

in some other way, because it will spread quite a distance, two or three miles, when you can discover no robbing. Possibly it is by drones. Possibly the germs may be carried by the bees to the flowers and other bees get those germs from the pollen. What we know we are able to tell you, but what we don't know, that is something no one can tell.

A member: I would like to know something about the treatment.

Mr. Stewart: Our most successful treatment has been shaking them on to comb foundations, and in about four days taking those combs away and shaking the bees on to another set of starters, and by disinfecting the hive, or using another hive. The bees from that time on will be healthy unless they reach some infected honey.

F. J. Miller: Do I understand that it is simply the McEvoy treatment for foul brood?

Mr. Stewart: With the difference that we recommend being on the safe side by disinfecting the hive by boiling or the use of some strong disinfectant.

Mr. Case: How can you manage to get the bees from the combs or the starters on which you first shake them, on to the foundation that you are going to leave them on, without killing themselves with the honey that is fed?

Mr. Stewart: That is a chance you have to take. Of course, it would, perhaps, be better to confine them in a box in the cellar until they have thoroughly used up the honey in their honey-sacks, and then put them on a comb foundation. Of course, you will, occasionally, but the chance is small, have a colony infected by taking honey even a second time; that is why we use a second treatment, in order to do away with all the germs in the honey, and usually are success-

ful, although once in a great while there may be an exceptional case; so perhaps it would be better to confine them in a box in the cellar for 48 hours, or something like that.

N. N. Betzinger, of New York: They usually retain the honey that they take with them 14 days before they let go of it.

Mr. Callbreath: What time of the year is best for treatment? Should the same treatment be given when they are not gathering honey?

Mr. Stewart: The better time is when they are gathering honey. In that case we recommend using something like formaldehyde in the honey.

Mr. McEvoy: I think that Mr. Stewart and I could agree on most points, but speaking of putting the bees into the cellar for four days, it kind of unfits them for business; they become lean and poor and have to be built up by feeding afterwards to get them into good condition. The four days upon the starters, and after that the new foundation will answer every purpose. There is nothing like feeding the bees; give them plenty.

Mr. Stewart: Yes, I do.

Mr. West: There is one thing in regard to this black brood business, and with the treatment, and the shaking the first and second time, that I think is a little different in some cases from what it is with the real, old-time foul brood. Our black brood, when shaken the first time and let remain four days, and then shaken again, and put upon foundation, I find in the hands of other people who are doing this work, that the bees are very reluctant about staying in their hives so many times, and swarm out and sometimes go to the woods, and if this is done in the swarming season, when bees are swarming, they may swarm with other colonies that have a young queen, notwithstanding that these bees may have their queen