

introduced in this way, and that is the only specific instance that I know of, and I think it would be unfair to queen breeders to spread abroad a report of this kind. This man may have done it unintentionally. If an inspector know of this and he will advise of it, I think he will take precautions that it should not occur again. Did you know this for a fact that this has been done in this way, Mr. McEvoy?

Mr. McEvoy—Yes, I know it.

Mr. Hershiser—It is a kindness to all bee-keepers to advise them of this. Was it the same person that France knew of?

Mr. McEvoy—I don't know.

Mr. Hershiser—I think what we want to do it to protect our bee-keepers.

Mr. Holtermann—Mr. President we want to remember that the germ of foul brood has been discovered by three bacteriologists in the queen. Mr. Evans' proposition that we should not suppress the fact that foul brood may be brought into the hive through this infection of queens is perfectly correct; I am strongly in favor of getting good queens, we should have better blood into the province. At any rate Mr. McEvoy's position in saying that he will not mention the name is a correct one. We may know things and yet when it comes to a court of law, we might come in for some very heavy damages.

Mr. McEvoy—I don't care anything about that.

Mr. Holtermann—I think Mr. Hershiser's suggestion that the Inspector should advise the queen breeder of it is an excellent one.

Mr. Evans—I think we ought to know distinctly and plainly how we can bring and introduce these queens without any danger.

Mr. Couse—Supposing the queen-breeder thoroughly boiled the honey in

such cases, would there be any danger?

Mr. McEvoy—No.

Mr. Couse—Why does he not do it?

Mr. Hershiser—As Mr. Holtermann states that bacteriologists have discovered the germ of foul brood in the queen I must suppose it is true as three scientists have found it. But what I want to know is, whether the queen is capable of transmitting this disease to the colony or whether the queen is perfectly safe if she has the disease?

The President—Prof. Harrison made the statement as Mr. Holtermann gave it and I asked him some questions about it, he said that if the queen were taken right out of the hive when she was laying eggs and it was found in the eggs, they would have to be destroyed. I said if that queen were taken out of the hive under the McEvoy treatment and put into a hive where she could not use those eggs the queen having no chance to lay for some days would have no developed eggs in her, would she afterwards be likely to transmit the disease. He said that might make a difference. I would like to make a test on that line. The egg laying would be stimulated from pure food and not from the diseased honey and germs.

Mr. Pettit—I would not like to run the risk.

The President—I think disease is very seldom carried from the queen. I would be afraid of the candy and the attendant bees.

Mr. Pettit—If it is on the eggs, it gets on the combs.

The President—If the queen is caged for 3 or four days she becomes very small and if you introduce her into a hive she will not lay for 2 or three days, then those eggs will be developed from the pure food.

Mr. Roach—If you put her in the cage there is no danger.

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Mr McEvoy
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