

brood disease necessarily a foul-broody hive?

Dr. Mason—I can answer that just as easily by saying no.

Mr. Kluck—According to Mr. France, the foul brood inspector of Wisconsin, he claims that a foul-broody bee in a hive would make it necessary to disinfect that hive. He gave us to understand in our bee-convention of northern Illinois that that was so.

Mr. McEvoy—It is not possible. Understand, I have thousands of experience in the test cases for pretty nearly 25 years, and I have never had a single old hive disinfected in any way.

Mr. Abbott—Wouldn't it be a good idea if we brought out exactly what foul brood is, and what is the nature of the disease, and where it manifests itself? If it is a germ, under what condition is that germ developed? That is, where do they locate? We know that the germ of tuberculosis locates itself in some of the glands of the human body. Now, let us get an answer from Mr. McEvoy or someone else that has had experience with brood. I never had any experience but once. I know from scientific investigation that it is a germ. Now, where is that germ developed? Let these people who do not understand the theory of foul brood see why it should not get into the hive.

Mr. McEvoy—This man has asked one of the most important questions that I have ever heard put in my life. Honey, to become diseased, must first be stored in the stain-marked cells, that is, a cell where the foul matter has dried down, or where the bees are making room for more honey, when they move the honey from an unfilled cell to cells not finished, but when honey is gathered from the fields and stored side by side with these stain-marked cells, the honey in the next

cell is sound. It is the only possible way to spread it. Now, take combs from a diseased colony, I don't care how badly it may be affected, if the honey is stored in new combs that have never had brood in, and extracted, and the combs given back to the bees when they are clean, these combs can be used in any hive in the world and not give disease.

Mr. Abbott—Now, then, germs appear in two conditions, the active or germ condition, and the sporadic condition. A germ, when it is active can be destroyed—I might say in the egg condition. Now, is the germ of foul brood in the egg condition in this dry cell, or is it in the sporadic condition and carried out with the honey and developed with the honey that is put into this cell when it is in that condition? Is it practically a germ dormant in that cell and cannot carry or communicate itself to another cell, and can only be imparted to another cell by honey being put on to it, and such a condition created as will hatch the egg and thus spread it out?

Mr. McEvoy—Or that honey moves to another cell and spoil it. As far as I ever went, I know that the honey falling from these cells will give the disease.

Mr. Abbott—Now, then, if the spore, as the scientific men would call it, is placed in another cell, evidently it will develop. If the spore was lodged on the side of the hive, there would not be any possible condition by which that spore would develop on the side of the hive. If you would, why, then, you would have to change your answer?

Sidney S. Sleeper, of New York—Now, are these germs vegetable or animal? In speaking of spores, that would indicate that they were vegetable germs; in speaking of eggs, that would indicate that they were animal

germs. Mr. A that I us those pe years st what I m O. L. Can this What I are move one honey as far as through t I do not t Dr. Ma is going Mr. He that it w through tl Pres. R whether t through t another. Mr. McF Dr. Mas Dr. Mill the Preside e out on y head th A, and th Mr. Abt sometimes. Dr. Masc animals? Mr. Abbe the hous Dr. Mille m as see of mi spores h hive. are in con bees wo might g but I c way. the sides going to I unc that v