

or other obstruction to their flight to cause them to rise up high in the air and to pass above persons on the thoroughfare. It is not necessary that the fence should be absolutely tight because they are not inclined to fly through small cracks or crevices but always rise up until they have an unobstructed view and although the cracks are sometimes over a foot in width we always find them passing over the top. Where a fence is not high enough a few four-foot lath six inches apart and a strong strip along the top would cause them to pass over. Although keeping our apiary so close to the road for the last fifteen years we have arranged and located our bees about fifteen rods further back in a more secluded place but should have no hesitation at any time in placing them within a few feet of any public highway and feel confident that they would give no trouble to any person when the surroundings were as they should be.

FOUL BROOD.

OUR EXPERIENCE CONFIRMED BY E. R. RCOT.

A WEEK or two ago, our readers will remember what was said about foul brood, when we expressed ourselves, as satisfied that, all in all, the "fasting" plan was the "quickest, safest, cheapest, and most perfect treatment that we have been able to find," and in the last number of *Gleanings*, page 832, Nov., 1, Ernest R. Root, who has had much experience the past two seasons, confirms what we have said. We reproduce what he says, as follows:

D. A. JONES' ISOLATED FOUL-BROOD APIARY FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES.

From the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of Oct. 26, page 634, we are informed that our energetic friend Jones, the past season, established an apiary in an isolated locality for the purpose of experimenting with foul brood. The location is ten miles from his home, and a man is kept in this hospital yard the entire season, during which time it is visited frequently by friend Jones. Among other things, in speaking of carbolic acid in treating foul broody colonies, he says:

It seemed to entirely prevent the spreading of the disease, but it did not seem to cure it, although

it apparently did not increase, and in many instances appeared to decrease; and from appearances we should not doubt that, commencing this treatment early in spring, and continuing it all summer, it might be cured; because where the spraying of the combs and bees was carried on and phenol given, the bees were more inclined to clean out the dead larvæ; but it does seem like a waste of time, as far as our experiments have gone, unless it is to prevent the spreading of the disease.

The italics are mine. The facts, as stated above, agree exactly with my experience; and at different times I have mentioned the fact that, while carbolic acid failed to cure the disease, yet it evidently prevented its spread. This is sustained from what I am able to gather from correspondence, and from both American and foreign journals. In some cases I have seen reports where it effected an absolute cure. Certain it is, out of a great many colonies I could not cure a single one by spraying with carbolic acid alone. Though repeated sprayings were administered the whole season, sooner or later it became evident we should have to go back to the Jones' plan, which we did at last. In the same article, friend Jones says further:

The fasting plan, in our experience, is the quickest, safest, cheapest, and most perfect treatment that I have been able to find.

You are just right, friend Jones. The only plan which I have found that would effect an absolute cure in a short time, is your plan, or at least one embodying the fundamental principles of it; but if foul brood should break out in our apiary next spring, I would use the fasting plan, or a modification of it, accompanied with the use of carbolic acid, the latter to keep the disease from spreading, and the former to wipe it out.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

BASSWOOD AND LINDEN.

I WAS not a little surprised at some of the statements made by Mr. S. T. Pettit on page 167 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for 1886, in regard to Basswood or Linden honey; and then the last sentence in the editor's remarks either is not just kind to "our English friends," or else it is a compliment to the "basswood nutmegs," "basswood hams," etc., dealt in by them, or it is a "foul slander" on our "fine, richly-flavored, crystal 'linden' honey," for it hardly seems fair to presume that "our English friends" have any difficulty in distinguishing United States honey from "nutmegs" or "hams," even if they do make them of basswood, and I presume Canadian honey is nearly as good as United States honey.

I was so sure that Mr. Muth was misrepresented about the quality of U.S. basswood honey