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breeding-queen, one of the best honey-gathering strains that can be procured. For this special purpose I prefer quiet yellow Italians. Now for the cure:

Go to every diseased colony you have and build it up either by giving frames of maturing brood or uniting two or more until you have them fairly strong. After this, go over every one and remove the queen; then in nine days go over them again, and be sure to destroy every maturing queen cell, or virgin, if any have hatched. Then go to your breeding-queen and take enough of her newly hatched larvæ to rear enough queen-cells from to supply each one of your diseased queenless colonies with a ripe queen-cell or virgin just hatched. These are to be introduced to your diseased colonies on the twentieth day after you have removed their old queen, AND NOT ONE HOUR SOONER, for upon this very point your whole success depends; for your young queen must not commence to lay until three or four days after the last of the old brood is hatched, or 27 days from the time you remove the old queen. If you are very careful about this matter of time between the last of the old brood hatching and the young queen commencing to lay, you will find the bees will clean out their breeding combs for this young queen, so that she will fill them with as fine healthy brood as a hive ever contained. This I have seen in several hundred hives, and have never seen a cell of the disease in a hive after being treated as above described.

It is not necessary to remove any of the combs or honey from the diseased colony; neither is it necessary to disinfect anything about the hive. Simply remove the old queen, and be sure the young queen does not commence to lay until three or four days after the old brood is all hatched. This treatment with young Italian queens is a perfect cure for black or European foul brood.

In regard to those old queens that were formerly in your hives, I think it best to kill them when you first take them from their colonies—not that the queen is responsible for the disease, for I am sure she is not; but a young Italian queen that has been reared from a choice honey-gathering strain is worth so much more to you that I can not advise saving these old queens.

I have experimented along this line considerably, and found, after the colony has been without a queen 27 days, as

above directed, it will usually be safe to give them one of these old queens, and the cure will be the same. Still, there have been exceptions, so I advise killing them at once.

Now, my friends, don't let another season pass without cleansing your apiary of this disease, and also at the same time requeen it with young Italian queens so you will not only harvest a fair crop of honey next summer, but will have an apiary that you will be proud of and take pleasure in showing to your friends. I knew many of you have become discouraged in trying to rid your apiaries of this fatal disease; but that does not help matters any. The only proper thing to do when these troubles do come is to face them with a determination to overcome any and every obstacle that comes in your way; then when success rewards you for your perseverance, how pleasant it is to look back over the past and realize that you have accomplished all you labored for! I hope that you who have this disease in your apiaries will give this treatment a thorough trial next season.

I do wish I could impress on the minds of all bee-keepers that I have never recommended any cure for American foul brood, and I wish to have it understood that I don't think that, up to the present time, there has ever been a comb that was affected by American foul brood cured of that disease. You might as soon expect a colony of bees to clean out their combs if filled with paint as to expect them to be able to remove the rotten larvæ from American foul brood combs. I will admit that there are some things seemingly about the same in European foul brood and American foul brood, but in other respects they are no more alike than the mildest case of bowel trouble and the Asiatic cholera.

Many bee-keepers are continually speaking and writing of these two diseases as one and the same. Now, if it were not for the young and inexperienced bee-keeper, I would not notice this mixing up of a very important matter. Then when my critics go still further and speak of the cure I recommended for European foul brood as failing to cure American foul brood, and in that way belittle that cure when I from the first wrote that I did not think it of any use for American foul brood, they do me an injustice. You might as well expect