

are in the majority; but fraudulent competition is what riles me.

Let us awake and do something!

Utica, Ill.

A. MOTTAZ.

[Yes the sample of so called "honey" which Mr. Mottaz sent us was pretty vile stuff. We pronounced it glucosed, at once. what a pity that we have no good laws that would help put the villainous adulterators where they belong. With the best glucose at one cent a pound, what won't the criminally inclined do when they have a chance? Bee-keepers *must* arouse, united, and then push for anti-adulteration laws. Once having them (the laws), we'll soon start the adulterators on the run.—Ed.]

The above comes from the "American Bee Journal." In this matter our friends in the United States have our sincere sympathy. It is of the greatest importance that bee-keepers have laws to prohibit the adulteration of honey. True bee-keepers will incur the enmity of a few who are opposed to such laws, and a few more who value such men's friendship more than they do the bee-keeping interests, but the battle must be fought in a whole-hearted manner, and victory will be assured in the matter. We wish our U. S. friends every success.—Ed. C. B. J.

FOUL BROOD.

E. S. LOVESY,

I would have been much pleased to have met you at the convention of the North American next month, but circumstances will not permit at this time. Last year at the St. Joseph Convention the following question was asked: "What can we do to prevent and cure foul brood?" And I notice with regret that the only answer given was "we can do nothing." Really such an answer to so vital a question should never have emanated from the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, for it is a fact that much can be done, both to prevent and cure this, the most dreaded of all bee-diseases. For every case that we cure, we help to prevent it, even if we obliterate or destroy it, we prevent its increase, then why say that we can do nothing. While we may not be able to tell its source or to give the cause, we can and do do much to cure and prevent it. Who can give us the

original source or cause of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any of those kindred contagious diseases, yet they mercilessly attack people without warning, still they are cured. We find as a rule that this dread disease diphtheria, attacks the young. So also is foul brood a disease of the young larva. It is a disease of the brood and not of the bees, for this reason we consider the practice of total destruction by fire a barbarous one. What would we think if a health officer went to a house effected by diphtheria and burned it down with everything and everybody living in it. This and other kindred diseases are fully as contagious and harder to cure than foul brood. We know when it is once started in a hive it spreads very rapidly through the brood, but it does not effect the live bees, young or old, and with all the popular prejudice in regard to foul brood, I am very much in doubt as to its effecting the honey, in fact I don't believe it does. The bees carry it from one colony to another by contact as a rule I believe they carry it on their legs from diseased hives, and thus communicate it to the young larva in their own hive. I have studied and investigated this subject for the past two years, and like many other diseases it often owes its origin to f. b. I know a number of cases where bees and brood have died, and being left to rot, foul brood has been the result. Two years ago I knew of two parties that were anxious to increase their bees. They each divided their bees before they were strong enough; they each put the new swarm on the old stand. Too many of the bees left the queen and went back to the old stand. They built queen cells and were getting along all right, but the old queens not having sufficient bees in the hive stopped laying, then to help matters as they thought, they each placed the old queen back on the old stand, then the new swarms were nearly deserted so that the young queens died in their cells and also some of the other brood. Later after all the brood had hatched out that was not dead, and finding them in a helpless condition one of them dumped the whole thing back into the old swarm. The other one finding considerable brood which was dead, accidentally divided it, putting the few live bees and brood into the other colonies. The result was that later I found three well developed cases of foul brood, caused evidently by this rotten brood. Another theory of what I believe to be a cause of foul brood; I have noted in summer or early fall when the bees are found in unclean pools or mud holes for water. It often happens that we hear of foul brood. The supposition is that they carry the f. b. to the hive on their bodies or legs.