

bee-keeper will join me in my labors to detect and remove this fraud.

To my personal and scientific friends I have no need to speak. I address this note to those who may have been lead, without a knowledge of the facts, to believe that I purposely sought to pervert the truth.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY.

We have never said very much through the columns of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL either for or against the statement so commonly known on the American side of the line as "the Wiley lie," leaving it for the papers published over there to do, especially so, as there is but very little adulteration practised in Canada. To make the statement which Prof. Wiley did without sufficient foundation, even though it did emanate from the authority which he says in his letter above, was very wrong and very much harm has been wrought by it to our common industry. The least that the author of the statement could have done would have been to have corrected the erroneous statement as soon as it was brought to his notice, instead of which, this is the first intimation that we have seen wherein he gives his authority for what he wrote as far back as 1881. Would it not have been much better had he given the name of the author of such a statement when he believed at the time that the article was written that it was impossible to "sufficiently counterfeit" the pure article as to make it a "commercial" success. Prof. Wiley is much to blame in the whole matter, and while he may have been attacked intemperately, yet we think there was considerable cause. His delay in not before setting the matter before the people in its right light is sufficient cause for violent attack. He should have taken pains to have first ascertained the effect such a statement as the one he purposed making would have on the bee-keeping industry at large. While we give the above communication space, yet we incline to the opinion that bee-keepers will put just about as much faith in this letter as they did in his former one—which wasn't much.

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For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE CAUSE OF FOUL BROOD.

On page 267 of the C. B. J. of June 27th, 1888, we have the best letter ever written on the cause of foul brood. Every bee journal should publish it, and every bee-keeper should read it. The writer says that his first case of foul brood arose in a damp raw spring from spring dwindling. Yes, and so have hundreds of other cases besides his started just the very same way. He also says in another part of his letter that he doesn't think that foul brood was imported, and that we can have a genuine case manufactured on the spot anywhere we like. I know from experience that he is right; we can have it manufactured anywhere we like. In seven cases out of ten it originates in the bee-keeper's own yard, the other three cases of it being caused by the bees robbing from hives affected with it, and the bees carry the disease just in proportion to the amount of the diseased honey they convey to their own hives. I lost over fifty colonies with foul brood in the summer of 1885. It originated in my own bee-yard and was caused by the rotting of uncared-for brood in a hive which had lost most of its bees by mixing in with another in spring. The rotting of uncared-for brood is the real and only cause of foul brood. There never was any other cause, no, nor there never will be any other cause. Mr. Jones says that he once took a number of combs of sealed brood, and also brood in all stages, and placed it in a hive and then put a clean colony of bees over it and kept it there for weeks, and that it did not produce foul brood. Mr. Jones is right. The reasons why it failed to start it are as follows:—1st, The colony of bees had no decaying brood in it. 2nd, The weather was warm and the brood in the colony was well cared for. 3rd, The brood in the colony of bees was fed plenty of new honey fresh from the fields; so that if the honey in the bottom hive did get tainted, the bees did not need to use any of it. Foul brood will almost be a thing of the past when every bee-keeper knows the real cause of it, looks well after his bees in spring, and sees that the brood is well cared for in every hive, and those that are not real strong to crowd well on few combs by using division boards. We have many bee-keepers that don't take a bee journal of any kind and have never seen foul brood and don't know anything about it; and some have never heard of it. Such are hard to do much with, and their neglect sometimes causes much trouble and heavy losses to other bee-keepers. Every bee-keeper that has got any bees should take one or more