

venience and the small amount of work required of them is performed more readily and willingly.

Although the foul brood is only being suppressed the results so far are most satisfactory. Several districts occupied by large commercial apiaries are already clear of disease (I have it from the owners themselves). This result has been attained without disinfection but **not** until the old box-hives in farmers' gardens had been got rid of. It is an offence here to **keep** bees in box hives, and the visit of an inspector, with the fear of a £5 fine, is a prime factor in ridding the country of the real cause of re-infection—the box hive. In other districts where disease was rampant in box hive and frame hive apiaries, the results of the work already done are very encouraging to us as bee-keepers. We are hoping to see the inspectors following up the work in these districts until every hive is clean and then they can turn their attention to fresh districts so that in time the foul brood will be stamped right out.

CATCHING A SWARM

Peter Cameron.

In September I gave an account of bringing down a swarm of bees when they were making for the bush. I promised to write my experience with another swarm that were on the wing.

Not many days after my adventure with the first swarm, I put a swarm into a hive with a frame of last year's comb and other frames with starters. In about an hour they came out. They did not settle on anything. I saw they were getting ready to go to the bush. I got my sheet and a map pole, and made a kind of flag. In a short time they were ready for their journey. I got under them and waved my flag in the thickest of them. They did not like it a bit. So they turned swiftly around to one side and a few yards nearer to the bush. I was under

them again waving my flag, but they whirled swiftly back to the other side, and also a few yards nearer the bush. This kind of fun continued until we came within forty or fifty yards of an elm tree about six feet high. Down they came and clustered on a limb about a foot and a half from the ground. As soon as they were clustered I wound my flag about them; then got a saw, cut the limb and put them in the same hive again. I was completely tired out and I think the queen was too. It was such a hot day, and in a field of heavy timothy and clover, but I had good sport. I am about seventy years old, and if any person can tell of an easier way of doing what I did I would be much obliged.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER PURIFICATION

G. G. Nasmith, Esq., Ph.D. and R. R. Graham, Esq., M.B., Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.

A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime should be rubbed into a teacup of water. This solution should be diluted with three cupfuls of water, and a teaspoonful of the whole quantity should be added to each two gallon pail of drinking water. This will give .4 or .5 parts of free chlorine to a million parts of water and will in ten minutes destroy all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery-producing organisms in the water. Moreover all traces of the chlorine will rapidly disappear.

This method of purification has been tested with Toronto Bay water inoculated with millions of bacteria. Every germ has been destroyed and it has been unnecessary to boil the water.

This method should be very valuable for miners, prospectors, campers, and those living in summer resorts where the condition of the waters might not be above suspicion.

John W. S. McCullough, M.D.,
Chief Health Officer for Ontario.

Mr. John Fixter, of
Tells of It

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