

onies were free from all appearance of disease. The other two colonies were treated with what is known as "the coffee cure," finely ground coffee being used as an antiseptic. The coffee failed to furnish any relief. Being dusted over and into the cells, it killed the little remaining unsealed brood. The salt, alkali, and acid remedy being applied, these two colonies also rallied, and "everything is all right now," was the last report.

3. Number of colonies, 100. Number apparently diseased, 48. A number of colonies had already been burned when the disease was reported. The remedy was thoroughly applied as directed, and in fifteen days the contagion had disappeared.

All the evidence so far obtained seems to prove that pollen is the medium through which the contagion is commonly introduced into the hive, and by which it is communicated to both bees and brood.

The bacteria, "the disease germs," having been lately deposited on the pollen (from what source is not positively known, but probably from the decomposing bodies of other insects) before the organisms are washed from the blossoms by the heat of the sun, as they lie exposed to his rays without any element essential to their culture and growth, are carried and stored with the pollen in the cell, or pass into the digestive system along with the live pollen taken by the bees for their own nourishment. By this means these agents of destruction are introduced into the organism of the bees, and through the same medium are they introduced into the cells of the uncapped larvae. The bacteria, having found a lodgment in the organism of a bee, may or may not cause speedy death. If the bees are young and vigorous they may resist the ravages of the infection, yielding only after the organism is riddled with the bacteria, but if the bees are old and low in vitality, the infection, if left to itself, brings speedy ruin. In the spring of the year I have dissected bees which had passed the winter in a colony in which this disease was present when the bees were put away in winter quarters the fall before. Their bodies had been completely honey-combed by bacteria.

The fact that if a diseased colony is removed from the infested combs and hive, and placed in an empty hive or in a hive with frames supplied with comb foundation, even if the new hive be at once placed on the old location and the old hive and infested combs be burned and the bees at once liberated, the disease commonly disappears seems also to furnish additional proof that the contagion is usually carried into the hive in the

pollen, and, further, that the "disease germs" do not long retain their virility if exposed to the rain and rays of the sun; otherwise the bees would continue to carry in the infection. The bees being compelled to consume the contents of their honey-sacs in building new combs, none of the germs remain to be regurgitated in the new cells; but by this practice the bees are left to the tender mercies of the bacteria, unless they be treated with an antidote. For obvious reasons the queens in such colonies should in any event be superseded as soon as possible. This method of treatment also contemplates the destruction or renovation of all hives and frames, the destruction of all brood, and the melting of all combs; a large percentage of the capital in honey-producing.

Another reason for believing that, except in rare cases, the disease is introduced by pollen is found in the fact that the larvae rarely ever exhibit any symptoms of disease until about the time when the process of weaning begins, at which time the character of the food is changed from the glandular secretion, the pap, to the partially digested and undigested food. Live pollen is then added to the larval food, and with the bacteria in greater or less numbers; growth is arrested; death ensues; putrefaction follows, and the soft pulp, of a grayish-brown color, settles to the lower side of the cell. As the mass dries up it becomes glutinous and stringy and reddish-brown in color, and emits an offensive odor. Some of the larvae will be partially capped, some completely capped and some left uncapped, the condition in which the brood is left depending, I believe, upon the virulence with which the disease attacks both bees and brood. The remedies prescribed appear to destroy the bacteria and cure the bees of the contagion and restore them to natural vigor. The worker bees then cleanse the hive of dead bees and brood and clean out and renovate the cells, and the colony resumes its normal condition.

That the contagion may sometimes be borne from hive to hive by the wind appears to be true, as it was observed in one of the apiaries which I treated for this disease during the past summer, that of a large number of diseased colonies in the apiary, with the exception of two colonies, all were located to the north-east of the colony in which the disease first appeared. The prevailing wind had been from the south-west.

That the disease-germs may be carried upon the clothing and hands appears probable from the fact that in one neighborhood the disease appeared in only two apiaries, the owners of which had spent some time working among diseased colonies at some distance from home, while other apiarists in that locality who had