

only the sources are within reach of the apiarist. If many wild bees, among which it has a foothold, are in the vicinity, it must become eradicated there in the course of nature before the apiary is safe, for every wild colony affected will in time die, and its honey if any be left, will be appropriated by other bees and the plague unavoidably disseminated. This danger cannot well be guarded against, but those at home may easily be reduced to a very small figure. They fall under three heads. Those from affected honey, from affected combs and from affected hives. Under the head of hives, is included of course all paraphernalia. I think the principal danger from this source arises from affected honey, which may have been left on the parts of the hives by daubing or otherwise. No bee should be allowed to visit them, and soon as it may be safely done they should be boiled in water, scorched with flame or burned up; either method is effectual. Affected combs are dangerous, not only from the honey but also from the dead brood which they contain. Every dead larva is a bundle of seeds, and when moistened by honey, new brood or otherwise, they are released and carry death wherever they go. Such combs are safely rendered innocuous by fire or boiling only. The extreme caution in changing combs from one colony to another should always be observed. There is no more certain way of propagating the malady. Infected honey itself, however, is the chief medium by which foul brood is disseminated and so in it is the principal source of danger. The bees are sure to contract the disease thereby whether they obtain it by deliberate feeding on the part of the apiarist, by gathering up what is carelessly allowed to be left exposed about the apiary or by robbing. When once pointed out every beekeeper should be able to guard against the danger arising from the feeding and dripping of honey, but to secure protection against robbing, extraordinary caution is often required. If bees were deprived of their disposition to rob foul brood would soon be eradicated. This cannot be done indeed. To one who has had to deal with the plague this disposition seems to be increased thereby. The more powerful nations of Europe keep their eyes upon the Turk as the "sick man" watching for occasion when they may profit by his dissolution. The bees emulate the example of the nations. Soon as they catch the odor of the disease issuing from the hive they promptly label it the sick man and eagerly watch and wait and at length, unlike Russia, Austria and the rest, instead of holding each other in check they all turn in at the nick of time to complete the work of destruction, and like many a human

individuals and nation find the seeds of death wrapped up in their ill-gotten wealth. From infected colonies that are reasonably strong and in good health, with sound hives, having moderate entrances, I would not anticipate immediate danger, but would keep a sharp look-out for the impending decline. It behoves him whose bees are infected, whether or not he obeys the general injunction "keep all colonies strong," to be constant in his efforts to keep all diseased colonies strong. No one will understand me to advise building up such colonies, I mean only that no weak colonies should be tolerated for a single day, and indeed it is to be hoped that this advice will be seldom applicable for it is to the interest of every apiarist to banish the disease by the most effectual method as speedily as possible. I need hardly add that the taking of bees from a diseased colony and adding them to a healthy one would certainly convey the disease in the honey, carried as though it were fetched by robbers.

I will close here for I am sure that if due and timely heed be paid to the directions given here and in my paper of a year ago, no one need be greatly alarmed nor very seriously damaged by foul brood, and I only hope that none of you may ever need even to call these into exercise.

R. L. TAYLOR.

Lapeer, Mich.

Dr. Mason—Mr. Taylor has certainly given us a new way of finding out foul brood. I should like to see a description of the disease given. All papers I have seen have failed to do this; even the bulletin of the Ontario Government.

Mr. Holtermann stated, although he never had foul brood yet he had seen the disease a number of times. The way given by Mr. Taylor of finding it was new to him. It was particularly good, as it enabled you to detect the disease when it could not be done by the method known to him.

R. L. Taylor, in reply to a question, as a rule honey from foul broody colonies will give the disease.

Mr. Grayden had much foul brood experience. It started in 1884; it did not show itself in 1889, but again in 1890. He had tried every remedy, even powdered coffee and salysilic acid; the disease was checked, but not cured. The only way of clearing the combs was by melting the wax. He shook the bees from the combs into empty boxes when no honey coming in; they soon starve and swarm out, when they could be put in hives.