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their bees are in fine condition, also. I think the other inspectors will agree with me that the disease has not spread as it has formerly, owing to our work about April 1st, and our going about and cutting off all colonies that were weak, seeing that they were destroyed and put out of the way, and no robbing took place last spring, the result being that black brood has spread in my section but very little during the past season. and all who are practical bee-men are greatly encouraged and feel that they now have it under control, so much so that many talk of buying bees again and going back into the business.

Pres. Root: It is very gratifying to know that this disease is now being got under control, and I believe is now under control. A question I would like to ask is this: Do you have any difficulty in distinguishing black brood from foul brood, or is there a difference? and, if so, what is the difference between the two diseases?

Mr. Stewart: There is a difference. you will notice, particularly in the stage in which the brood dies. In the late autumn, foul brood—a large percentage of it-dies after it is capped and it is usually ropy or stringy. I am speaking now of the foul brood. Black brood lacks that ropiness, and it dies before it is capped, the greater part of it, not much dieing after it is capped. Occasionally you will see a combination of black brood and pickled brood, and so we have sometimes a confusion of diseases, but the main diffierence between black brood and foul brood is the time at which the larva dies, and its ropiness; and also that the black brood is much more contagious than the old-time foul brood. We sometimes find a place where they have had foul brood for five or six years, and, perhaps,

it has not spread to adjoining apiaries: whereas if it had been black brood, it would have spread over a whole county, showing that the black brood is much more contagious than the foul brood.

Pres. Root: Is it necessary to disinfect the hives in the case of black brood?

Mr. Stewart: We always advocate that, using corrosive sublimate or napthaline, or something of that character, but it is possible to get rid of it by simply shaking them once on starters in the same hives, and they are healthy up to date; but this, perhaps, it is not a wise thing to advocate among bee-keepers, because some of them are a little careless and they would not be successful, and we would be censured for it, so we advocate skaking twice and also disinfecting the hives. We think it is safer to be over-careful than not to t is s careful enough.

Edwin B. Tyrrell, of Michigan Does the black brood spread in the same manner as the foul brood?

ide by Mr. Stewart: It is spread by the ng or honey being robbed from one colon ectani by another, but sometimes it is spread Mr. we hardly know how. I have had a get instance called to my attention in arter locality where the bees were tem. healthy, you might say, and foun re goi only one or two cases; and within short time a man that had a larg apiary found combs of honey ne Mr. him that somebody had thrown of ive to for the purpose of infecting his bee rhap You may have an enemy, or someof you have never injured in any wa HOTO yet he feels that he has lost his of neybees and is a little envious of y because yours are in a flourshi 1. 01 condition, and, occasionally, it sprea all, in that way. It is something Id like to mention, but it has be y W brought out and such a case er ti occasionally occur. But, it is spre the 1