

far more than 350 cases of foul brood in these 81 apiaries.

Out of all these diseased colonies (about 300 being very badly diseased,) it is encouraging to know that but three colonies had to be destroyed—the rest all having been placed under treatment and, so far as we know at the present writing, cured with two or three exceptions. It strikes me that this is very creditable to Mr. McEvoy the inspector. Armed with the authority which the Act justly and properly gives the inspector he might have burned a large number of those badly diseased colonies instead of working with them and over them for hours and even days together till the stench had sickened him as it did do once or twice. I am always in favor of giving credit where credit is due and I certainly think much credit is fairly due our inspector. With a kind heart and willing hands he set himself about saving every man's property when it was possible to save it consistently with the public interests. His errors were on the side of lenience and generosity, which, of course, was much better than to err in the opposite direction. And this course has entailed upon him a great deal of extra work which a less generous man could have easily avoided by a different course. After showing the victims of foul brood how to proceed with the treatment it seems he was in the habit before leaving them of freely telling them to write him from time to time telling him how they were getting on with the treatment and asking any further information or explanation they might require. This, of course, brought him a deluge of letters which sometimes took the time of both night and day to answer. The results of this generous and judicious course have been highly satisfactory, as almost all the cases placed under treatment have been cured and yards nearly rotten with the disease entirely rid of it.

FALL TREATMENT OF FOUL BROOD.

The orders for the inspector's services are still coming in from new quarters, while a few others who have been fighting the disease all summer on their own account are still at it and desire information for fall treatment, as it is now too late to use foundation in the curative process. For the benefit of such I here give an effective plan of fall treatment as practised with entire success by the inspector:

Remove all the combs and honey from the hive of a diseased colony and give them either in their own hive so emptied or another clean hive as many sealed frames of honey from healthy colonies as required for winter, placing

a division board on either side of the frames, and the work is done. This is a simple process, is thoroughly successful if properly carried out, and is practicable up to November with ordinary fall weather. Should the healthy sealed honey not be on hand it can be obtained by feeding the strong colonies which you are sure are perfectly free from the disease. The combs of honey must be completely filled and sealed so that there will be no place in them for the bees to deposit the diseased honey they may bring with them. It will then be used first, and will be digested and out of the way before it can do any mischief in brood rearing, which will not be commenced till a space in the combs becomes emptied and clear; and in 19 cases in 20 will not be begun at all so late in the fall. This is a sure, short and easy method of cure for fall. Mr. Bray, the deputy inspector, has also been in the field doing some work, but so recently that I have no report of his work as yet. All shall appear, however in due time.

ALLAN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Sep. 20th, '90.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Destroying Surplus Bees—Selling Sections with Honey.

WHAT will do for you, Brother Demaree please arise and let us be dismissed; and you, living in *Christisan-burgh*, say in cold type that you force all the honey into the surplus cases, and at the close of the season take all the honey from the hives and leave the bees to look out for themselves. Ain't that tough? You know they can't take good care of themselves without honey, and you are ashamed to come right out and say you rob them and leave them on purpose to starve to death, so you use smooth language. I'd give five dollars to see you say grace over some of that honey when it is on your table. 'Sentiment,' is it? Mr. G. B. Jones fills five columns of the C B J, trying to prove that a man should dispossess himself of sentiment and kill his bees. Well, I pity the man that has no sentiment, or none of the finer feelings of justice and right, like Daniel Webster had when he wanted to "let that woodchuck go." A man can be too sentimental, and he can so blunt his sensibility that he degenerates into a savage, who would as soon kill a man as you would a bee. Some have so far lost all sensibility as to not only rob the little bees of all the fruits of their labor, but torture them by starvation on purpose to cause their death. But the finest point