

more important for him to learn to tell it at a glance than to have to use a pin head to lift a little of the matter out of a cell to see if it will stretch three-fourths of an inch. Dead brood of other kinds often have pin hole capings and several cells in the same combs will be found with scales in them. For this reason every bee-keeper should learn to tell the one class of dead brood from the other, for we often find both classes in the same colony with a very little foul brood that the bee-keeper did not notice. After testing the other kinds, and not finding any to stretch he felt sure that that colony was not diseased when it was, and in time it would get worse, and get robbed out by the bees from other colonies, and then the disease would be spread all through the apiary.

I have often been called to come at once by parties who felt sure that their colonies had foul brood, but when I got there I often found that it was not so. In some cases I found a very sudden loss of the most of the old bees, and nearly all the brood dead and decaying. This was the result of some foolish people spraying fruit trees while in full bloom, and the bee-keeper, not knowing what caused the sudden loss of nearly all of his old bees, and finding so much decaying brood, felt sure that his colonies had foul brood. The only sure way for those people who cannot tell foul brood at a glance is to put the head of a pin into the matter in the cells and lift it, and if it stretches they may be sure that it is foul brood. The most important thing to learn is to know the stain mark of foul brood, because the bee-keeper would then detect the disease at a glance and stamp it out. Honey to become diseased must first be stored in cells where foul brood matter has been dried down, and the bees feeding their

larvae from the honey stored in these diseased cells spread foul brood. More brood dies from this disease at the ages of six, seven, eight or nine days than at any other age.

The disease is spread by bees robbing foul brood colonies, and is carried in proportion to the amount of diseased honey they convey to their own hives.

Every diseased apiary should be treated according to the exact condition in which it is found, so as to not only drive out the disease, but to make considerable increase in colonies, and end by having every colony in first class condition. In the honey season when the bees are gathering freely, is the safe time to make increase in a diseased apiary, and I make this increase by tiering up two hives full of the best brood with about a quart of bees until the most of the brood is hatched. By that time I will have a very large swarm of young bees just in the prime of life, and when these bees are all shaken into a single hive and treated I will have a first-class colony made out of them. In every apiary that I had treated in the honey season I always had increase made by having the best brood tiered up with about a quart of bees, and left until most of the brood was hatched, and then had these bees treated just the same as the old bees that I shook off the brood and treated first.

How to Cure the Apiaries of Foul Brood.

In the honey season when the bees are gathering freely remove the combs in the evening and shake the bees into their own hives; give them frames with comb foundation starters on and let them build comb for four days. The bees will make the starters into comb during the four days, and store the diseased honey in them which they took with them from the old comb.

Then, in the take out the comb found completing treatment removed from sheets of foil. Where you find brood with brood in the have shaken fill two hives brood, place other, and shake from the surface hatched. In bees into a frames with on and let them days. Then, fourth day, tier and give them work out to cure the brood is combs the larvae wax or burned made out of four days must to wax on a honey.

Where the disease in bees, put them four together, and swarm to starve does not pay with little weaning or treating should be done to have any more the bees from mix and go in colonies. By the evening it is to settle down v ing and then trouble. When tiering honey a of foul brood by