

germs.

Mr. Abbott—I simply wish to say that I used the the word egg so that those people who haven't spent 25 years studying science will know what I mean.

O. L. Hershisier, of New York—Can this dried matter move itself? What I mean is, that when the bees are moved from diseased cells, then the honey is diseasing the other? but as far as it going out from these cells through the hive to enter other cells, I do not think it is possible.

Dr. Mason—What do you mean by its going out?

Mr. Hershisier—What I mean is, that it would sort of rise and go through the colony.

Pres. Root—What he means is whether the disease would pass through the hive from one cell to another.

Mr. McEvoy—It does not do that.

Dr. Mason—I don't believe it does.

Dr. Miller—I want to confess that the President at one time straightened out on that. I had gotten it into my head that these things were animals, and that they were eggs.

Mr. Abbott—Germs are animals, sometimes.

Dr. Mason—Are foul-brood germs animals?

Mr. Abbott—I don't think anybody the house knows.

Dr. Miller—I think if we talk of

as seeds there will be less dan-

of misapprehension. Suppose

spores had gotten upon the sides

hive. Now, if those spores were

in connection with honey, and

bees would take that honey, then

might get the disease from that

but I can't conceive of it in any

way. If there are spores there

the sides of the hive, the bees are

going to take them up in any

I understand Mr. McEvoy to

that view, and it seems to me

that that ought to make it pretty clear; and I confess to you that I never saw it as clearly as I do tonight. It makes me see more clearly than I ever did before, why he insists upon it in opposition to the views of a great many practical men, that it is not necessary to cleanse the hive, because if the spores are there—if the bacilli are there—they are going to die, aren't they, Mr. Benton?

Continued next issue.

FOUL BROOD.

Bacteria and Their Relation to Disease.

Foul brood is a specific infectious disease of bees caused by bacteria. The young bees in the larvæ state are the first to show the signs or symptoms of it; but the mature bees are also affected, and at times the disease is so virulent that it destroys the whole colony and all the colonies in the apiary, in a very short time. In some cases, however, colonies affected with the disease have been known to come round all right again, and we have it on good authority that the use of disinfectants in the hive, and remedies, of the germicide class, fed in syrup to the bees or sprayed over their combs, and the interior of the hive, have cured diseased colonies, but only when the bees were numerically strong and the season was favorable. This treatment, however, is uncertain, as the conditions requisite for its success are nearly always wanting. The bees, when their colonies are favorably situated, can resist the disease to a great extent, and the stronger the colony the greater is the resistance. In the treatment of infections diseases in man and animals; and in experiments made by inoculating animals with parasitic bacteria, the