

that in a Bing-
and cut it off so
t the right length
ons. Sharpen the
ives of this pat-
l pot of boiling
ese sections well
r cut at the mid-
cut to one side,
iddle and uncap
do not have las-
ctions in the ex-
piece of half-inch
wo sections will
e it sticking out
rough these ends
n these holes tie
wire so that the
enough to take
on top of each
the hay wire in
half-inch slat or
basket of the ex-
ns on it and let
far enough to
and so on until
extractor basket
extracted, catch
t them all out at
n on the top sec-
ou can swing the
ver your head if
tantly drop them

This little con-
n less time than
t is no "dinky"
time with but a
an save time with
of bait sections.
on in Shallow

shallow extract
es are filled with
frame first with
ng the frame on
dwood stick with
ill allow the end
o the middle of
tset is slid along
Take this stick

in the right hand and the sheet of founda-
tion in the left. Place the foundation,
lying flat, so that it will lay with the
edge just past the middle of the bar.
Wet the hardwood stick and slide it along
on top of the foundation, bearing down
on it hard enough to fasten the founda-
tion. You will get it done so much fas-
ter than you did the first time with the
grooves, and so much better, that you
will wonder what those same grooves
were made of. I got the idea from Mr.
W. H. Laws, of Beeville, Texas.

Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

WINTER CASES FOR ONE OR FOUR HIVES

The France Quadruple Hive for Wintering

BY FRANK F. FRANCE

Here in the North, where we have cold
piercing winds, lots of snow and atmos-
pheric changes, we must find some way to
protect our single-walled hives. Nearly
every winter we have from five to eight
weeks of cold weather before the bees
a chance to have a small flight—some of
time when it is thirty to forty below
zero. If a colony in a single-walled hive
is left exposed to all these changes it
is almost sure to perish.

Our single cases have two inches of
space around the sides, and about a foot
of space above the hive, all of which is
packed either with leaves or fine straw.
Over the top of the hive is placed a cap
having about an inch space underneath,
so that the bees can secure honey in out-
side combs with ease. In putting this
together, notice that the sides are held to-
gether by pins at each corner. The en-
trance is provided with an entrance-block
and storm-door to keep out the driving
snows and winds. Over all is placed a
large cover to keep both packing and hive
perfectly dry. This I find to be a very
practical and successful winter case for
single-walled hives.

The larger hives hold four colonies
each, with an entrance at each corner.
This hive is used throughout the year, as
it is double-walled and packed with chaff.
It is divided into four equal parts, each
colony by itself, and can have supers and
standard Langstroth frames according
to the requirements of the individual
colonies. Over the honey-boards of all
the colonies there is room for six to ten
inches of leaves or fine straw, and a large
cover-roof is placed on top.

As long as we need our extra-heavy
clothing or overcoats in the spring the
hives also need "overcoats." A heavy
building paper or thick manilla paraffined
paper of a light color is best to use in
wrapping the hives that were wintered
in a cellar. The paper should be folded
so as to cover the entire hive except the
entrance, so that no drafts can get in. If
tied with a string instead of tacking on,
it can be used over and over every spring.
Black building paper should not be used,
as many times on a cold day, even when
the sun does shine, this paper will absorb
heat and cause the bees to take a little
flight, and of course, be chilled to death.

Many times in the spring when the
temperature is up to forty or more the
bees come out and have a fine fly, and at
the same time there may be considerable
snow on the ground. Here is where I
notice that many bees perish; for if they
alight on the snow they become chilled so
they cannot reach the hive again. I use
a fine remedy for this; and that is,
simply to scatter straw in front and
around the hives on the snow, so that,
if they should alight on the straw, they
would not be chilled, but can rest and
return to the hive.

If colonies have good young queens in
the fall, and with more honey than
enough to winter on, and are well pro-
tected with winter cases, there will be
earlier brood-rearing and stronger col-
onies in time for the honey-flow the fol-
lowing season.

Platteville, Wis.