

from his apiary. He says that he followed the Inspector's instructions closely. There is a cause somewhere, which if properly explored, would go to prove that the Inspector was not responsible; nor his method in the treatment of Foul Brood. He says the inspector's method is a *complete* failure, and yet in the application of this same method he admits of a cure of *twenty*!

Now, I would say for the benefit of Bro. Fyfe, that there is a bee-keeper living about seven miles from here who made a similar assertion regarding Mr. McEvoy's method in my hearing. In a few days after I had occasion to visit his apiary, and what do you think I saw? Why he was actually melting broody combs in a sugar kettle not more than 20 feet in front of his hives. How long would that man be curing his bees? yet he claimed to be following Mr. McEvoy's method *closely*! He desisted only when I told him that I would send for the Inspector to come and see that the instructions he would give for the treatment of Foul Brood were *closely* followed. It has been a hard season for this disease on account of the scarcity of honey.

A. PICKET.

Nassagaweya, Halton.

We fully agree with Mr. Piggot in reference to there being some mishap in connection with foul broody honey in the locality; and it is quite certain that Mr. McEvoy's method, or any other method that will get rid of the honey in the sacs of the bees, when properly treated, will cure foul brood. Now, there is no question but that Mr. McEvoy has cured hundreds, and perhaps thousands of colonies by his method. We gave place to Mr. Fyfe's letter in order to bring out the facts, not to complain about the Inspector, who, we believe, is doing his duty, and doing a most noble work. In our earlier experience with the disease, we, ourselves, sometimes failed, and scarcely knew to what to attribute the cause of failure; in fact we were sometimes almost in doubt about being able to cure it at all, but reasoned this way: Why is it that we cure some colonies, and do not cure others, and why is it that we free some yards of the disease, and in other yards it will re-appear? and on tracing our operations we began to see that it required a great deal of care and painstaking.

Will our subscribers who do not keep the Bee Journal on file kindly send us their copy of Dec. 1st, 91.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The McEvoy Method Sustained.

I HAVE before me Mr. Fyfe's article *re* Foul Brood, asking for reports from those having tried the Inspector's plan of cure. In 1890 I had one colony affected, but being from home all summer, was not aware of it until I was taking off the supers at the close of the heavy flow. I found one with the queen in the super, having it filled with brood in all stages, which, at that season, rather astonished me; but when I examined the brood chamber I found it badly diseased, and entirely deserted by the queen—the super had not a sign of disease—when put on it had full sheets of foundation. Now, the question arises in my mind—would the bees have effected a cure had they been separated from the old hive?—at least I think they were trying to do so. However, I treated them *a la* McEvoy with perfect success. It being late in the season, they had only six or seven sheets of foundation partly drawn out when I put them in the cellar, and fed them syrup with a Jones feeder; this season they are one of my best colonies. I did not use the old hive, as I considered it risky—new hives only cost me 30c. I had my bees in Toronto then, and it is pretty hard to keep clear of the disease if near the Exhibition grounds.

I cannot understand how Mr. F. (being an expert), let his apiary get so badly affected, and how he failed to cure, if, as he says, he carried out the Inspector's instructions.

JOHN McKIMMIE.

Niagara, Dec. 12, 1891.

The Italian Bee.

WHAT ARE ITS PRINCIPAL POINTS OF EXCELLENCE AND TO WHICH QUALITY SHOULD WE GIVE THE PREFERENCE WITH A SCALE OF MARKINGS AS TO NEAT STOCK?

THE Italian bee, as its name implies, is a native of Italy, and was first successfully imported to this country in 1860. Since that time the race has been multiplied by American breeders until you can scarcely find a colony of our black or native bees that do not show indications of admixture of Italian blood; yet large numbers are still imported each year, which is a good proof of their superior quality. Although we get two distinct types from Italy—the dark or leather-colored Italians in the north, and the smaller and brighter yellow in the south—the three yellow bands have usually been considered the sole test of purity. I was also told a few years ago by a gentleman of undoubted integrity who had been there several times, that there