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destructive, and surely encourage the recurrence of the disease. The reader is referred to the criticisms in the following reviews for further discussion of the methods of treatment.

Treatment.

Mr. McEvoy, of Woodburn, Ontario, Foul Brood Inspector of the Province, has attracted much attention of late in the bee periodicals, by the publication of his methods of treatment of foul brood, and a few remarks on his methods and conclusions will be of extreme interest to all; and as it was his published methods that incited these investigations, he is as much entitled to criticism as other writers.

In the honey season he removes the foul combs **in the evening**, and puts in frames with comb foundation starters; at the end of four days the bees have drawn out the starters and stored most of the diseased honey taken with them from the old combs; on the fourth evening he removes these starters and gives full sheets of comb foundation, and by the time the full sheets of comb foundation are drawn out, all the diseased honey is consumed in comb-building. These starters and contents are either melted at a high temperature or burned, as they contain infected honey. The frames and combs containing the rotten brood which were at first removed are burned, thus totally destroying all infectious material to begin with. The hives are not boiled or disinfected, but used at once, the disease being treated, leaving the bees all the time in their own hive.

On November 23rd, 1893, I wrote to Mr. McEvoy, asking him the following important questions, which were answered in a letter dated November 30th, 1893:

1—Have you ever known unsealed brood to die of foul brood?

Ans.—Yes, in all and every case where once fairly started more brood dies of foul brood at the ages of 6, 7, 8 and 9 days than at any other age.

2—Have you ever known it to destroy the perfect bees, that is, does it shorten their lives to have the infection to deal with?

Ans.—Never, no never. I have united as many as five colonies rotten with foul brood, in order to get bees enough to make a fair swarm to start a cure; I have much of this work done every summer; when I find only a small lot of old bees left in very rotten colonies, I cure them, and when the colonies get in grand order,

with nice, new white combs, the old bees last as well and work with as much energy and earnestness as any healthy colony that had never had the infection to deal with.

3—In hives which have foul brood colonies, is there usually a bottom board nailed on?

Ans.—The hives in many whole apiaries have the bottom boards nailed on.

4—If you had a hive that had the bottom board nailed on, and it was stained with foul brood, would you remove the board or have it cleansed before putting a healthy colony into it?

Ans.—If any of the foul broody combs were to get broken down so as to leave a lot of honey on the bottom boards, I would clean the bottom boards; but in no other case would I do anything to the empty hives or bottom boards.

These are the conclusions which Mr. McEvoy has arrived at after several years' experience, and the treatment of over 3,500 infected colonies in the Province of Ontario.

From my experience with bacillus alvei, its nature and growth, it would seem clear that Mr. McEvoy's method, though simple and plain, would prove sufficient, for it has been noted that any method which removes the foul brood bacillus from the reach of bees and brood will cure the disease. His plan has for its aims, first, to remove all foul combs with their contents from the bees, and destroy them by fire; secondly, to cleanse from the bees all the honey taken with them, which contains the infectious germs before any brood-rearing is commenced. The labor of these first four days taken away, generally removes most of the infected honey, when full sheets of comb foundation are given, and worked out, the infected honey is consumed in comb-building; brood-rearing is commenced in new, clean comb; and a healthy colony results. The work of handling the infected colonies is done **in the evening**, in order that no robbing may result, to carry the infection to other colonies.

In regard to disinfecting hives, it has been seen that most investigators claim that it is useless. My reasons for believing it useless are, first, because I have failed to induce bacillus alvei to throw off spores into the surrounding atmosphere; which, if it be true that they do not, then there are no spores lurking in the hive to infect a healthy colony or re-infect the one being treated; second, because the spores exposed to atmospheric