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brood began to hatch we discovered the disease again, and I have since thought that frame of honey was what carried the infection.

We shook them again and the first brood again showed the disease, so we finally sulphured them.

As I said before, every other case was a success, as far as curing the disease was concerned, but as to getting good strong working colonies, not so.

Those given their freedom from the beginning built up rapidly and within the week most of them were in the supers, and some of them were among my best colonies for the season.

Those confined in the hive gave altogether different results, however. After two days confinement, these were examined and most of them found in a starving condition. Some of them were released immediately and the rest of them left until the next or third day from shaking. Three or four of these were lost entirely and the rest were so weak we never realized anything from them this season, although most of them built up in condition for the winter.

Whenever we found the hive fairly clean, we put the foundation back in the same hive without disinfection, and had no trouble from any of them.

The colony mentioned which became re-infected was in a clean hive, as the old one was too badly daubed to use again.

Hives dirty from colonies having dysentery, etc., or daubed with honey were not used but were scraped clean over a fire and put through a strong solution of carbolic acid water and laid away for a year or two.

The brood from these colonies was sorted and those frames containing a large percentage of live brood were placed in hive bodies and tiered up on a new stand two deep, one of these stacks taking the good brood of from three to five colonies.

These stacks of brood made roaring colonies, when shaken at the end of

three weeks, and the way they stored honey the balance of the season was a caution.

Some of those colonies which showed no signs of the disease in the spring developed it later on. In almost every instance the first appearance being in a frame, which had just come into use for brood rearing, which seemed to indicate that infection had been in the hive all the time, but had been covered up in that frame of honey until that frame came into use again.

These colonies were treated as we did those earlier in the season, and, again we found that those bees which were fastened in the hive were rapidly falling off the combs at the end of a couple of days, and those remaining on the combs were weak and trembling.

Some of these were confined by means of a block of wood and others with wire screen, but this seemed to make no difference in results. At the end of the second day in most cases we found about half the bees dead on the bottom board.

Those allowed their freedom were again found to be doing fine and although they reared brood about eight weeks after this no symptoms of the disease reappeared.

Our experience this summer would seem to indicate: First, that it is an unnecessary waste of time to disinfect or to char. hive bodies from diseased colonies, unless they are daubed with honey or are otherwise daubed or filthy. We did not deem it wise to use a hive in that condition. Second, that it is worse than useless to confine them to their hive for a single day or to give them a second shaking on the third or any other day. We do believe, however that the shaking should be done before the flow is on in full force, however, although none of our colonies so treated later in the season developed the disease again. Third, that no gain is made by removing any part of the brood of a diseased colony without the removal of the whole. Fourth,