

[We formerly held opinions similar to those of "An Old Countryman" in reference to the diseases of bees in the British Isles. While we agree that Mr. Root is mistaken in his opinion that European foul brood is the common brood disease in that country, we believe that European foul brood is more prevalent there than English bee-keepers are aware of. A careful perusal of the bulletins issued on the subject by the U. S. Department of Agriculture would, we feel certain, convince "A British Reader" that English bee-keepers fail to differentiate between American foul brood and European foul brood. We will refer to the matter more fully in our next issue.—Wm. White.]

GOOD WINTERING CASE.

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I notice Mr. Editor in a back issue of Canadian Bee Journal you give Novice some advice on wintering cases. Now, I would not want them collapsible for they will collapse soon enough without making them that way. I prefer to have the two ends, one side and the bottom nailed together. One side is attached with hooks on the outside. This makes a case strong enough that it may be tipped over on a low truck and drawn away to one side of the bee-yard and filled with packing material as other cases are unpacked. Having one side movable makes it much easier to set the hives in it; also makes it very easy work to unpack. Simply lay a large sheet under the movable side of the case, take off the side and lift out your hives; considerable of the packing material will remain in the cases which will save some handling. Leaving the bottom of the packing case as a platform for the hives during the summer is a mistake; both the hive bottom and the platform will rot very rapidly. Again, that big bottom projecting out on all sides is in the way of your standing up close to lift a heavy

super. You are quite right in recommending a case deep enough that the super may be placed on the hive in the spring.

Making and Feeding Syrup.

I have tried the many different ways of making syrup that have been given in the Bee journals, and I now prefer making it with as little heat as possible in order to lessen the danger of it hardening. I have used a Daisy churn for making syrup this last fall with good success. A rope belt was attached to the churn from the shaft that run the honey extractor. About two and one-quarter parts sugar to one of water was used; the water was boiling when put in; the churn was run about fifteen minutes, and about fifty pounds was made in each batch. I intend making a round galvanized iron churn or mixer, having the bearings on the ends instead of the sides; some obstructions may be necessary on the inside to make it mix right. A gasoline or oil lamp will be placed under the mixer, which will help to make a heavier syrup.

For feeders I use half gallon fruit jars with perforated tops, the holes are made with a square end of a one and one-half inch wire nail, the jars turned over a round hole in the inside cover. For fall feeding use blocks of wood with two such holes bored in them; two blocks may be used at a time, which would accommodate four jars.

Bee Hive Bottom Boards.

Bee hives should have deeper entrances in summer to allow for ventilation, and in winter to help the dying bee to roll down and out; yet the bottoms should be near enough to the frames that the bees might pass up to the combs.

The first bottom boards I ever used were the ordinary style with three-eighth inch strips on top to form an entrance and had from three to four inches of

projection in front for on. The next style I projection cut off even the hive, and as I use and three-eighth inches bottom is made by the inch board, eleven and (the inside width of cut it off square at the a seven-eighth inch cleat side; this cleat is thirteen inches long. The bottom is cut back on the side is eighteen inches long, and the top side. The front cross cleat is inches wide, seven-eighth thirteen and one-quarter is nailed under the bottom projecting out one and beyond the front point enough to make the bottom completed, nineteen and so long. The side rims a quarter inches high by inches thick and are nailed of the bottom, giving inch space under the front entrance one and one-quarter full width for summer, four inches wide for autumn. Mice are kept out with wide cleat tacked to the side sliding door. In the is turned upside down, small entrance for spring.

E. T.

Lambeth, Jan. 27, 1911.

ALLEN LATHAM'S METHOD OF WINTERING

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"Everyone who begins must try to solve a problem the first winter is about the cause of the possibility, or ity, that his hive of bees the winter in safety. V colony of bees had to me