from those in the United States. He says that in the great majority of cases it is merely starved brood, brought on by shortage of stores and adverse weather conditions.

♣

In the "Bee-keeper" (Ireland), the Editor, Mr. J. M. Gillies, publishes some recent correspondence he has had with Prof. Harrison on the subject of formalin fumigation for the cure of foul brood. The treatment there seems to have been used with more or less success. Perhaps later developments may show to the contrary, as it did with us. A new feature in the mode of treatment over there is the fumigation of bees, brood and all. We were under the impression that this sort of thing would mean certain death to all forms of life, whether germ or insect. Ed. Gillies, however, gives a table of five cases where the gas was applied from five to seven minutes, and remained enclosed from three to seventeen hours, and in no case did the dead bees exceed 20. The manner of applying was as follows:

"The insertion of a spare body box under that containing the combs, and the use of two section crates over the brood frames. The sections are fitted with paper instead of foundation. The formalin saucer and all other joints are made tight and the lamp lighted. As soon as the fumes are observed going out through the ventilators in the roof, these are hermetically sealed. A single smooth cheese cloth quilt is placed on the upper section crate and fastened down, tacking thin strips of wood all around. We simply paste the saucer for the tablets to the floor-board of the extra box under a hole."

A writer in the "Bee-keeper," commenting on the discovery, says:

"I daresay the information you have given him (Prof. Harrison) will make him open his eyes and possibly cause the Ontario men to sit up when they find so important a wrinkle being sent them from the Old Country."

We dislike to quench the enthusiasm of our friends across the water, but it occurs to us that if the fumigatiin does not destroy the bees and larvae, it is not likely to have much effect upon the germs of F.B.

♣

The white honey harvest was over by 20th. Will have between fifty and sixty lbs. surplus per colony. Bees at this date are holding their own and the strongest colonies are storing a small amount from various plants. We have no buckwheat but fall flowers promise ample stores for winter and probably some surplus.

W. A. Chrysler.

Kent County, July 31st, '06.

♣

The honey season in this district has been much the same as reported from other parts of Ontario. About 25 lbs. per colony of light extracted honey will be a fair estimate of the crop here generally. We did not have a good flow of honey for a single day, robbers being in evidence at all times.

Denis Nolan.

Simcoe Co., July 30, '06.

♣

The honey crop has been very fair in this province where the bees had a chance to work on basswood, which was very abundant this season, but where they were confined to clover alone, the yield has been somewhat disappointing, as the clover did not seem to yield its usual quota of honey for some reason, although it was quite plentiful in most localities. Owing to the rainy summer, fall flowers will be quite abundant, and the bees will very likely fill up well from this source.

F. W. Jones.

Bedford Que., July 30, '06.

♣

The season has been a discouraging one among the bees. The effect of the open winter was painfully noticeable in the absence of clover which was badly winter killed. The basswood favored us for a few short days, and the result will probably be 35 lbs. per colony, with buckwheat and fall flowers to hear from.

M. B. Holmes.

Leeds Co., August 1. '06.

♣

We have not yet finished extracting; do not think it will turn out any better than we expected—from 35 to 40 lbs. per colony.

R. H. Smith.

St. Thomas, Ont.