

and you still have a honey thirteen pounds to the gallon, and the manufacturer who buys the best honey at ten cents a pound gets it cheaper than the one who buys the other at eight cents.

Mr. Gemmell moved, seconded by Mr. Holmes, that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Shutt, Mr. Creelman and Mr. Fixter, for the very excellent addresses given, and the assistance they have afforded to this convention, which on a vote being taken, was declared carried, and the President tendered the vote of thanks to these gentlemen.

The President appointed Messrs. Sparling, Post, and Sibbald as a committee to examine Prof. Shutt's samples.

FOUL BROOD

How to Detect It, Hold It in Check,
and Finally Get Rid of It With
Slight Loss.

BY R. L. TAYLOR.

"If you had an apiary of 200 colonies with cases of foul brood scattered through it, how would you manage throughout the entire season to get rid of the disease, or to keep it in check?" the editor asks me.

In the first place I would avoid, as far as possible, getting into a panic. Foul brood is bad enough, to be sure, and its cure entails considerable labor and loss but it is, fortunately, not without a remedy. I should try to preserve my equanimity, and thoroughly mature plans for affecting a cure; for there must be no halting while taking any step in the operation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISEASE

The first point that claims serious attention is the distinguishing of the diseased colonies from the healthy ones. This is a matter that is attended with more or less difficulty, at any

season of the year, but with more at some seasons than others, except in cases where the disease has made considerable progress. In these cases, even one with no experience, need have no hesitancy in coming to a correct decision. All the ear-marks of the malady are but too evident: the weakness of the colony, listlessness of the bees, the repellent odor, the ragged cappings of the brood, the shapeless dead brood and the general unprosperous appearance of the combs and the honey, make the diagnosis easy.

But if the colony be yet strong, and but slightly affected with the malady, the case is quite different. If it be in the fall, after breeding has ceased, or in the spring before it has begun, the bees, owing to the strength of the colony, have almost, if not entirely, removed the cappings from the diseased cells, the odor is faint, if not practically absent, and the colony appears prosperous, so that even the adept, on a hasty examination, is liable to be deceived: and one without experience is sure to be. The diagnosis of those of this sort is the most difficult of all, and the difficulty increases with the slowness of the affection. How, then, may the disease be discovered in such cases? Let us go to one of the colonies badly diseased, and take from the center of the brood-nest a comb—the newer it is the better—in which there has been brood during the past breeding season. Now, we will hold it in a good light, so that the light falls upon the comb not quite perpendicularly, but at an angle of 70 to 80 degrees from the top of the comb; now we look down at an angle of about 40 degrees from the top of the comb into the cells, and what do we see? In many of the uncapped cells on their lower sides—not bottom—we see brownish, not grayish black