

Mr. Heddon.—Thought the question a very important one. He had never met young Root but from his paper he thought he was a practical man. The two inventions mentioned were just what was required. He thought correspondents had a great deal of influence, almost as much as the publisher. As to the apicultural patents the property a man owns through his invention is as dignified as to own real estate. The man who first published an invention should have the credit of it.

A. I. Root.—They had every mail letters describing inventions.

Prof. Cook.—Said he felt Mr. Root was wrong about the patent business and a man had a right to have a patent. Mr. Root should urge people to be careful not to go into worthless patents but respect them.

Mr. Root.—Claimed he had seen so much evil through patents he felt like warning people against them, but did not intend to teach any one not to respect patents.

Some present thought Mr. Root's teaching was almost in the direction of disrespect.

AFTERNOON, JANUARY 1.

PROF. COOK'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Cook's address we shall publish in next issue, the copy not arriving in time for the present number.

In reply to question Prof. Cook said Heather did not appear to succeed in America.

Mr. Heddon.—Thought it would be well to simply educate the people it was a waste to put Paris Green on fruit trees when in blossom—it should be done just after.

Dr. Mason.—Said he had a neighbor who put Paris Green on his trees when in bloom. The man would not stop when being told it was the wrong time. He however did it when told his bees were being poisoned by it.

A. J. Root.—Thought that the law for the prevention of poisoning stock would hold good.

Prof. Cook.—Said he thought a law to forbid the spraying of trees during time of bloom would be good.

Mr. Holtermann.—Suggested that a good pamphlet be printed containing an article from a prominent horticulturist and the bee journals supply this for distribution at a low price.

After a lengthy discussion twenty were in favor of legislation and seven against it.

Hon. R. L. Taylor, Lapier, Mich., gave a paper on

FOUL BROOD AGIAN.

Though I discussed the subject of foul brood at our last annual meeting I have at the request of our society prepared a sort of supplemental paper on the same subject. And first I will add a further word to aid in the identification of the malady. Enough has been written about sunken and perforated capping and the color and viscid character of the brood recently dead of the disease. In the case of weak colonies generally, and of all colonies during the breeding season, some of these indications will be found if the disease is present and will furnish certain means of a correct diagnosis, but it is to be noted that after the breeding season is well over a strong colony, though badly diseased, exhibits none of these indications. The cappings if ever present are all nicely cleared away and the dead brood is entirely dried up, more scales almost of the color of the comb itself laying fast to the lower side of the cell and drawn back more or less from the opening. I have samples of affected comb with me, one of which illustrates this point, though the sample is hardly a fair one, as the scales resulting from the dead brood are more apparent than they usually are, being less drawn back and thicker and rather darker than they are often found. To detect the disease in strong colonies, some little time after brood rearing has ceased open the hive and apply your nostrils directly to the combs as they hang in the hive. If the disease is present to any extent and your olfactory organs are sensitive you will detect an odor more or less strong which may be described by the term "old." But not many at least at first could say by this test with any degree of certainty whether the colony were diseased or not. It is only to be taken as an indication. Now take out three or four frames one by one from the centre of the brood nest and hold each with the bottom bar from you in different directions until the light strikes well into the *lower side* of the cells, where, if affected, the scales I have described are very evident. The sample makes this plainer than any amount of description could do.

In contending against the evil there is nothing so important as an active knowledge of the sources whence the danger of spreading the contamination arises. With this knowledge I am convinced there is little necessity for fear that the disease will spread to healthy colonies if