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the dead brood capped, I think it shows that the disease is not so chronic, and that when the larvæ were capped they were not dead. I do not think the workers would cap over dead larvæ. In severe cases there is a very small percentage of the dead larvæ sealed.

In sections where European Foul Brood is present or nearby, I would regard the non-swarving of the bees as a very suspicious symptom, and would by careful examination make sure that European Foul Brood was not the cause of their failure to swarm.

The steps for treatment seem to be shaking and requeening with Italian stock, these from a breeder of repute who has selected his queens from his best colonies.

This is the best treatment to recommend to the ordinary bee-keeper. New treatments should not be recommended until we are certain that they will cure. In my own yard I found that the introduction of good Italian queens gave every appearance of cleaning up the disease, but until I have given it a further trial I would not care to guarantee that it is a cure, as some suggest. Too many bee-keepers take for granted that what they are told, or what they read, is correct, without attempting to prove it for themselves, so for that reason I think we should be careful in advocating a new treatment, unless its success has been definitely proved. While treatment is the only remedy when the disease is actually present, there are other steps that can be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The formation of bee-keepers' associations, either township or county, are good movements in the stopping of the spread of the disease, and not only help in the disease problem, but also go to make more efficient bee-keepers. In support of these organizations I would like to quote an instance that I saw during the past season. There were two bee-keepers, not twenty miles apart, both running apiaries in equally good

locations, and they each had about one hundred colonies. The one belonged to a bee-keepers' association, the other did not. The former had read about European Foul Brood, and last season made just over thirteen times as much as his neighbor, and besides this he re-queened the greater part of his yard with Italians, while the other man will probably wait until European Foul Brood cleans him out before he makes a move.

I found the demonstrations very much appreciated, and where I was able to treat a colony actually having the disease the bee-keepers seemed to have a much clearer idea of how to proceed themselves.

Where the bee-keepers treated early there was little loss of the season's crop, but if the treatment was left too late, the yield was considerably decreased. Wherever the bees were shaken only and not re-queened, the disease broke out again almost at once. The shaking seems useless without the re-queening, and early treatment is far more profitable than later treatment.

IMPROVING THE BEE

BY ARTHUR C. MILLER.

Now, what do you think of a man wanting to improve the bee? Why, all one has to do is to decide what kind of a bee one wants and pick it out. If one is wanted that is kind, tractable, quiet in harness, won't kick, bite, or balk, select the Carniolans. They are neat in their habits, do not daub up their hive with propolis, and build paper-white combs. To be sure, their coat is but a sombre black, trimmed with soft, grey fur, not striking, but good and serviceable.

Or, if one wants a similar bee, but one that properly guards its doors, just take the Caucasians. Regular gummers, these fellows, and one might, perhaps, do well to keep them for the business of raising varnish gum, though he might