

published in pamphlet form, in which these experiments are given more in detail, bringing to light many more important facts regarding the biology and histology of the bacillus of foul brood, and its pathological relations to the disease, which when fully understood will greatly simplify its eradication.

Appended to this report will be given a review and free examination of the theories held by the writers of the day, in which each one will be treated fairly and honorably, without bitter personalities, but from a scientific standpoint, and should I differ from any one, I am willing to go over the ground with them and let further demonstrations prove the right.

Fort Worth, Tex., U. S., Dec. 28th, 1893.

To Protect Bee-keepers.

At our last meeting of the Illinois Bee-keepers' Association, the following was adopted, relative to the petition following etc.: That each member be requested to send a copy of the petition to his various members of Congress, soliciting their assistance in having it enacted into law:

To the Honorable—the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States;—

The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, in meeting assembled, by unanimous vote, petition your honorable bodies to make and enforce laws forbidding the sale of any article under the name of "honey," unless it be the natural product of flowers and plants naturally gathered by the bees from the plants themselves, and marked with the name and address of the bee-keeper.

Your petitioners further beg leave to state that the Conger "Pure Food Bill," as presented at the last session, is in accordance with the wishes of the Association.

JAS. A. STONE, Sec.

The Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, are taking a wise step in the above direction. Canada will probably be the first to pass a bill in this direction, may Illinois be second.—Ed.

AT THE FIRE.—Fireman to (captain): "This engine won't work, sir."

Captain: "See if you can make it play, then; that's what we want."—Selected.

BE IS CONVINCED OF IT.—"This is a hard-rud world," said one laborer to another, "Yes. Oi do be thinkin av that ivery time Oi put me pick-axe intil it."—Washington Star.

WINTERING BEES.

For the Canadian Bee Journal—C. C. Miller.

FRIEND PETTIT:—Reading your interesting article on page 126, I don't find that we are very far apart on most points as to wintering, and perhaps we are nearer than seems, if we fully understand each other.

Perhaps I ought to give some definite idea as to the actual success or failure I have had in wintering. You know it is only too often the case that successes are trumpeted and failures mentioned softly. Possibly I have erred in the other extreme, for there seems to prevail an idea that I generally make bad work wintering. A book before me gives the figures for several years ago. Commencing with the winter of 1873-4 I find the average loss for ten years was more than 10 per cent. This includes the winter of 1880, which I spent in the east, leaving my bees unattended, and the following spring I had 67 left out of 162. Leaving that winter out and the loss of the remaining winters was a trifle less than 5 per cent. Since then I think I have done at least as well, until the last two winters, so I think I am safe in saying that my ordinary loss is not more than 5 per cent. Yielding to a desire to try what some commended—doing without fire in my cellar—I met with a heavy loss this last two winters, and taking those along with the winter of 1880, I am satisfied with experimenting in that direction, fully believing that artificial heat in the cellar is a good thing for me, whatever it may be for others.

We don't agree about ventilation. Perhaps we would if we were talking about the same thing. If by ventilation is meant a current blowing directly on the bees, then I agree with your views perfectly. But the ventilation I want is that which displaces the old air with new in such gradual manner that there shall never be anything like a current on the bees. And if you manage to have the same amount of ventilation all the time, then you are that much ahead of me. Possibly you may have, but I doubt it. For I think that whatever ventilation you have is effected by the wind. If on a very calm day the air of your cellar is displaced at a certain rate, then on a very windy day it may be displaced in half the time. That gives twice as much ventilation, and if there is no current directly on the bees in either case, I can hardly see that harm