

can now be saved and put together with automatic machinery.

There is only one objection to having such separators permanently cleated, which I have already stated, holds good with Mr. Pettit's divider, and that is the scraping of the propolis from them when they become so much soiled as to require such treatment. Some apiarists, however, prefer throwing away the old and using new ones yearly, so that my objection may not amount to anything after all.

I agree, however, that a wide separator made as proposed at Medina, should be perforated or made in such a manner as to afford all the possible freedom and communication for the bees throughout the super. In fact, I already suggested in a former issue of the C. B. J. that separators be perforated, not that it was original with me, but because I believed them an advantage. The world moves, so I'll try 'em.

SEALED COMBS FOR WINTERING.

I have noticed that Dr. Miller, in a late issue of *Gleanings*, states that I have had success in wintering on solid sealed stalls. The junior editor of above journal, Mr. Ernest Root, endorses my method, to some degree, at least, by inserting such combs right in the centre of the brood nest, and that since adopting such tactics the winter loss has been less than 3 per cent. That's right—I know a man who winters and don't lose any per cent. He lives in Woodburn. I know another fellow who thinks the wintering of his colonies the easiest part of the business, but extreme modesty prevents his name appearing here. Both these are Canucks, as Dr. Miller calls us chaps, but that is no reason why the Yankees can't do as well. Just keep on advising your readers Mr. Root, to follow up the practice. Now just in conclusion let me whisper in your ear doctor, that it is possible to cure foul brood in, say November, by shaking the bees, one or more colonies into about 5 sealed sealed combs of sound honey. If it is done when little or no unsealed honey is present in the diseased colonies, so much the better, but even if they do carry some away and no vacant cells are in the prepared hive, it cannot be stored, and is used up long ere it can be used for brood rearing. Try it, ye unbelievers, but don't half do the job, and then report it an entire failure. You must be sure the new combs contain honey free from disease, and it will do no harm to see that the new made colony is put into a clean hive. I mean one that has not been in-

fectured to such an extent that it can conceal foul brood germs, either in propolized crevices or otherwise, as cited by Mr. Muth of Cincinnati, who appears quite satisfied, he gave the disease to swarms put into old hives that had contained diseased colonies several years ago.

Mr. McEvoy can, however, give you more information on this subject than I can, as it was he who first let me into the secret, he having followed the above practice for over twenty years, both in the wintering and curing of foul brood.

QUESTIONS.

I have one colony that will not work in the sections. My hive frame is 12 inches deep and the brood chamber well filled. The bees in the Langstroth hives are storing in the sections. What can I do to remedy the matter.

Put a super above the sections that is large enough to hold brood frames, and put two or three frames in it that are full of brood and honey, contracting so there will not be room in the upper super for honey.

DR. A. B. MASON.

Pitch off the sections and put on an extracting super filled with combs, and your trouble will be at an end.

A. D. ALLAN.

I don't think the size of frame makes any difference. We use both a deep and shallow frame, and they enter sections as readily from the deep frame, as they do from the shallow.

J. PIRIE.

This question is too vague to warrant an answer that will be of value. There may be many reasons given for the state of things you mention; but without further information that you give I confess I cannot answer you intelligently. Evidently you have not given that attention to the principles of bee-keeping that you ought, and my advice is, to study up the whole matter in the text-books, and inform yourself generally on the first principles of bee-culture. Thus you will