

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 genuinely during a good honey flow.  
ed. European 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  
etious Disease rendered by some means in  
r both American heating is used, and not  
pean foul brood wax extractor. The honey  
. It is important diseased colony should be di-  
rections to prevent burning and then  
and commonly sterilized by hard boiling  
keeper such at half an hour, if it is to be  
brood. to the bees. If the hive is  
ner to be used, it should be very thor-  
be used cleaned, and special care should  
ot be recommended that no infected honey or  
diseases. left in the hive.

t.—To cure frequently necessary to repeat  
of foul brood treatment by shaking the bees on  
move from foundation in new frames af-  
material. After five days. The bee-keeper  
e bees into for must determine whether  
es with some necessary, but when there is  
e being taken it is safer to repeat the  
not drop rather than run the risk of  
he healthy. If repeated, the first new  
may be should be destroyed. To pre-  
gh to make bees from deserting the strips  
p combs from the queen may be caged  
on one of the or a queen-excluding zinc  
d colonies. entrance.

all the brood with bee escape.—The  
ill have had treatment may be modi-  
these combs instead of shaking the  
e colony from the combs the hive is moved  
yes or skep and, and in its place a clean  
out into new frames and foundation is set.  
a hive with is at once transferred to  
s are hard to move, and the field bees fly  
are a means

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