

king over the comb towards the face of

escape contamination of pupahood, in normal way * * *

the capping or seal-concave, and in its regular character appears a conclusive sign of the colony.

and extremely characteristic from the difficult to describe, offensive glue * * *

made at removing it has assumed the remains tenacious the cell wall, will and thin strings, dried glue * * *

the tenacious, could placing it upon a plate and then making an examination

objective, or any it to contain count-minute bodies," etc.,

isages correctly detected occurs in England.

'British Bee-keepers' name a "mild type of here is no bad color,

being similar, all larvae die still uncurled up at the rotting and drying up rust which is easily or not this is European

not prepared to when he wrote the form, was certainly

ck brood, which is described in the refers to it as follows

has only recently in this country, and might no doubt mistake

it for foul brood, its appearance being similar; but on close inspection the symptoms are sufficiently distinct to be easily recognized. The brood has perforated cappings, but the characteristic odor and ropiness are absent" etc., etc.

Writing in the B. B. J. on the brood diseases of bees, the same authority states: "The symptoms and characteristics of American foul brood, as described by Dr. Phillips correspond with those of foul brood as we have it here, and such as we found in the United States when we first visited the apiaries at Medina in 1887. We have since that time had opportunity of seeing specimens of foul brood in the States and Canada, and in every case, the symptoms were similar. Slight variations occur, but there was always the distinct ropiness and unpleasant odor, which can be compared to bad glue. We have also seen many specimens from different parts of Europe and Asia, always with the same characteristics."

"Our first acquaintance with black brood or New York disease, as it was at that time called, was made some years ago in California. This was sent from New York State by Mr. West, state bee-inspector, from what we called "foul brood," for although the outward appearance of the comb was similar the distinctive ropiness and odor were absent. Notwithstanding that our experience with foul brood was pretty extensive, and dated back for more than thirty-five years, this was the first time we had come in contact with black brood * * * black brood is of quite recent occurrence here."

Mr. D. M. Macdonald, whose writings are so much appreciated on the American continent, also testifies in the B. B. J. as follows: "The ripe experience of our junior editor (W. Broughton Carr), in handling specimens from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, will bear me out in stating that we have this latter

type (American foul brood) present in this country in its most virulent form. Mr. Samuel Simmins seems to be the chief authority on which American editors base their theory of the mildness of our foul brood. I often think this gentleman must have had experience of only the milder type; because I know his professed cure cannot extinguish the virulent form of foul brood."

Of course, Mr. Simmins' unorthodox views concerning foul brood are well known, and one can easily understand that Mr. Root may have been misled, by reading that gentleman's articles, into the belief that a very mild form of foul brood existed in England. For my own part, however, I cannot think for a moment that an apiarist of Mr. Simmins' wide experience should mistake the one disease for the other.

Mr. Root endeavors to adduce evidence in support of his statements from the "testimony of the bacteriologists," but his attempt merely goes to prove the necessity of waiting for "testimony" of a far more decisive nature.

By means of the foregoing extracts I have shown beyond doubt that the 'common brood disease' in Great Britain is what is here known as American foul brood, and that European foul brood is comparatively rare. Doubtless the same condition of things prevails in the remaining parts of the European continent. A recent number of the B.B.J. shows how Belgian bee-keepers were compelled to resort to complete destruction of their disease-stricken colonies—bees, combs and hives—before they obtained any relief. Mr. Root surely would not suggest that the "common brood disease" of Belgium was "European Foul Brood." I maintain in fact, that he has failed in his attempt to prove the "fitness of the name" and I adhere to my belief that bee-keepers should endeavor to find better and accurate appellations for the brood diseases of bees.

AN OLD COUNTRYMAN.

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