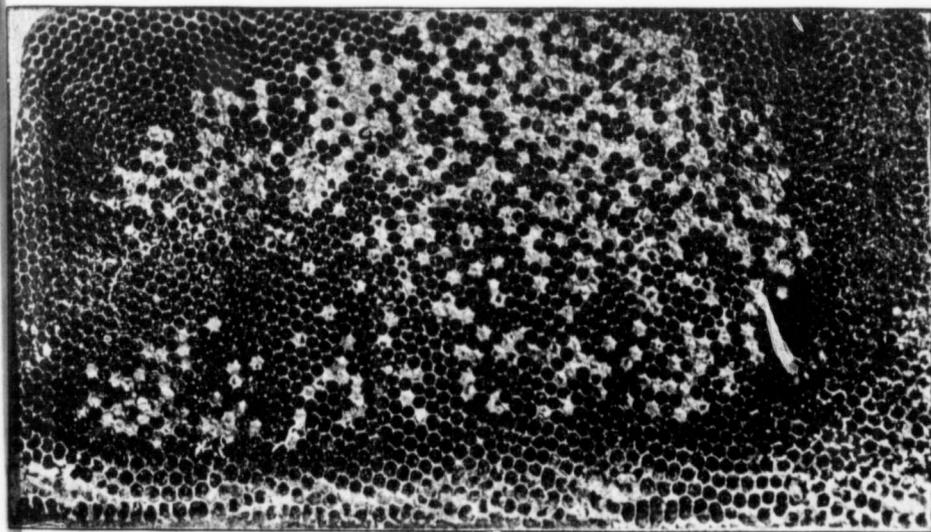


by its viscid character, and before it dries up can be drawn out into threads when lifted with a match or pointed instrument. It has an offensive odor, which is said to resemble that of glue, and when much disease is present there is an ammonia-like smell. The cap of the larvae sinks and appears concave, instead of being convex or flat, and it is often perforated with a small hole near the centre. Often the appearance of this sunken cell is the first indication of disease noticed by the bee-keeper. The decomposed larvae

ber of brood combs the smell may be noticed some distance away. The bees become more and more despondent over their helpless condition and ultimately succumb, or in some cases desert their hives.

"The New York Bee Disease, or Black Brood"—For a number of years past there has existed in the State of New York a disease known to the bee-keepers of that state as "Black Brood." It has also been called "New York Bee Disease," from the fact that it was first noticed in the state of that name. So



A Diseased Comb (after N. E. France) Showing Sunken and Darkened Cappings also many Cells with Holes in the Cappings.

gradually dry up and ultimately form a dry, black or deep brown crust at the bottom of the cell.

The sunken and perforated cappings, the reduction of the larvae to a tenacious brown mass, the characteristic odor and stringy nature of the mass, and the dwindling of the colony, are the most noticeable indications and results of the disease.

As the disease advances, the offensive odor pervades the hive, and when infection is spread over a great num-

ber of brood combs the smell may be noticed some distance away. The bees become more and more despondent over their helpless condition and ultimately succumb, or in some cases desert their hives.

far as is known, it was reported first from Sloanville, N.Y. The description given by the New York State Bee Inspector is as follows: "The young larvae have a yellowish speck upon the body about the size of a pinhead, while the older brood stand out lengthwise in the cell, sharp at the ends, white, but not capped over. This brood dies, and is either removed by the bees or, later, flattens down in the cell and becomes of a cream-colored and, in a later stage, a coffee-colored mass. Later in