

Mr. Wright—I have never known of losses by it, although there may have been.

Mr. Moe—If this specimen of diseased brood was brought in and I got hold of it and got my fingers sticky, and I go home and handle my own combs and bees, what would be the result?

The President—Wash your hands.

Mr. Moe—According to the accounts given here, will that be sufficient, when neither carbolic acid nor heat always kills?

Dr. Bohrer—Do you treat a European foul brood similar to American foul brood?

Mr. Wright—Yes. If you wash your hands in a solution of carbolic acid and formalin it will be all right, I think.

At the request of many in the Convention, Mr. William McEvoy of Ontario addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am in an awful fix amongst scientists, and I don't take too much stock in some of the scientific work, in a way, to start on, because they are mixed or confounded with black brood and foul brood, or at least European and American foul brood, and to start off I will rule out the American and will speak of foul brood. The other, I think, has a good name to leave it under the name of black brood, because otherwise it mixes matters so. I have not been very familiar with black brood, although I have run across it, and that requires the same treatment as the other. But go back to 1875, when my experience with foul brood was that it broke out in my own apiary. I had heard there was such a thing, and in my ignorance I distributed it splendidly. I would take a comb of brood out of the diseased hive and exchange it with a strong one, and I soon found I was spreading the disease. I tried many things, and I failed in curing it. At last I thought if I would take nice white combs that never had brood in and put them in the colony, it would make a cure. Oh, not so simple! It gave it a great check, though. The bees are a little restless for a while. I

carefully lifted the combs apart to see the queen, and I saw quite a little honey here and there, and I knew they hadn't got it altogether, and I took some of the honey and I fed it to others and I got the disease right from that. That led to finding the honey was diseased. At the time we had no foundation, and I started with extractor, and I can cure any case of foul brood with the extractor. It is not very practical, but this was my early experiment with it. I left the combs with the bees a day for four days, and I extracted each evening; then I took the away and let them gather and give another set of combs and extracted in ten days more, and it was a cure. My combs couldn't last out, for I hadn't them spare. Finding that the honey was diseased, I said, Where is the disease? This is the next thing, because all the honey in the foul hive is not diseased—the most of it is sound—because if it was all diseased it would kill all the brood at once but it wasn't. Where was the disease in the brood? I took a wire and ran it across and then ran it crossways again, and brought the cross rods over the diseased cell; that is where they put the honey, one the crust of the old foul brood. I took a pin and I would lift that out and drop a little here and there on the larva and every one of these went foul. I couldn't give it to the clean cells, so everytime I would dip into that, especially where it was a sort of crust of the old foul brood, that honey was foul.

As my combs gave out I have shown the bees down to let them build. It is a cure in one case and a failure in another. Why? The one had but a little disease and hadn't much loose honey unsealed in the brood-nest; the other was a bad case and they stored a quantity of it all through these cells, and it being the honey flow, as soon as they drew a little of that comb they stored some of it, and it broke out again. When the season gave out in the fall I resorted to building. I would take a board and run a rim around it and run wax in the rim and feed sugar syrup and let them

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