

Mar. 1909 long later in the season I found colonies that I didn't think had it, but they were pretty full of brood, and perhaps three dozen cells were foul, and to destroy that brood was going to destroy my fall and winter bees. I shook the bees and gave them plenty of honey to winter, but there was a piece left at the bottom there; they stored some of the honey and started up business. I cut some of these with solid honey, but some of them would build a little comb the bottom and start again. I found later, by letting them go till they crawled out and then shaking, that I could make the cure in that way; and I would feed the sound ones, one here another there, and get capped stores. I shook them all on to capped stores they had no place to put it; they got to keep that honey and consume because these were sound combs. Speaking of this pickled brood, scientists have looked for the germ. Gentleman, that is starved brood. I have been doing that for twenty-two years. That takes place in the period between fruit and flower bloom in some localities. They use the unsealed stores for feeding the bees, and they won't uncap fast enough to keep pace with all the larvae that require feeding, and the result is that some are well fed, some half fed, and some starved. The gentlemen who have described that starved brood have described it perfectly. On the ninth day, lying on your back, you find it turned up black, as they call it. That is starved. If it will die after it is capped and you will often find a bad cap here and there, and you think, Oh, foul brood! No; that is starved. The larvae didn't get enough and it died. Feeding between fruit bloom or during check, where there is a quantity of honey for feeding, you will never have that at all. There is one thing in favor of Italians—they are better feeders of honey than any other race I ever found. On the 28th of May, after a very favorable spring, when the brood combs were full of brood, a heavy frost

combs apart to see quite a little honey knew they hadn't taken some of the honey and I gave them that. That led to the disease. At the time, and I started to cure any colony with an extractor. It was this was my error, I left the combs in the hive for days, and I then I took them out and gave them another cure. I extracted in a cure. My colonies I hadn't them, the honey was the disease? Because all the honey diseased—the honey, if it was all the brood at once was the disease and ran it away again, and over the disease I put the honey old foul brood I lift that out here on the last day went foul, clean cells, into that, except a crust of the was foul. But I have seen them build. It is a failure in the honey had but much loose honey; the other stored a quantity of honey, and it being as they drew they stored some again. When I fall I resort to a board and wax in the and let them

took place and killed everything, and for days it came on rain, rain, rain; the bees used up the unsealed stores, and there was starved brood everywhere all over Ontario. They all thought they had foul brood, but it was starved brood. They sent it away, and some of the scientists said they didn't think it was. In 1895 we had one week in the latter end of May and two weeks in June, when we had so much rain every day. There again we found it. If you will follow up the feeding you will never have that. As far as the treatment is concerned, one shake will do in many cases, but where a farmer has bees and is busy, and has a very bad case in the honey flow, it will not do to shake once only. If he shakes them on to foundation and leaves them sitting in the sun, some of these will swarm out the next day and mix with the sound ones and spread it; but if he shakes them on to starters they will seldom swarm, and four days after that they will be cured. Practical men can cure in many cases in one shake.

I don't know that I have anything more to say on that point than that I think if people would look closer after their bees and attend them there would not be so much disease, but the trouble is by letting them get ahead and then treating.

Mr. Brown—There is one subject that has not been touched upon. A great many bee-keepers keep different watering devices in their yards, and in handling a foul brood colony, if it is badly affected, it has always seemed to me the feet of the bee may become contaminated with the diseased matter, and in visiting a watering dish would contaminate the water and the whole apiary get the disease.

Mr. McEvoy—Eighteen years ago I was appointed inspector. For fifteen years before that I had been treating and I had never disinfected a hive in my life. The question was often put to me this way, How long am I to boil the hive? And my answer was, That will depend upon how long you intend to boil the