

takes the disease with it into the new hive, although everything about that hive may be quite new.

In face of these facts I am quite unable to understand how it was that such an exceptionally able bee-keeper as the late Mr. C. N. Abbott consistently and persistently advocated the purchase of swarms by beginners, giving them painfully to understand that by so doing they avoided all risk of disease. There can be no such assurance, because hives with a mild type of brood-disease will throw off swarms, and good ones too, year after year.

Bee-keepers are advised that the use of naphthaline, the washing out of hives with carbolic acid, the periodic or gradual renewal of combs, etc., etc., will or may prevent the inroads of brood diseases among their bees. In my opinion, not one of these precautions, nor all three combined, will do any such thing. Take the case of painting the hives over with carbolic acid, for instance. Now, what is the utmost that this can be expected to do? It may destroy any germs which might be adhering to the hives at the time of application only; but supposing, say, a week after this was done, a near neighbor bought a badly-diseased and weak stock, at a time when bees were inclined to rob, the result would probably be virulent blood disease in the hives, which the previous dressing with disinfectant would be utterly powerless to prevent. Please do not think I am advocating slovenliness. Very far from it; but it seems to me that the efficacy of these disinfectants, etc., is very much over-estimated. If the use of minute quantities of germicides in syrup were absolutely inhibitive of the growth of the bacillus, then one would think that their continued use would abolish the disease; but is it so?

Notice Messrs. Root's method of cure and the inconsistencies to which it leads. After advising the bee-keeper to be most scrupulously careful to disinfect all ap-

pliances used, and to get all honey from a diseased stock well out of the way, they say they finally found relief by shaking the bees from their combs direct on to frames of foundation in a clean hive. Now, at any time in the honey season, when even a moderate flow was on, the thin nectar from the diseased combs would shake out all over the bees, and also on the new frames or board. Thus the bees are actually furnished with (presumably) diseased honey at the very outset. I feel confident that this method will not cure the disease.

Again, they say the bee-keeper who does not wish to sacrifice a quantity of healthy brood in the diseased hive may set it on the new lot until all healthy brood has been hatched. Now, if this will not effectually infect the lower (or turned out) lot, what will? Indeed, if the germs of brood diseases were of a distinctly beneficial kind (say, in the ripening of honey), would not this be the very thing a bee-keeper would be likely to do in order to inoculate the lower hive?

But, you may ask, what about the numerous cases of reported cures by these and other methods? My answer is that in all probability, and in by far the majority of cases, they were not radical cures at all. The disease was merely scotched, not killed, and was not rediscovered until it had made considerable progress, when the bee-keeper at once put it down to a fresh outbreak, instead of which the disease was absolutely continuous.

No wonder that many bee-keepers dread the visit of a competent foul-brood inspector! I feel as sure as I can be of anything without ocular proof that many an apiary now set down as healthy would have to go into the "black list" if such rigid inspection were made.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion that it cannot be too distinctly laid down that turning the bees out into a clean hive does nothing whatever, certainly, save

getting rid of etc.; but if the hive with the shape or form taint, be a batch of brood Rochford.

[As an example a very common of foul-brood publish the a Journal, content Rochford. (hopelessly at brood. They fetich, and a the idea of t withstanding that have fol tical remedy tire eliminatio hive. This m all diseased

The bees c live. It is n that the disea If this honey from the bees, by digestion i accomplish a c

As yet we remedy suggest the McEvoy n effectiveness.

from our Britis pecially in the tory of the t convinced that thing in the m

Why this reme more readily by Our American

and it is the c the U. S. inspe thod is of Can ada is British, bee-keepers shou to learn somethi at least try.

and expense.—E