

the same neighbor. This hive was complete with old combs, super, etc, but no bees. This was put in another yard, and the colony in it also developed foul brood. I used the super on another hive this summer, and this colony has developed foul brood. This neighbor lost all his bees by foul brood, but did not know the reason for his loss until I discovered the foul brood in my apiary, and traced it to his yard. I also used one of the empty combs from the neighbor's hive to have a swarm of bees for another neighbor, and that colony developed foul brood.

There were four distinct cases of foul brood—first through the hive body and bottom-board; second, through the old combs and hive; third, through the super and section-holders; fourth, through a single comb. I might add that in my investigation, I found still another neighbor also got foul brood in his yard by buying an empty hive from the first-mentioned yard. Hereafter, Mr. Editor, I will use a gasoline blow-torch on any hive that has had foul brood, and burn up all frames. I find that it does not pay to take any chances. I want to be on the safe side regardless of the opinions of others.

M. Y. CALCUTT.

Dunlap, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 9.

Foul brood is too terrible a disease to take any chance with; and it is and always has been our policy to advise taking the safe side on this question. A few reports showing that foul brood can be transmitted through the hive are worth a thousand negative testimonies where the disease has not been carried in that manner.

[Inasmuch as we took a very strong stand against the disinfection of hives, we feel that in justice to Editor Root we should give space to the above. We desire also that our readers should be possessed of all the facts, and of the different phases of this discussion.—Ed.]

WINTERING SUGGESTIONS.

Bees Do Well on Summer Stands, If Prepared Properly.

(By J. W. Clarke, Cainsville).

There is considerable difference of opinion among the bee-keepers as to the best methods of wintering bees, whether out of doors or in cellars. From the writer's experience, one season with the other, bees do best on their summer stands, if properly prepared for the winter months. My hives are all 12 frame. About the middle of October I go through each colony and begin getting them in shape to feed for the winter. I lift out all centre combs, or those containing pollen, and just leave enough combs in each hive so that the bees will be able to cover them. Strong colonies will sometimes require seven or eight; weaker ones, five and six frames, a division board is placed close to the outside comb in each case. I then place a queen excluder on top of each. If I find a few weak colonies I unite them by placing one on top of the other with the queen excluder and a newspaper between. They will soon eat through the paper and unite without fighting. If the weather is quite cold the paper is not necessary. After two or three days the upper ones can be smoked or shaken down with the ones below.

Weak colonies seldom winter well, and are very slow at building up in the spring. One good strong colony is worth three or four weak ones. After I get them all in shape I commence to feed which is usually about the middle of October or November 1. I feed from below. At this time the brood is nearly all gone and there is little danger of the queen commencing to lay again so late in the season, especially if they are fed quickly that is, as much as they will take up in one day. If they were fed from above it would have to be done much earlier, while the weather was warm, but from

below it can before it free

I take an on each end, of cleats. This permit a mile without projecting super. The loosened and super contain bottom board syrup. This of water to This is put in depending on feed it warm soon excite the get to work a feed in this full. It usual pounds, depending the colony and ready in, 20 pounds at once.

If the bees are fed in day time year. If earlier I have often had in feeders on very fine hay should prevent the bees

After feeding super from below in feeders lift up block under. Then up on the comb they do not. Clean before settling then pack each stand in a box. It will be at least side; six inches of drygoods box deep purpose well. Then ten inches of space packing. I cut a long in one end. Entrance to the hive necessary to keep the entrance in fine