A New Spring Feeder.

DURING the autumn I visited a friend's apiary, and he not being able to get in a sufficient quantity of syrup before the winter set in, and knowing that the stores would not be sufficient to last them until spring, I tried to persuade him to place on a large cake of candy, but he thought syrup would be better, so having made a feeder that I had not properly tested, I lent it to him early in January to test, and I find it has been quite a success. His bees are in excellent condition and the queens have been laying considerable during the past two months. I will explain its construction —Take a glass tube one-eighth inch in diameter, and with the aid of a gas jet bend it about three inches from one end in the ordinary syphon form, thus, ; to work it, fill any ordinary vessel full of syrup and place it on the honey board or quilt and fill the tube by suction ; place the short end that is bent into the syrup and guide the long end between any two frames you may wish it to occupy, through the board or quilt into the brood nest. I should here mention that a small piece of sponge is inserted into the long end of the tube which goes between the combs, to prevent the syrup from running or dripping, The bees are able to get a very limited supply through the sponge,but not sufficient for storage purposes. I think any one will soon see where the cheapness and usefulness of the article comes in, viz., no loss of heat, as when using an ordinary feeder, and having to uncover the hive ; there will always be about four inches of the syrup in the tube of the same temperature as the cluster of bees. I think that if the feeder is properly tried it will supply a long-felt want as a stimulating feeder' being cheap and having the advantage of a good and steady delivery.—PHILANDER JOWETT, in British Bee Journal.

Honey as a Medicinal Agent.

WITH a view of bringing the virtues of honey, both as a natural and most efficacious medicinal agent,and as a wholesome, nutricious article of diet, before the general public, I am preparing a small book. It will be written in a popular style, and published at a *very low* price or distributed gratuitously. If any of your readers have any facts or figures illustrating either part of the subject. I shall be glad if they will kindly send them on to me, I will gladly undertake to return them, if desired, after I have either copied or otherwise made use of them. In the interest of the subject generally, and of bee-keeping in particular, I am wishful that the little work should be as complete as possible.—R. WARD, in British Bee Journal.

The Foul-Brood Bacteria.

TREATMENT OF FOUL BROOD BY THE USE OF BETA-NAPHTHOL.

In the British Bee Journal for January 8, 1891, we have selected from a lengthy and very interesting article of Dr. Lortet's the following:—

[We have much pleasure in giving our readers a translation from the *Revue Internationale* of a paper by Dr. Lortet, who has for some time been making experiments and observations upon this disease. There are many points quite new, and which throw considerable light upon the subject, and the remedy proposed is simple and, from reports, encouragingly effectual. We wish our readers to particularly note that the naphthol is that known as beta-naphthol, and not the ordinary naphthaline. As it is perfectly harmless, there is no danger in its application.—EDS.]

In the digestive canal of dead or diseased brood, as well as of adult bees already infected with the disease, but in the digestive canal alone, a third kind of bacterium is found, which is without doubt one of the forms that have been examined by Mr. Cheshire. It is thin, and frequently extends in filaments. It thrives well in sterilised veal-broth, and it is therefore comparatively easy to obtain a supply of perfectly pure specimens for purposes of inoculation. In this nutritive element filaments appear in a few days, and after staining the fine granular elements of the formation become apparent owing to the differences in colouration.

In the digestive canal of the adult the bacteria appear to maintain their rod-like shape for a considerable period—perhaps, indeed, always; whereas in the digestive canal of the larvæ, probably owing to the influence of albumenoids, which pass by osmosis through the walls of this tube, the bacteria, as in the case of cultivations effected in unsalted veal-broth, are rapidly transformed into very fine, virulent granulations, which invade all the tissues, and soon bring about the disorganization and rapid putrefaction of the larvæ.

The adult bee, on the other hand, even when the foul-brood bacteria have taken possession of its digestive canal, seems to be able to live for a certain time. It is, however, none the less apparent, once the infection has taken firm hold, that the animal is diseased. The digestive can-