

but little of being out of the world; in fact, I am not sure if his bees do not get some of their honey from some of the other planets. He is within ten miles of being on the top of the summit between Los Angeles and San Francisco, in San Fransquito Canyon, 20 miles from Newhall, which is the nearest postoffice, store, station or settlement. Hickin was to have met me at Newhall, but just at that time there came a heavy rain, which raised the water in the canyon, so that he could not get down for seven or eight days. That gave me a good chance to visit the bee men around Newhall. He finally got down. We left Newhall in the morning and got here in the evening. We crossed the stream 72 times, and I thought sometimes we would be washed away and drowned sure. I don't believe there are figures enough in existence to tell you how many boulders and rocks we bumped over before we got here. From what I can see, however, I believe my friend has one of the best bee locations in California. He is isolated, and every place is covered with white button and black sage, also an endless variety of trees and shrubs that bloom before the sage, which puts the bees in fine condition for sage-flow. My friend has done well since he has been here, and expects 300 pounds per colony this season. He has only about 250 colonies, but says he has a location for 1,000. I expect to leave here in about a week for Canada again, going by way of British Columbia and over the C. P. R.

Yours very truly,

J. ALPAUGH.

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Drs. White and Phillips of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, describe two forms of foul brood more or less prevalent on this continent—the American or form that we are most familiar with, and a less virulent class

generally called "black brood," which they speak of as "European foul brood." Mr. Thomas W. Cowan, editor of the "British Bee Journal," and who has had many years' experience with brood diseases in the old land, does not agree with the distinction, and gives his objections in the following editorial:

"That there are two forms of foul brood, a mild and a virulent one, has long been admitted, but we are certainly not yet prepared to allow that these differ from American foul brood upon the slender evidence adduced. The symptoms and characteristics of American foul brood, as described by Dr. Phillips, correspond with those of foul brood as we have it here, and such as we found in the United States when we first visited the apiaries at Medina, in 1887. We have since that time had the opportunity of seeing specimens of foul brood in the States and Canada, and in every case the symptoms were similar. Slight variations occur but there was always the distinctive ropiness and unpleasant odor, which can be compared to bad glue. We have also seen many specimens from different parts of Europe and Africa, always with the same characteristics.

Our first acquaintance with black brood, or "New York bee-disease," as it was at that time called, was made some years ago in California. This was sent from New York state by Mr. West, a State bee inspector, and on examining it we at once saw that it differed from what we called foul brood, for, although the outward appearance of the comb was similar, the distinctive ropiness and odor were absent. Notwithstanding that our experience with foul brood was pretty extensive, and dated back for more than 35 years, this was the first time we had come in contact with black brood. It was entirely unknown to us