

do not tier up too high, as there will not be sufficient bees to take care of the brood, and some of it may be chilled. If the disease reappears it should be treated again.

It must be remembered that hospital colonies are extremely dangerous, and are likely to be a continual source of reinfection. They should be placed at some distance from the main apiary, and the greatest care exercised while they are in use. The hive-bodies must be bee-tight except for the entrance, and they should be treated before the main honey-flow ceases.

INFECTED MATERIAL.

The combs, if not too badly infected, may be melted into wax, or, if insufficient in quantity for that purpose, they and their frames had better be burned and the ashes buried. Where the beekeeper decides to convert his combs into wax, the utmost care should be taken to destroy by fire all refuse. The ashes and water should be put into a deep hole and buried.

The hives and appliances may be treated by boiling in a strong solution of caustic soda and water, or, if preferred, the inside of the hives may be scorched with a painter's blow-lamp.

As already mentioned, the beekeeper himself is often the cause of spreading disease by carelessly manipulating foul-broody colonies and then healthy ones. Prevention is better than cure. It is therefore recommended that he should disinfect his hands and appliances with any of the well-known germicides.

NOTES AND CAUTIONS.

On no account should honey be fed to bees; sugar syrup is cheaper and better. Honey from diseased hives may be used for table purposes.

Take the precaution to dig round about the hive so as to bury any honey which may have been spilt.

No treatment will be successful when the bees are allowed to get at any of the combs or honey from an infected hive.

"Eternal vigilance" should be the watchword of every beekeeper who hopes to control diseases.

Combs should not be exchanged from one hive to another until the apiary is free from disease.

Occasionally colonies swarm out after treatment, but this is not likely to occur when honey is being gathered freely. It can be guarded against by placing queen-excluding zinc across a wide entrance until there is brood in the combs.

All swarms from an infected apiary should be treated as if they were diseased.

Keep robbing in check as much as possible.

Should the weather be unfavourable for honey-gathering, it is advisable after treatment to feed a little sugar syrup.

Do not wait until the winter to melt up the wax and clean the combs. Do it at once.

Diseased combs should be immediately removed, so as to avoid reinfection.