

real, this moisture must be carried away, if the stock is to remain in a healthy condition. I can produce dysentery in a very short time. Take a strong stock, leave the cover on it, do not raise the back of the hive and leave say an inch entrance in the front to keep the bees from smothering, and you will soon have what you want; I have tried it.

Brantford, January, 1905.

HOW TO DETECT THE DRIED DOWN SCALES OF FOUL BROOD.

(By N. E. France)

Use very little smoke in opening the suspected hive. Do the work just before sundown.

Open the hive without any jarring, leaving the bees in a natural condition.

As soon as the cover is slightly removed, place your nose near the opening just made over the suspected brood combs. If the peculiar, stale, glue-smell is noticed, go carefully to avoid danger from robber-bees, or from any honey leaking.

Take out carefully the oldest hatching brood in the hive, and notice if the brood is capped over regularly, and smooth, or if cappings are scattering on the comb, many sunken, and some with ragged holes in the cappings. This is more noticeable in old, black, brood combs.

Here is the way to look in the comb. Bring the brood comb up from the hive to the level of your chin, then tip the top of the comb towards you, so your view strikes the lower side-walls (not the bottom of the brood cells) about one-third distant from the front end of the cells. Then turn so that the rays of bright light will come over your shoulder and shine where your eye is looking. The white line in front-piece shows both the angle of the sunshine and your vision. Gas or electric

light will not take the place of good daylight.

What to look for? Dried down scales.

On the lower side-wall, a little back from the front end of infected cell, will be seen the dead larva bee, nearly black, with sharp pointed head, often turned up a little, the back portion of the bee flattened to a mere lining of the cell, often no thicker than the wax in the wall of the comb. The base or bottom of the cell, likely, looks clean; also all of the other side-walls of the cell. The last effort of the dying bee often is to throw out the tongue, sometimes touching the upper wall of its cell, at other times, falling short, will strike the body near the middle of the bee. In either case it will stick as fast as if held with glue. This thread of a tongue will hold and cause the head of the dead bee to turn up some when the larva dries down to a very thin, black lining on the lower side-wall of the cell. Before this stage is reached the bee often becomes a light brown, dead matter, foul smelling and ropy like fresh glue.—"Bee-Keepers' Review."

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