

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 just 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 brood 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 bee-keepers asking me to visit their localities and while inspecting there to stop with them. I was much 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 I could in every possible way besides getting their apiaries 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 ago.

WM. McEVoy.

Woodburn, Dec. 3, 1901.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION

OF THE NATIONAL BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION U. S.

Frank Benton, of District of Columbia—Not necessarily; the spores might stay there and retain sufficient life to develop. But there is no bee 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. Hershisier—I have frequently been in working around a hive, spilled a good deal of honey and it has run down the sides of the hive. Suppose these spores were present and the bees would carry it into the cells where there was a larva. Isn't that a case where the disease could develop?

Mr. McEvoy—Certainly.

Mr. Hershisier—Sometimes we are working with a hive where we do not give them the opportunity to secure the honey. Suppose they take the honey that is running down the sides of a hive, and take it into a cell where there is a larva, wouldn't that communicate the disease?

Mr. McEvoy—Ninety-nine per cent out of a hundred are pure.

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

Mr. McEvoy—Yes, sir, every comb.

Dr. Mason—I have had a good deal of experience with foul brood and I do not exactly agree with Mr. McEvoy because he is the best man

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