

be exercised in buying queens, since disease is often transmitted in the candy used in shipping cages. Combs should not be moved from hive to hive in infected apiaries.

"Pickle Brood."

There is a diseased condition of the brood called by bee-keepers "pickle brood," but practically nothing is known of its cause. It is characterized by a swollen appearance of the larvae, usually accompanied by black color of the head. The larvae usually lie on their backs in the cell, and the head points upward. The color gradually changes from light yellow to brown after the larvae dies. There is no ropiness, and the only odor is that of sour decaying matters, not at all like that of American foul brood. In case the larvae are capped over, the cappings do not become dark, as in the case of the contagious diseases, but they may be punctured. So far no cause can be given for this disease, and whether or not it is contagious is a disputed point. Usually no treatment is necessary beyond feeding during a dearth of honey, but in very rare cases when the majority of larvae in a comb are dead from this cause the frame should be removed and a clean comb put in its place to make it unnecessary for the bees to clean out so much dead brood.

Chilled, Overheated and Starved Brood

Many different external factors may cause brood to die. Such dead brood is frequently mistaken, by persons unfamiliar with the brood diseases, for one or the other of them. Careful examination will soon determine whether dead brood is the result of disease or merely some outside change. If brood dies from chilling or some other such cause, it is usually soon carried out by the workers, and the trouble disappears. No treatment is necessary. Brood which dies from external causes often produces a strong

odor in the colony, but wholly unlike that of the American foul brood, merely that of decaying matter. The color of such brood varies, but the characteristic colors of the infectious diseases are usually absent, the ordinary color of dead brood being more nearly gray.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3rd, 1906.

FOR SOME SUBSCRIBERS.

Once on a time a man went down to his front gate one morning and stopped the milkman, "Say," he called, "I want you to leave milk here after this. How much is it a quart?" "Five cents," responded the milk man. "Well, here is thirty-five cents. That will pay for a week." And that worthy citizen went in to his breakfast. For all that week the milkman faithfully left the milk on the door-step each morning, and after the week was up he continued to leave it and the citizen continued to take it inside every morning and use it. Things went on this way for a year, and finally the milkman presented a bill for milk for fifty-one weeks. "But I only ordered milk of you for one week. You should have stopped when the time was up," said the citizen. "Have you not received the milk each morning and used it?" asked the milkman. "Yes, but I thought you was giving it to me," said the citizen. "You're a blamed fool or else you are a terrible liar," replied the quick-tempered milkman. "And if you don't pay for that milk I'll have the law on you. The man paid up. Should you ask us the name of this protesting citizen, we can only tell you that it is the same man that took the local paper for seven years and then refused to pay for it, because he had only paid for a year when he subscribed, and claimed he thought that the publisher was giving it to him—Selected.

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