

Feeding. and coddled during the early spring-time.

Prices of Honey in Great Britain.

Editor Root, at different times lately, has been speaking of the high prices of honey in Great Britain, claiming that comb honey had been sold at as high as two shillings per pound. Our friends across the water, judging by the comments on Mr. Root's statement, evidently think it necessary to "go away from home to hear news."

The editor of the "Irish Bee Journal" says: "It makes one stare! We should like to see the photographs of the successful marketers." A correspondent of this same journal, Mr. W. Farmer, in a letter favoring decidedly of pessimism, says: "The price is now very low, and production seems to go ahead faster than consumption, and in a few years' time, unless there is a change, we shall find bee-keeping an unprofitable pursuit."

Looking over the advertising lists of the Irish and British Bee Journals, we note 5d. and 6d. to be common quotations for extracted honey, so it seems reasonable to suppose that very little comb honey is sold for as high a figure as that named by Mr. Root.

Incidentally, we may conclude that conditions over there do not look very promising towards establishing a market for Canadian honey, but as we happen to have none for export just at present, we will not worry over the matter.

#### Foul Brood Legislation.

It seems strange to think of bee-keepers opposing foul brood legislation, but that fact is the main reason, as I understand it, that Great Britain and Ireland have no foul brood laws as they exist in Ontario and several States of the Union. Just to show the attitude of the prominent bee-keepers on the subject, let me quote from a letter written to the "British Bee Journal" by Mr. W. C. Stone: "I have given up

opposing legislation, but personally I would infinitely prefer to be free from Government control. I think that as bee-keeping is chiefly followed as a recreation, it becomes really a private matter, while the man who runs it for profit can himself always suppress foul brood; such, at least, is my own experience. I have had it in my apiary since this matter was last discussed. I have even imported diseased stocks, and yet most certainly prefer liberty to legislation. I say this advisedly and deliberately, as the result of experience in my own apiary and among bees belonging to others. I have suffered very little loss, even with my first case of foul brood, and have no great fear of the disease, being able to cure it with ease in the early stages, and no bee-keeper worth considering need ever let it pass that stage. If he does he is either incompetent or needs experience."

Of course, it goes without saying, that the panacea for foul brood, is, according to Mr. Stone, spraying with drugs, either izaral or phenyle. One cannot help but wonder if Mr. Stone and other "sprayers" have ever had the real foul brood as it exists here, among their bees, and I venture to say that if Mr. Stone should come over here and happen to get in a foul brood locality, and depend upon spraying, if his bees got effected, he would find that unless the law stepped in his so-called "liberty" would simply be another name for the total extermination of his bees. At this distance, when we consider how much difference of opinion there is over there as to methods of treating the disease, it looks as though they were just as well off without any foul brood legislation, as the enacting of such would be sure to prove a source of constant friction and trouble. In the United States and Canada, with the bee-keepers practically a unit on the question, the case has altogether a different aspect.

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