

left 2 combs honey and 3 foundations, gave 3 frames healthy brood. On June 17th, 1913, a little E.F.B.—caged queen, June 21st, gave queen cell from No. 125, C stock, and took away old queen. August 16th, queen laying—brood O.K. Examined June 6th, 1914, and found no disease.

"No. 197, May 15th, 1913, black queen—one year old—brood 4 frames—some E.F.B. June 15th, dequeened; July 21st, gave queen cell from No. 125; July 24th, queen laying—some E.F.B. May 19th, 1914, no disease noticed; July 2nd, 1914, a lot of E.F.B. July 11th, gave queen just hatched No. 212, a daughter of a C queen; July 31st, queen laying. I am not positive, but think this colony had no more disease.

"No. 113, Sept. 7th, 1912, black bees with some E.F.B. gave a C queen; June 2nd, 1913, a lot of E.F.B.; June 21st, dequeened and gave a queen cell from No. 125; July 16th, queen laying; August 1st, brood apparently O.K.; August 27th, brood O.K.; May 19th, 1914, brood O.K.

"You will notice that two of these colonies, No. 51 and 113, had queens given them in September, 1912, and both had the disease quite bad in 1913. Three of them were dequeened in June, 1913, and on the same day, June 21st, each was given a queen cell from the same hive, No. 125, and two, Nos. 51 and 113, were cured and showed no signs of the disease in 1914.

"No. 60 was given an H queen October 5th, 1912. On May 16th, 1913, a few cells E.F.B. were found. They were given no treatment at all, but cleaned it all out themselves and are now free.

"No. 103 had some E.F.B. May 19th, 1911. On June 3rd, 1911, E.F.B. in every frame of brood; dequeened. June 12th, gave laying Italian queen from K stock. July 3rd, queen O.K., a few cells of E.F.B. July 22nd, brood O.K.

"Owing to unfortunate circumstances, was not able to follow up the disease closely in 1914, but I am satisfied that we have it well in hand, and we are not losing any sleep over the E.F.B. problem."

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusion reached by the writer with reference to races and strains of bees is that resistance is more a matter of vigor than of race or strain. Results of tests show, however, that common black bees are exceedingly poor resisters, and that Carniolans are not generally as good as Italians.

Of the eleven strains of Italians tested none have been entirely condemned. All have been found able to resist European Foul Brood under careful management. Evidence in favor of leather-colored Italians is perhaps stronger than that for the yellower strains, and as we are coming more and more to the conclusion that the former are better as honey producers, they should probably be given the preference.

It is almost amusing to see occasional instances where black bees stand out as good resisters, as in the case of the one colony owned by Mr. Brown, of Castle-ton. At least two other similar cases have come under the observation of the writer, and in both cases they were small apiaries given very little care, but remaining free of disease, when larger apiaries all around were badly affected. It would be a matter of interest, if not of any great profit, to attempt to develop a strain of black bees resistant to European Foul Brood.

"The successful honey-producer of the future must keep his queens young and his colonies strong and vigorous. The remedy for the disease is exactly in line with the system of beekeeping that must be followed in order to obtain the