

story with the zinc excluder below it. Or if you use the new Heddon hive put the zinc on top of the first or second section of brood chamber and place another section or two of brood chamber on top filled with either empty combs or foundation and then by inverting you can get them filled and capped complete for winter. In using the Heddon hive so far, I prefer to have but one section of the brood chamber with queen under the section cases and I am inclined to think that a good queen will produce quite sufficient bees for winter in the half brood-chamber. Of course it must be inverted from time to time to keep it clear of honey. I think further that the other half of the brood chamber well filled with honey and capped will be sufficient to winter such a colony. What do you think, friend Heddon? Perhaps you tried it last winter. At any rate that is what I am doing. Where I have had the queen confined to one brood section through the season I have put on brood section with foundation which is being rapidly filled and capped, and this I think will winter the colony. Where both sections of brood chamber have been used for the brooding of course the bees are more numerous and more stores would be required.

In the Jones, Langstroth and other large frame hives the frames in brood nest ought to be spread in August to secure a thicker comb of honey in each frame above the bees in winter. This spreading of the frames after swarming has another important use, which, however, I must refer to at another time.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

Though we have in the past been warm advocates of feeding sugar-syrup for winter stores, we do not think that we have ever advised extracting till the honey-flow was over, and then feed syrup for winter purposes. We agree with friend P. fully that the provident and watchful bee-keeper should be careful in using the extractor at this date. We have done little extracting since the last week in July. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Heddon in answer to the question as to the one section of brood chamber being sufficient to rear brood in for winter. For ourselves we are of friend P's mind, and our efforts have all been directed that way.

Get your friends to take the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Two names with \$2. entitles the sender to a copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping" (25c.) free.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### TRANSFERRING FROM BOX HIVES.

AS a reader of the C.B. JOURNAL has written me for my method of transferring from box hive, I think best to reply through the JOURNAL, then all can see how we do it here. In the first place the Cuban hive is about 3½ feet long, open at both ends, and when in use as a bee-hive, lies down, or in a horizontal position. It is sometimes made from a hollow tree, and sometimes out of boards, that may be any width that is at hand, for the native bee-keeper is not at all particular about the size of his hive, it may contain 1,000 cubic inches, or 10,000, it is a hive all the same, with him. Now when we are ready to transfer it is a short job. The back end of this long hive is elevated (say 18 inches) for convenience of working, we smoke the bees back, and with a long knife, blade 16 inches, which I call the transferring knife, cut the combs loose, pull them out lay them on the table for that purpose, an assistant fits all the brood into frames, and if the combs cannot all be got out handily, the hive is changed end for end, the bees that have all clustered in the end that is next to me now are driven back with smoke, and the balance of the combs removed. All the worker brood is put into frames, and enough honey to guard against disaster, in case the bees cannot gather honey for a few days after transferring. The new hive is placed where the old one was and the bees dumped at the entrance, and allowed to run in, the same as a newly hived swarm, the bits of honey, comb &c. are put out for the bees to clean up, and the job is done, and well done, and quickly done. I have tried most of the methods of transferring, such as drumming the bees, etc., but consider them all too much fussing for the money. I can transfer a colony while neighbor Smith is drumming his bees up into a box. If the colony is in an ordinary box hive, I arm myself with a good axe, and at the first clip I make calculations to knock the cover of that box hive 15 rods at least before it strikes the ground, then with the transferring knife cut the combs loose from one side, and with another blow from the axe the way is open to lift out the combs. Now the gentleman for which this is more especially written can hold up both hands in holy horror if he likes, it costs the same. I make any job about the apiary a matter of business, and go about it as if I calculated to get it done the same season. All these fine points and hair splitting theories about the majority of the work to be done in the bee-yard is all very well for the hired man, but a more common, sure and practical method usually suits the proprietor best. I read with interest most of the discussions upon