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upon the subject of boiling hives, because they are bacteriologists and they can follow it up in a practical way. The bee-keeper cannot. To disinfect a hive it is not necessary to boil it. The germ may lie upon the surface, and all that is necessary is to wash it with some disinfectant, and that is the reason why I believe it wise for a person to advocate disinfecting hives. It costs so very little to do it.

Mr. Taylor—If you want to disinfect hives at all, put a little straw and kerosene in it on a pile of hives and touch a match to it, and when it is sufficiently scorched inside put on a cover and that will put your fire out. Fire will attend to the bacteria, you needn't be afraid about that.

Mr. Darby—Mr. Taylor just made the point that I was going to drive at. There are cases when I think it is necessary that the hive should be disinfected. Some of us have to deal with bee-keepers, different classes of them, some who will do work properly and some who will not do it properly, and it is with those that are careless that we have got to deal and with whom the most trouble comes. Sometimes I find combs built crosswise and sometimes run together, and in treating them the parties will be so careless as to drop the honey in the hive and on the bottom-board and on the side and on the cover. These are not careful bee-keepers. You are talking to intelligent people in this audience, but remember there are people all over the United States, and I presume in Canada, who are not careful, and who are not intelligent on this line, although they may be on others. What should we do with these hives? Take them and put other bees into them? As Mr. Taylor has just said, in those cases I tell them to disinfect the hive, but my method is to paint the hive with gasoline and then apply a match, and the work is done in a few minutes. All the burr comb in there, all the honey, all the glue, will catch it, and

these diseased germs will instantly be burned up. I think we should bear in mind that there are a great number of people who will read this report who are not as familiar with handling hives as we are here, and we should consider this matter and let these reports go out so that it is clear enough to all minds how this subject should be treated. Do not take chances. (Applause.)

Mr. Cavanagh—I don't feel quite satisfied in regard to this hive disinfection. There certainly is a possibility of infection in those hives. We will suppose a small portion of that diseased brood were simply on the inside of that hive, and that hive afterwards had some honey spilled on it and the bees cleaned it up, why wouldn't that condition be exactly the same as if the bees cleaned the honey out of the diseased cells that have that scale dried in it. While it is very easy to disinfect those hives and make them perfectly safe, that danger might exist if they were not disinfected.

Mr. Covy—As to the possibility of spreading the disease, I think the bottom-board is the only possible place where these spores might fall and be covered up. In a year or so, if you should disturb them in scraping your bottom-boards, it might possibly affect the bees.

Mr. McEvoy—A gentleman over here spoke of some honey being spilled or dropped in the hives. What is the difference whether the bees have it in their sacks or clean it up there a short time afterwards?

Speaking of painting hives, I would want to paint the feet of the bees; one is as necessary as the other. When it breaks out again, it is something like the old lady with her hens—they were off the eggs and on the straw.

Mr. France—I am sorry to see we are trying to save too much infection for fear we will lose a little something. I don't consider an infected colony of bees worth very much. All they are worth is the wax. I do thank Dr. Phillips for