

bad; they were the worst I could get.

I fancy you can stop the growth of the germs in the hive by feeding them some formic acid with sugar syrup. I kept that up for three or four weeks and I could not produce the disease even when I was putting in spores by the million so long as I supplied the formic acid, but directly I took it away the disease appeared at once.

Mr. Hall: We are so busy in our honey season for that, it would cost us too much to do it; by shaking them off onto foundation, that is, onto starters, they are cured so far as they are concerned; then you have to attend to the brood. After that the bees are hatched out and we can shake them off or burn them as we choose.

Where I see the benefit comes in is in being able to save the combs that we don't care to melt up.

Mr. Harrison: Yes.

Mr. Holterman: The question of foul brood is one in which I take an interest and I believe that as far as bee keepers are concerned there is a tendency to despise scientific investigation. We do not perhaps do it in words but we have these investigations and we practically ignore them and go on with our old methods. Now if we are going to advance in our methods in bee-keeping, we can't do that, I believe, any faster than when we try to combine practical knowledge with science, and in this investigation that Dr. Harrison has made you have as a result, as Mr. Hall has said, that we will be able to use combs that have foul brood germs in them, or may have them in them, without risk of contamination. Now as far as saving the brood is concerned, that can be done as before, and then when that brood hatches out, then if there is any

capped honey I should say extract it and then disinfect the combs and we can use them again.

As far as Mr. Laing's statement goes, I see this difficulty. If you return your bees at once to those combs they put the honey into the cells and the second time when you shake the bees from it the chances are they may again take some of the infected honey and you couldn't get rid of the disease.

Mr. Laing: That would apply in the McEvoy method also.

Mr. Holterman: Not to the same extent because there are no full combs in which they can store the honey.

Mr. Harrison: I might say that we are always pleased at the Agricultural College to undertake investigations along these or other lines in which you may be interested; for instance, in insect pests or in any line of chemistry. The only thing in which we ask your indulgence is this, that it would be manifestly impossible, with the strength of the staff at the College, to investigate for every person what was troubling him particularly, but when you see a disease or a pest which is bad in your district, which is affecting not only yourself but others in that district, and where you conceive that it is for your own good and for the good of others around you, then we shall always be pleased to act, and not only to give you advice but to make a personal visit and to thoroughly investigate it. It is only by your hearty co-operation in matters of this kind and by supplying us with such material that we can help one another. You help us by sending us this material for study and we can help you probably by means of our facilities, and possibly by greater expert knowledge. Where a person is in a certain line or where he is specializing in it, where he has sour-