

the colder months, if diseased colonies are detected, the bees should be put on clean drawn-out combs, fed on warm syrup or frames of honey from a clean hive, and left until the spring. Although this operation may not effect a cure, it acts as a temporary check to the disease, and removes the possibility of an outbreak of the trouble being transmitted to other colonies should robbing take place. When this instruction is followed the colony requires to be marked for examination when the first spring work is undertaken.

Experience has proved the efficacy of the McEvoy treatment all the world over, and it is strongly recommended by this Department. When treating a colony it is necessary that there be sufficient bees to form an average-sized swarm. Where the disease is so far advanced as to have left few bees in the hive, then it would be safest to destroy the bees and bee-combs by fire. Tinkering with such a colony would be both useless and dangerous.

Preferably the treatment should be done in the evening, but this is not always possible. When hives are in close proximity to those about to be treated it is safer to close their entrances. This will prevent the bees from the diseased hive gaining admission, and also stop robbing. Prepare a set of frames with a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. strip of foundation wax (called a starter) in each. Next place these frames into an empty body ready to receive the bees. Shift the diseased hive to one side, and place the prepared hive containing the starters on the old stand previously occupied by the diseased colony. The combs with adhering bees are then removed one by one, every bee being brushed off into the prepared hive. The diseased combs are put into a spare hive-body, and covered up as quickly as possible; then remove every portion of the infected hive, including the diseased combs, out of reach of the bees. In four days' time the frames containing the starters are removed from the prepared hive and full sheets of foundation put in their place. The bees must be brushed off quickly and quietly without using much smoke, so that they get very little of the infected honey that has been stored in the combs built from the starters. The fore-going treatment, if carried out carefully and according to instructions, will effect a complete cure. This is accomplished by the bees utilizing the diseased honey in their honey-sacs for the purpose of comb-building; thus when shifted again at the end of four days they start clean. The colonies should then remain healthy unless further infection be gathered from an outside source.

SAVING HEALTHY BROOD.

When there is a large amount of healthy brood which is only slightly infected the hospital treatment may be followed with advantage. Place a queen-excluder over a strong, slightly infected colony, above which supers containing infected brood are placed. The excluder prevents the queen from making use of the affected combs while the brood is emerging. In fourteen days most of the brood will have hatched out, after which the supers can be removed and the combs stored in a place of safety until ready to melt up or destroy. Now proceed to treat the colony as previously explained. In cold weather