

Stanley, will be present and will open the Exposition in person, and special rates have been secured on all the railways for that and following days. Any reader of the BEE JOURNAL may obtain from Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager and Secretary, a copy of the prize list, by addressing him at Toronto.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Foul Brood—Does Dead Brood Require Any Attention.

I TRUST you will excuse me troubling you again, but as the interests of the bee-keeping community are your own, and as the matter I write about is of vital importance to me, I take the liberty of again addressing you as your experience will probably enable me to arrive at a definite conclusion much sooner than the natural course of events will.

Referring to the brood disease regarding which you kindly published my impressions under the *nom de plume* of "Ena," on pages 267-8 of June 27, C.B. J. Though one or two hives have shown the brown, ropy matter in one or two cells indicating the malignant foul brood, and have been dealt with accordingly. I cannot but think that the disease in the remaining hives affected, about half of the yard or 26 colonies, is that described in the D. A. Jones pamphlet, page 16, as Dead Brood, as there is no brown ropy matter in them. The larvæ, though dark colored and shrivelled somewhat, retains its shape and some odd dead pupæ are to be found, and as there is no indication in the pamphlet as to whether treatment is necessary or whether nature may be left to work its own cure, or whether if left alone it will develop into the form of foul brood I would feel very much obliged if you would give me some idea regarding it.

I have used the utmost precaution and feel pretty sure that this has some other source than that of contagion. In fact I feel that it is surely the result of the bad wintering, or of the poor honey season, and if this latter it must prevail in other yards besides mine and you will probably have reports of it. However, if it should be the fore-runner of the malignant form of foul brood giving me the proof that in spite of my best efforts it can take a hop, step and a jump over my yard like this, it seems to me that the chances of keeping clear of it year after year are altogether exceedingly few, and the prospect is very discouraging at present, when there is no honey to sell and no bees or queens that one could conscientiously dispose of.

ENA,

From what you say we are led to the conclusion that pages 16, 17 and 18 of our pamphlet on foul brood is the true description of your diseased larvæ. We have sometimes had it appear in one or two colonies at a time, and after a while they appeared to get better of their own accord except in some instances where the same queen was left in the hive for two or three years and the hive became very much worse the second or third year. We treated them the same as we would for foul brood which completely wiped out the disease. We have not found it to be contagious and think it only spreads by exchanging combs from one hive to another. We have known hives to be diseased for several years and have the cells showing each season and never appearing after; at other times we have known them to be very bad the first season and gradually get better until the disease did not show. About three years ago a bee-keeper, having an apiary within eight or ten miles of us, stated that he had one or two hives which showed dead brood. He described it as perfectly as he could and asked us what we thought of it. We said from his description it was evidently not foul brood, but was what we termed dead brood. The next year it appeared in his hives again, only showing in some two or three. One of his worst combs was brought to us for examination. This comb contained a large number of cells, both sides were carefully examined, and although some of the brood had been dead so long that it was dried up in the bottom of the cells into a small, dark, hard substance, not unlike dried pollen, only much harder to break. This comb also showed it in all stages down to the larvæ just dead, and in no instance was there a particle of the brown ropy matter. It lacked the elasticity as well as the color of the pure foul brood. When pricked a watery substance would ooze out of some of the larvæ just dead, quite light in color, and smelling like slightly sour water. After a while this watery substance would turn dark and finally before it dried up would become like an inky, watery substance. Last year this same bee-keeper said it was spreading in his apiary; that by exchanging the combs when extracting, equalising stores, and making nuclei he had spread