

millions may be neglected. "In all cases when empty, hives should be scorched with a painter's lamp before using again" if disease is in the apiary, whether it is certain or uncertain it was in that hive. He adds: "The hive, bottom board, etc., should be cleansed and **disinfected** with a strong solution of carbolic acid, or izal, or singed inside."

In Switzerland they are very thorough. Chief Inspector Lenenberger has issued an official pamphlet on this subject, and in it he takes a very positive stand in favor of **disinfection**. He also advises patient scrubbing with a disinfectant, and the free use of a painter's lamp. The Swiss go to the root of the matter in bee-keeping, and leave nothing to chance.

In Denmark, Germany, Austria and Russia, at least, if not in all other countries of Europe, they believe in a thorough cleansing and **disinfecting**. In about eighteen States of the American Union, they have a Foul Brood Act. I am not aware if all these advise this wise precaution. But take one as a type. "The bee-keeper must also **thoroughly disinfect** to the satisfaction of the inspector all hives, etc." The inspector is bound to disinfect himself and his clothes." The very latest Foul Brood Act, as proposed in Gleanings, supports disinfection strongly, see page 784.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture in their latest agricultural circular, advise cleansing and **disinfecting** foul broody hives before again peopling them.

All these are not matters of ancient history, but the very latest which has been published on the subject in both hemispheres. Note, too, all I have written and quoted, refers to **Foul Brood**. I entirely sink the question of "types," but Dr. Burton Gates, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, while allowing a difference, recommends the same treatment for both.

Now, the whole point of my argument is, and has been all along, that the form of cure is all but identical. In fact we, all the world over, practically agree in all particulars **but one**. The vast majority, I maintain, say shake, cleanse, **disinfect**. A small minority, it seems to me, say shake, cleanse, but leave just a sporting chance for a few germs, or even a solitary spore in the shaken colony ! !

A closing word as to nomenclature, and then I am done. Not for the first time I take a firm stand against the use of the word "European" as a synonym for "Black" brood. Till twelve months ago I had never seen a specimen in this corner of Europe, and Mr. Cowan, little more than two years ago described it as new to him. At least two continental apiarists of the first rank repeat the same story. Where then is the appropriateness of saddling us with this misnomer?

But I have yet another lastly. "European Foul or Black Brood" is giving you "great uneasiness," and Mr. Byer characterizes it as the blackest of **black** diseases. I will let yourself and your brother editor of the Review settle what you both mean, as to the virulence of the two varieties of Foul Brood. "Black brood may appear and disappear. American Foul Brood never cuts such capers. Once in a colony it stays unless removed by the hand of man. The bees cannot remove the scale, but in black brood the scale can be easily removed. The bees can very easily clean out the cell if they choose, a thing they cannot do with American f. b. The bees seem able to overcome and resist the one, in the other the disease stays there." And yet this mild type of Mr. Hutchinson's is the same disease which your journal says "is insidious in its attack, which is liable to break out again, and against which we are almost helpless." The two opinions want some reconciling, don't they? Evidently the last word has not yet been written on Foul Brood.