

ers to be on their guard against something worse than ordinary foul brood—namely, European or Black brood. At the last convention of the Ontario Association, Mr. House, of New York State, hazarded the guess that this disease was widespread in Ontario, but I feel positive such is not the case, otherwise its ravages would have proclaimed its presence without any doubt. However, the disease is prevalent in its most malignant form in the east part of Northumberland County. A recent visit to that section has so thoroughly alarmed me as to this serious menace to the industry that I felt prompted, after being advised by the bee-keepers of that locality, as well as by the Department of Agriculture, to write up the symptoms of this disease in the C.B.J. The "symptoms" are so well described by Dr. Phillips that I can do no better than quote him word for word, and in anything I may feel to differ with his statements, as compared with the cases that have come under my notice, to comment thereon: "This disease attacks larvæ earlier than does American foul brood, and a comparatively small percentage of the diseased brood is ever capped. The diseased larvæ which are capped over have sunken and perforated cappings. The larvæ when first attacked show a small yellow spot on the body near the head and move about uneasily in the cell. When death occurs they turn yellow, then brown, and finally almost black. Decaying larvæ which have died of this disease do not usually stretch out in a long thread when a small stick is inserted and slowly removed. Occasionally there is a very slight "ropiness," but this is never very marked. The thoroughly dried larvæ form irregular scales, which are not strongly adherent to the lower side wall of the cell. There is very little odor from decaying larvæ which have died of this disease, and when an odor is noticeable it is not the 'glue-pot' odor of the American foul brood, but more nearly resembles that of soured dead brood."

Whether I did not observe closely enough or not, I could not notice the uneasy moving of the diseased larvæ, as mentioned by Dr. Phillips. Anyway, that symptom is one not likely to be noticed by the novice.

Regarding the odor, while the Doctor says it is not very noticeable, here in Ontario it is very much so. Am at a loss as to what to compare it to, but a fully decayed larva, if lifted out of the cell by a toothpick, smells rank enough to arouse the very dullest set of olfactory nerves. Aside from these minor differences mentioned, the symptoms as described by Dr. Phillips are just as they appear in the outbreak under discussion. The disease spreads so rapidly that I am positive that other means than simply infected honey are causes of infection, and I would advise disinfection wherever possible. It is a common thing to find comparatively strong colonies with all the brood dead—whole combs of unsealed larvæ dead as though a blight had caused instantaneous destruction. The Alexander method of requeening was tried faithfully, and with every colony so treated the time was worse than wasted. The two shaking system generally, but **not always**, effects a cure, but so far it is the only known method that is any good. In another issue will have more to say re this disease, as lack of space forbids me writing more at this time.

A WINTER CLAMP

In Use the Year Round

When I first started working amongst bees, four years ago, cellar wintering seemed best. But several experiences have convinced me that wintering in clamps is best for cold countries; but the clamps must be made of good material, well painted, and have a good roof to give satisfaction.

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