

undoubtedly foul brood. I carried out this treatment for about four or five weeks, when becoming disheartened at no improvement taking place, I drove them from the hive into two swarm boxes, destroyed all the combs and frames and fed with phenolated syrup for five days and then hived them both in one hive on frames with starters of foundation only, but unfortunately they had the misfortune to lose both queens as I did not take the trouble to remove one of them; but one of my other stocks having a sealed queen-cell I cut it out and inserted it in the stock, which was duly hatched and fertilized and is going on all right with no sign whatever of any disease; and I may add that all trace of the disease has entirely disappeared out of the other three hives, although nothing was done with the exception of the camphor being placed under the frames and they now appear to be my strongest stocks. Since I have become acquainted with the disease, instead of using the smoker I have substituted a spray diffuser with Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5 diluted.

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This seems to be another proof that it is difficult to cure the disease by phenolated syrup without taking a long time to do it. We secured some foul brood colonies this season, and after what friend Root said about carbolic acid, we removed all the honey from the frames and sprayed every particle of the comb until it was damp with the acid. We then fed them carbolic acid diluted in honey and also in sugar syrup, and in every instance the disease reappeared. We perhaps should have said that all the brood was removed from some colonies. We kept a man in this hospital yard, as we might term it, the entire season and we visited it once or twice a week. We could not get there oftener on account of it being about ten miles from home in an isolated locality. We continued spraying and feeding carbolic acid absolutely phenolated with the food. It seemed to entirely prevent the spreading of the disease but it did not seem to cure it, although it apparently did not increase and in many instances appeared to decrease, and from appearances we would not doubt that commencing this treatment early in spring and continuing it all summer that it might be cured, because where the spraying of the combs and bees was carried on and phenol given, the bees

were more inclined to clean out the dead larva, but it does seem like a waste of time as far as our experiments have gone, unless it is to prevent the spreading of the disease. We have not experimented sufficiently with camphor to satisfy ourselves that it will have the effect of curing. It may stimulate the bees to greater exertions and cause them to keep it cleaned up and leave no decaying matter around, and destroy in a measure the loathsome smell which is so conspicuous in foul broody colonies. But it is questionable in our mind whether it is possible to cure the disease entirely by the means of camphor, but it is well worth its cost if it only prevents the disease spreading to other colonies and causes the bees to keep it out of their own colonies better. It is such an easy matter to administer it. It may be pulverised and scattered among the combs, or a few lumps may be dropped into the hive or remain on the bottom board. We think it is quite worth while for all those who have not now or perhaps never had foul brood in their colonies, to use some preventive once or twice in the season. It will assist in purifying the colonies, and especially as soon as it is noticed that any colony in the yard has it, there might be put a teacup full of water with carbolic acid, say one of carbolic acid to from four to five hundred of water. One part of carbolic acid to 500 of water absolutely phenol is recommended by friend Root. This is none too strong and we have tried one to 400 which, we think, gives fully as good if not better results. A quarter of a pint of this water could be sprinkled on the combs and on any colony in the evening by simply raising the lid and with a watering can pour it in. This phenolated water is taken up by the bees and used in preparing their food for the larva instead of their going to some creek or pond for it. It does the bees no harm, in fact it seems to save them the trouble of bringing it in, and the cost and trouble is so slight that it might be given to every colony all over the apiary say once or twice or three times a week to the clean as well as the diseased colonies. This would entirely prevent the spreading of the disease with every additional precaution such as keeping every comb in its own hive and in not opening diseased col-