

gives off a very different form, viz.: they are flattened and lie against the lower side of the cell, extending nearly the full length of same, and with black and ragged edges. The disease looks quite formidable, and is not surprising that it is sometimes mistaken for foul brood. There is little, if any, odor present.

Palsy, or paralysis, is a disease of the adult bees only, and is usually not very common in the northern states. Often a few scattering colonies in an apiary will be affected by it.

The diseased bees present a shiny or glassy appearance, as most of the hair on the thorax has disappeared, having probably been removed by other bees in this disease.

At first of a light color, their abdomens are often greatly discolored. They also often shake and stagger about, finally leaving the hive, either on their own accord, or through expulsion removed by the healthy workers of the colony. They drop at the hive entrance, and dry out sometimes by hundreds, some crawling over the ground until they finally leave the cell two or three days.

Mr. Williams—I would like to ask Mr. Wright one question, and that is in relation to the season of the prevalence of the diseases, if either one of them would be more in the spring or fall than the other?

Mr. Wright—Yes. We find European foul brood to be much more prevalent in the spring. As soon as they commence their flights rapidly the disease shows up in the apiaries. After a good flow it disappears greatly unless it is very strongly established in the apiary. I have a sample of a peculiar European foul brood with me that was caused by death from a hive about a week ago.

Mr. Holtermann—Does it seem to be more in the spring than later in the season?

Mr. Wright—Yes.

Mr. Holtermann—Can you give us any fluid for that?

Mr. Wright—Robbing in the spring is more prevalent than in the fall.

Mr. Holtermann—The extent of the disease is not reduced later on in the season in the individual colony, but it is a matter of spreading.

Mr. Wright—Yes, in the individual colony.

Mr. Holtermann—Then that could not be attributed to robbing very well.

Mr. Brown—I would like to ask Mr. Wright if Mr. Alexander's treatment of foul brood has been adopted as the standard.

Mr. Wright—No, sir. Bee inspectors have not adopted it and do not recommend it.

Mr. A. I. Root—The gentleman has brought in what I would judge was a sample of American foul brood and handed it to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Byer—Did I understand you to say that the odor of European foul brood is similar to the American foul brood?

Mr. Wright—I so consider it.

Mr. Manley—In bees that are affected with paralysis, does the disease ever disappear without treatment?

Mr. Wright—It does.

Mr. Manley—Will it eventually destroy the colony?

Mr. Wright—That I can't say. I don't know of it having destroyed any colonies.

Mr. Manley—We have been importing bees by the carload into our State, and we have had considerable trouble along that line. I have sometimes thought it was paralysis, other times I have thought it not. We noticed the bees in large numbers crawling over the ground and moving all over the apiary, and it would always disappear and we would usually get a good heavy honey flow. I finally thought it came from confinement on the cars. The wings of the bees were worn out to that extent that those large numbers were seen all over the apiary.

Mr. Wright—How long after the moving did you notice all that?

Mr. Manley—Possibly about three weeks. I noticed it in the clover flow.

Mr. Wright—Those were old honey-gathering bees?

Mr. Manley—I can't say whether they were all old bees or not.