combs from others who had lost many colonies of bees and not knowing that these combs were diseased brought them home and put them into use and spread the disease in their own apiaries.

When foul brood dries down it glues itself fast to the lower side and bottom of the cells and there it will remain jast as long as the comb lasts and in old dark combs the stain mark left in the cells from the disease is not noticed by those who have never had any experience with foul brood.

It is only when the disease becomes wide spread that the bee-keepers wake up to the fact that their colonies have foul brood.

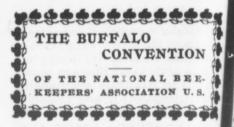
These mistakes which have so often ended in big losses from bringing diseased combs into apiaries should be a warning to bee-keepers not to deal much in old combs.

No bee-keeper would bring a diseased comb into his apiary if he knew that it contained foul broad and the men who dispose of such combs don't know that they are diseased when they deal them off.

I received many letters from beekeepers asking me to visit their localities and while inspecting there to with them. I was much stop pleased with the generous treatment which I received from every person and in turn I felt that I was in duty bound to help the people all 1 could in every possible way besides getting their apairies cured of foul brood and I did so

I am also pleased to say that nearly all or the largest and best paying apiaries in the Province of Ontario are among the very many that I got perfectly cured of the disease years azo.

WM. MCEVOY. Woodburn, Dec. 3, 1901.



Frank Benton, of District of Columbia-Not necessarily; the spores might stay there and retain sufficient But there is no bee life to develop. going to take a spore from a dry hive and take it where it will grow.

Pres. Root-The spores are in an inactive state; the bacilli are in an active state.

Mr. Hershiser-I have frequently in working around a hive, spilled good deal of honey and it has run down the sides of the hive. Suppos these spores were present and the bees would carry it into the ce where there was a larva. Isn't tha ning de a case where the disease could de ver hav velop? at wa

Mr. McEvoy-Certainly.

Mr. Hershiser-Sometimes we a working with a hive where we do not give them the opportunity to secu the honey. Suppose they take the honey that is running down thesi of a hive, and take it into a c where there is a larva, wouldn't th communicate the disease?

Mr. McEvoy-Ninety-nine par out of a hundred are pure.

Pres. Root-As I understand McEvoy, where he speaks of a sm portion of the honey being diseas his recommendation is that all combs or wax be burnt. In order be sure, he considers it safe to b every comb.

Mr. McEvoy-Yes, sir, every con Dr. Mason-I have had a g deal of experience with foul bro and I do not exactly agree with McEvoy because he is the best at

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