

British brethren. A careful perusal of the September "Bee-keepers' Record" (British), just to hand, has led me to form this conclusion. I was especially impressed with the different ideas entertained by bee-keepers of the Old Sod in relation to the treatment of foul brood, as compared with the ideas of most apiarists on this side of the Atlantic. While numerous drug treatments have been recommended from time to time, all, up to the present, have been found wanting, and I feel safe in saying that not 2 per cent of the bee-keepers of Canada and the United States have even a little faith in the use of drugs in treating foul brood. To show that just the opposite is the case in England, I will quote a couple of replies given by the Editor in response to queries sent in by subscribers. In both cases samples of comb were mailed for inspection, and were diagnosed as follows:

No. 1.—"There is foul brood of old standing in the hive. It does not seem to be a bad case, and the bees might get over it by the careful use of remedies."

No. 2.—"The larger piece of comb—with dead brood in worker cells—showed signs of foul brood, though not in pronounced form. There is no cause for great alarm, and the case will be met by using ordinary preventatives."

Imagine any of our authorities giving such advice to enquiring bee-keepers! To say the least, it would require considerable hardihood to enable any one to advise in that way, even if they were convinced of the efficacy of such treatment. All of which goes to show that "locality" cuts quite a figure, even in the methods of handling foul brood, and that possibly the disease itself is less virulent in England than in America. Another thing that will strike the Canadian reader as a bit odd is the prominence given to advertise-

ments of "driven bees" for sale. It seems quite a trade is done in driving bees from box or straw hives and then selling the bees by the pound. An imported item of interest in the "Record" is a report of a meeting of the United States House of Representatives, during the time when the Pure Food Bill was under consideration. One of the members, speaking in favor of the Bill, exhibited a bottle labelled "Pure Honey," which was proven by analysis to contain only glucose, with a dead bee inserted by the manufacturer to deceive the public. We have heard of people being able to tell the color of the cows that produced the butter by certain visible signs in said butter, but this is the first time we have learned of the same lines of argument being presented to prove the purity of honey. Come to think of it, a certain gentleman once asked me if all honey had grubs in it, further stating that the honey he bought from a bee-keeper (not a farmer bee-keeper, either) sometimes had the larval accompaniment. Hadn't thought before of the advertising value of the scheme, but, as our science master used to say, "Now I see the point."

Warm Water for Bees.

No doubt nearly every bee-keeper has noticed how bees seem to like to sip up water from pools near manure piles. A great many have explained the matter by assuming that the bees were attracted by the salty quality of such water. Some recent experiments in Europe, recorded in the "American Bee-keeper" by Adrian Getaz, would seem to prove rather that the bees were attracted to such water by the higher temperature of these pools. In the experiments in question the temperature of the pools near the manure piles was 70°, while that of other sources of supply was only 57°. Although

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