

it throughout his entire yard. This spring again he said that it had appeared in many of his colonies and on going to examine it we found it in almost every colony, some affected much worse than others. Some combs would show from one to two hundred dead cells. We have spent much time in examining it and even subjected some of it to the microscope, but are unable thus far to detect anything like the pure foul brood. After giving the matter due consideration we came to the conclusion that in the interests of bee-keepers it ought to be experimented with, to ascertain, if possible, the most speedy and simple cure. This apiary contains nearly one hundred colonies, and we think we are within bounds when we say that the loss in brood from this disease is equal to at least five colonies in the season. This is quite an item to a bee-keeper. The bee-keeper in question seems very anxious to rid his apiary of the disease, so we bought six colonies off him in order to test the matter, and he gave us six more of the worst in the yard, to cure if possible, and return him what share we choose after they were cured, and if they could not be cured he did not want any of them, not even the colonies returned. We have got these twelve colonies set down by themselves and are experimenting with them in order to ascertain just how to deal with such cases in future. In most cases where a few cells appeared in years gone by, if it was the same disease as this, we used to sometimes remove the queen and introduce another or exchange queens with other hives and that seemed to cure the disease, but we are trying various plans with these twelve, which we shall describe hereafter when we have something more definite to report. In the meantime we would advise any one who has the disease in their apiary to spray the combs once a day with carbolic acid, using one to 500 pure rain water. This will have a tendency of preventing the disease spreading, and we think will cause the bees to clear out the dead brood more rapidly. Care should be taken not to spread the combs throughout the apiary, and to allow no robbing; and if any honey is extracted from such colonies, it should not be given to other colonies, until after it was heated, in other words, that the disease

should be guarded against as carefully as foul brood until we are enabled to deal with it successfully. Will some of our friends who have had some experience with this or similar diseases tell us something more about it. Perhaps Prof. Cook or Prof. McLain could give us something in regard to the matter.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

Artificial Comb—A Question of Privilege.

NO American Bee-Keepers.—Some years ago in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* June, 1881, p. 254, in speaking of the uses of glucose I employed the following sentence:

"In commercial honey, which is entirely free from bee mediation, the comb is made of paraffine, and filled with pure glucose by appropriate machinery."

In the article in question I do not give my authority for the above and since that time this statement has been declared false, and I have been published in at least one journal, ostensibly devoted to the interests of honey producers as a "wilful and malicious liar."

Usually I take no notice of attacks made upon me in language which excludes the possibility of its author being a gentleman, but in this case I depart from my usual custom at the request of a friend who has been for more than thirty years editorially connected with the agricultural press of this country.

The statement in question was made on the authority of Dr. E. J. Hallock, an eminent chemist, whom, unfortunately, science lost by death several years ago. Dr. Hallock was at that time a resident of Boston and editor of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*. Neither Dr. Hallock nor myself believed at that time that such artificial comb could be made commercially successful, although honey made in that way could be sold at an enormous profit, if the comb could be made to sufficiently counterfeit the genuine article. It is possible that Dr. Hallock may have been misinformed in respect of this matter; but I cannot say that he was. Moreover, the statement is of such a nature that I did not anticipate that anyone would seriously suppose that comb honey is in danger of being replaced by the spurious article. I make this statement for the benefit of those who may have been deceived by the malicious slanders which have been circulated concerning me.

The adulteration of honey is practiced to a most alarming extent in this country, and every