

the 5th of June I found some colonies in a starving condition, but saved them by feeding. I was foolish enough to sell ten colonies to a man by the name of Pugsley, at Goderich, who turned out to be a perfect dead-beat, and has never paid me a cent for them, but as I have heard since, on the best authority, that he makes a practice of never paying his debts, the knowledge that I have companions in my misfortunes, reconciles me in a degree to my loss.

The season improved as it advanced, and from the 28 colonies I had left I took 2000 lbs. of honey, principally extracted, most of which was gathered from clover.

I kept down increase as much as possible, and put 37 colonies into winter quarters in November, 1890, 15 of them packed out of doors. They were all alive two weeks ago, but one has starved since. It has not been really warm enough here to open the hives and put in frames of honey, besides I made sure that I had given them all an ample supply in the fall.

It is a good plan as a precautionary measure to lay some sticks of candy on the frames of every colony out of doors as soon as they fly in the spring, and shall try and do so in the future.

If you will give me directions for making the sticks of candy in the next number of the JOURNAL, so that I can make what I require for myself instead of having to send away for it, I shall be much obliged to you.

I am afraid, from present appearances, this is going to be a backward spring, and hard on the poor bees. A neighboring bee-keeper told me a few days since, that many bee-keepers he knows of, have lost half, and some all their bees. He thinks the fall honey was thin and that in consequence bees have not generally wintered well.

HENRIETTA F. BULLER.

Campbellford, Ont., April 7, '91.

We are very sorry that you should have lost your ten colonies in the way you did, and we trust that your letter will be a warning to others not to place any more with the same party. We hope he will see the evil of his ways and make the proper restitution. Before this reaches you we think the weather will be quite warm enough to use liquid stores. However, candy is very easily made by simply boiling sugar with a little water in it until it can be placed on ice or in water and may be broken. Just as soon as it will do this, you should stop boiling and pour it while hot into your dishes and cool as soon as

possible by allowing the dishes to remain in cold water or on ice or snow. We have sometimes taken stiff paper and bent the edges up at right angles 1 inch high and about 1½ inches wide, and by carefully placing these side by side in a dish and then pouring in your sugar each cake would be separate, but unless the paper is greased it would stick to the candy which is objectionable.

We have found that caking it in the dish without partitions and breaking it up into pieces after it is cool and laying it on the frames, is just as good a plan as any. You will see in a back number of the C. B. J., a receipt for making honey candy. We are sorry to hear that bees have not wintered well in your locality. Perhaps a better way to put it would be to say that they have not been put up as well as they should be. The fact of yours being in fine condition shows that it is only necessary to have them properly prepared in the fall to have them come out in fine condition in the spring. We often wondered why you did not write us more frequently. Articles, especially from a lady bee-keeper, are very acceptable.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

English vs. Canadian Foul Brood.

IN REPLY to an article of Allen Pringle's in B. B. J., our esteemed friend, the editor, seems to think that Canadian foul brood is some mild, dry type, or different from the English foul brood. I can assure him if they have got any worse disease in England called foul brood than what we have in America I am sorry for them. It scarcely seems possible that any disease could be worse than ours. That it is contagious there, is no question, as many of us have found to our sorrow in years gone by, but to say that our fasting system will not cure foul brood and thoroughly rid any apiary of it, when properly managed, is contrary to our experience. I have personally superintended and cured thousands of colonies, but in my earlier efforts I frequently found my treatment was not a success. I sometimes found that 4 or 5 days fasting was sufficient to make a permanent cure. At other times 2 or 3 days would make a perfect cure and at other times 6 or even 8 days did not do it. I then began to search for the reason why some colonies should be thoroughly cured, while others were not, and I was not long in learning that the honey was the