is dissolved. Then add an ounce or two of honey, and continue stirring until the water is evaporated. Such a soap is excellent for the complexion.