

of combs of that kind that can be saved the greater quantity you will get; but where an old comb has had a cell of foul matter in it, it will stay there as long as the comb lasts.

Mr. Pressler—Does this apply to both American and European foul brood?

Mr. McEvoy—Yes.

#### Getting Rid of Foul Brood With the Least Financial Loss

[By Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapeer, Mich., Inspector of Apiaries for Michigan]

Mr. Taylor—The subject has been talked about so much that I had got rather tired of it, and I presumed most of you had. My topic is "How to Get Rid of Foul Brood With the Least Financial Loss." I think the first thing everybody ought to attend to who has foul brood, or fears he may have it, is to get thoroughly acquainted with it and with the description of it. I have been surprised at men coming to me and wanting to know about something that had happened in the combs of their bees. Some had dead brood and wanted to know whether it was foul brood or not. They had read all about foul brood, the descriptions of it, but they couldn't tell whether the dead brood was afflicted with the disease or not. The descriptions are plain enough. There are 1,000 of them, and they are every one plain enough so that anybody with any intelligence can understand when they see a case of foul brood. The trouble is that bee-keepers do not sit down and study the description.

Now, as was intimated by some one here, the price of freedom from foul brood is eternal vigilance. We are not going to get entirely rid of it, because it is in the woods, and bees die in the woods, although I have heard some say that a colony in a tree never dies, but it is pretty certain they do, and they surely would when they had foul brood, and we will get it from the woods and from two or three colonies here and there out in the country perhaps that we never have known about, where the owner

takes no particular interest in them and does not care whether they die or not, and does not care whether they are robbed out or not when they do die. That, I think, is the point of greatest importance.

Now, as to avoiding financial loss otherwise. You understand the loss may consist in the loss of the bees or the hive or the honey. How shall we proceed in order to save this property? Sometimes the bees will be found to be worthless when you discover the foul brood. When they get so weak that there are about a handful of bees left, they are almost entirely old bees, and the quicker you can destroy them the better. There is no financial loss in that. The hive is safe to use again. There is no financial loss in that. But sometimes we find foul brood colonies that are of considerable strength. You may discover in your apiary a half dozen or dozen colonies affected with foul brood. How are you to dispose of it? In the first place, you want to understand thoroughly just what you have got and the condition of each colony. Then you want to lay down a plan as to how you will proceed. If your colonies are strong there is a way to get rid of it without much danger, and I think with perfect safety, so far as the new colony is concerned, and that is Baldridge's plan of using a bee-escape. You prepare a hive for your colony with starters or foundation and place it upon the stand of the colony that has the foul brood, setting that one a little aside, putting the entrances as nearly together as possible; then take sufficient bees out of the foul broody colony and put them in the new hive with the queen to make a start—sufficient bees to take care of the queen, at least—and then put up a bee-escape upon the front of your hive having it in every other way perfectly bee-tight. Then you have nothing more to do but to let the bees come out of themselves through the escape, and if you place your escape properly they can

not return to go into the cases that and I have used I have found it cases where weak. There number, and you the shaking me for as many make out of will generally the number which cause a good m very favorable early, will not build up into a to make the new to build-up. Y eased colonies your brood is which to put t from the rest o Then you shake hives, taking suc will do best and which you have t or two of these allowing it to re two, so that a g the healthy brood ones will be save Now, I think t intelligent underst of handling the dis of weak colonies sufficient, and thos the foul brood has will be treated in wards the same as treated. Mr. Holtermann—queen in these colo brood on? Mr. Taylor—I w have never caged one part of the Mr. Moore—What the combs? Mr. Taylor—If I