

the scale or stain mark and releases thousands of foul brood germs which float in the honey or nectar, waiting only until fed to the larvae, thus coming in contact with congenial matter, causing its death and their further development and multiplication. Thus it spreads, more and more cells become polluted, the colony dwindles and dies, leaving its honey a prey to robbers, who unsuspectingly carry it to their homes, and thereby transmit the disease until an apiary will soon be destroyed and neighboring apiaries jeopardized.

Every person who keeps bees, whether they have few or many, should study to be able to detect the disease in its early stages, and know how it may be carried from one hive to another. Watch your brood, take an interest in it. Whenever you lift out a frame look at the brood; if it is all healthy, fat and white-looking, all is right; if not, apply the tests and find out what is the matter, and if you find the real thing, close the hive and mark it and consider. To cure it we must get rid of the combs and honey, for therein is the disease and germs.

Go to the colony late in the evening, when the bees will not fly or scatter to other hives, shake the bees off into the hive, and give a set of frames with foundation starters. We have thus gotten rid of the combs as far as this colony is concerned. Not so with the honey. As soon as we disturbed the colony the bees loaded themselves up with the honey, and we must still get rid of that. They also clean up any that shook out during the manipulation on the floor of the hive, and any that remained on bar combs or attached to the inside of the hive. This they would store if they had a particle of comb supplied, ready. We have only given foundation starters, however, and they must work it out. Wax secretion is necessary, most of the

honey is digested and used, but they soon have cells built, and may store some of the diseased honey therein. To make a complete cure it is therefore necessary to again shake three days later, same way as before, take away the new comb and starters and supply full sheets of foundation.

Melt up or burn the old combs, and the first set of starters, and the cure is complete if thoroughly carried out.

This cure can only be applied in the early part of the season, and during a honey flow. If no flow is on the bees must be fed or they will swarm out and perhaps scatter into one or more hives, and thus make matters worse.

If the disease is discovered late in the season, and the colony still strong, leave it until November, then take the combs away and supply honey from a clean colony in full sealed combs.

The queen is not now laying, and any honey they have picked up will be consumed first and thus out of the way.

If a yard of bees or apiary is badly diseased when discovered, send for an inspector or some one who has had enough experience. It is unnecessary for me to describe how to go about curing a badly infected yard.

In looking for the disease, hold the frame or comb so the light may shine into it. The stain marks may be seen by standing with your back to the sun and holding so the light will shine and into the lower side of the cell.

In dealing with foul brood, where only a few colonies are affected, the first loss is the least, and while it is well to cure as economically as possible, if we have a large number of colonies of bees and plenty to do, and the disease is not discovered until after the honey flow, it would be better perhaps, to destroy the combs and the bees in these few colonies.

The top story or super combs, never used for brood-rearing, if very clean