

bees in the neighborhood in a
 on after the where disease is present.

as a rule shaking of the bees from combs
 American be done at a time when the
 more rapidly bees in the apiary will not rob
 sometimes has spread disease, or under

disappear This can be done safely in the
 which the after bees have ceased to fly,
 in a genuine during a good honey flow.

ed. European are should be exercised to keep
 active during material away from other
 immer, often it can be completely de-
 late summer or the combs rendered into

Wax from diseased colonies
 ctious Disease rendered by some means in

er both Amigh heating is used, and not
 pean foul by lar wax extractor. The honey

. It is imp diseased colony should be di-
 rections to prevent burning and then
 and commony sterilized by hard boiling

keeper sucst half an hour, if it is to be
 brood. to the bees. If the hive is

er to be geed, it should be very thor-
 be used feaned, and special care should

ot be recom that no infected honey or
 diseases. left in the hive.

t.—To cure frequently necessary to repeat
 of foul bro treatment by shaking he bees on
 move from foundation in new frames af-
 material. for five days. The bee-keeper

e bees into or must determine whether
 es with sm necessary, but when there is

e being tak it is safer to repeat the
 not drop rather than run the risk of

he healthy n. If repeated, the first new
 may be smould be destroyed. To pre-
 gh to make ges from deserting the strips

p combs fr on the queen may be caged
 on one of or a queen-excluding zinc

d colonies. entrance.

all the brot with bee escape.—The
 ill have hat ing treatment may be modi-

these com that instead of shaking the
 e colony tr the combs the hive is moved

ves or skep and, and in its place a clean
 out into an frames and foundation is set.

a hive with is at once transferred to
 s are hand ve, and the field bees fly

are a men

there when they next return from the
 field. The infected hive is then placed
 on top of or close beside the clean hive
 and a bee escape placed over the en-
 trance of the hive containing disease,
 so that the younger bees and those
 which later emerge from the cells may
 leave the hive, but cannot return.

They therefore join the colony in the
 new hive.

Fall treatment.—If it is desirable to
 treat a colony so late in the fall that
 it would be impossible for the bees to
 prepare for winter, the treatment may
 be modified by shaking the bees onto
 combs with plenty of honey for win-
 ter. This will be satisfactory only
 after brood rearing has entirely ceased.
 In such cases disease rarely reappears.

In the Western States, where Amer-
 ican foul brood is particularly viru-
 lent, it is desirable thoroughly to dis-
 infect the hive by burning the inside
 or by chemical means before using it
 again. This is not always practised in
 the Eastern States, where the disease
 is much milder. Some persons recom-
 mend boiling the hives or disinfecting
 them with some reliable disinfectant
 such as carbolic acid or corrosive sub-
 limate. It is usually not profitable to
 save frames because of their compara-
 tively small value, but if desired they
 may be disinfected. Great care should
 be exercised in cleaning any apparatus.
 It does not pay to treat very weak col-
 onies. They should either be destroyed
 at once or several weak ones be united
 to make one which is strong enough to
 build up.

Recently some new "cures" have
 been advocated in the bee journals,
 particularly for European foul brood,
 with a view to saving combs from in-
 fected colonies. The cautious bee-
 keeper will hardly experiment with
 such methods, especially when the dis-
 ease is just starting in his locality or