

field. Such men are not mere drudges, with body and spirit broken on the hard wheel of labor; but, dealing with the fine and most delicate problems of nature, they keep step with the Creator—they are in direct partnership with God himself; and, as such partners, they, of all men, should be guided by the wisdom and justice of the Golden Rule.

FOUL BROOD.

Can the disease exist among Wasps?

On August 3, while destroying a wasp's nest, I found in some of the combs unmistakable evidence of a disease possessing all the characteristics of foul brood. There was a considerable quantity of sealed brood and in many cases the snow white capping had been stained a dark brown colour, and the viscid contents of the cells possessed the smell and other indications of foul brood. Many of the unsealed larvae were dead; some had dropped out upon the comb beneath, and, on the whole, they were drier than would have been the case with bees. This may, however, have been due to the porosity of the cell-walls which were stained dark brown. Foul brood has been known to exist for about three years among bees in the locality in which the wasps' nest was taken. While beekeepers may view with equanimity, perhaps not unmixed with satisfaction, the destruction of wasps by so foul a disease, yet, in view of the fact that wasps so frequently approach and even enter hives, they may be means of spreading foul brood and render futile all our efforts to get rid of it. It is from this point of view that I would ask those of your readers who may be destroying wasps' nests, especially in neighborhoods where foul brood is known to exist, to examine the brood for signs

of disease before burning it. The simplest way to destroy a wasp's nest or rather all life in it, is to pour about 2 oz. of carbon bisulphide into the entrance, which should then be carefully closed. The vapour soon kills all the wasps, and the combs can then be dug out and burnt. The carbon bisulphide should not be ignited; its vapour is much more poisonous than its products of combustion.—Walter T. Reid in British Bee Journal.

Splendid Honey Exhibit.

We note with pleasure the following item in the Ottawa Valley Journal:—The largest honey exhibit ever made in the dairy building at the Central Canada Fair is that of Alex. McLaughlin, of Cumberland, Ont. Mr. McLaughlin has been showing in Ottawa for three years, but this year he has over two tons of honey, which makes a lovely display. The judge stated it was the largest exhibit he ever saw, and many say the comb honey far surpasses any seen at the Pan-American. The exhibit deservedly carried off seven first prizes and the diploma, and the whole has been sold to local dealers, so citizens may watch for the label and know they are buying and eating the finest honey in Canada. The honey is all light in color and is remarkably thick being equal, if not better, than the best ever before shown at any Canadian exhibition. The exhibit is tastily arranged, and Mr. McLaughlin has a constant stream of admiring customers.

We congratulate our friend McLaughlin.—Ed.

Have you hives and surplus cases all alike; it saves time.