

back, are a necessity, if otherwise it would destroy the economy of nature at the expense of bee-keeping in Manitoba. It warns the bee instinct of the shortness of the season, urging it to even greater activity in gathering stores and rearing broods. That the bee is more prolific here than further south is not strange, knowing as we do that the same insects and animals become more prolific as they inhabit the north. If the bee were to deport himself here as he does in his native land he would very soon find out that it would be impossible to "grow up with the country," like anybody else he must adopt habits suitable to the country if he would thrive, his instinct teaches him this. The peculiarities of our short summer, cool evenings etc., prompt his instinct.

Some think our summer too short for bees. This is not necessarily true. Take fifteen of the best honey producing days from the eastern provinces and not a bee would be kept. They count on most of their surplus honey in one or two "honey flows," which lasts but a few days; the rest of the summer the bees get but little honey—sometimes none, when they are apt to rob. There are many times when their summers could be shortened with advantage to the bee-keepers. Since June last when the first shipment of bees arrived the honey income has been steadily increasing—no "big flow," but enough to be profitable and excellent for brood rearing. When honey fails the queen ceases to lay and will not begin again until a few days after honey has started to come in. This is a serious loss which we do not know here. Our queens have done a brisk laying business right along; one deposited 2000 eggs in one day and then did not think the supply exceeded the demand for next day she was at it again. There is no basswood or clover in this locality, the main source from which eastern bee-keepers derive their wealth and without which bees would be unprofitable there; both thrive in this country. Judging from the quantity of bloom promised, beginning the fore part of August, it is not unreasonable to expect a "big honey flow." Now I believe, that without basswood and clover, bees will pay as well here as elsewhere and with them, as in some localities west, be much more profitable.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

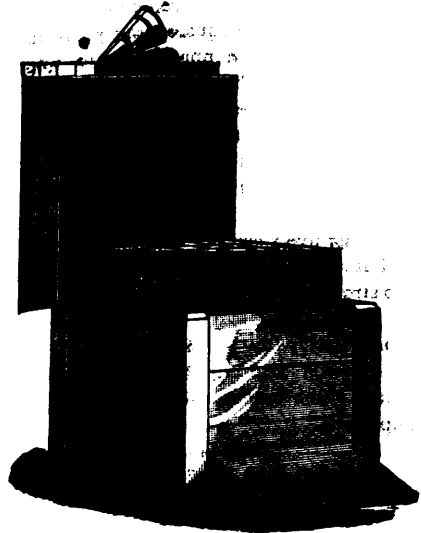
Bird's Hill, Man.

#### THE HILTON BEE-HIVE.

**M**R. GEORGE E. HILTON, Freemont, Mich., has kindly favored us with cuts of the "Hilton Chaff Hive," and directs us to page 555, pres-

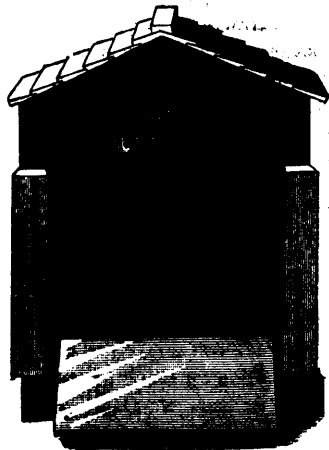
ent volume of *Gleanings* for a description :

The open hive shows two sets of crates filled with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound sections, giving surplus room for 90 lbs. The closed hive simply shows the general appearance.



GEORGE E. HILTON'S CHAFF HIVE.

The outside is made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  lumber, two feet long, the ends nailed on the sides, making outside dimensions about 24x25 inches. This leaves the side walls 6 in. thick, and end walls 4, to the top of brood nest. There it is decked over flat, allowing the whole upper part to be used for surplus. For extracting, I use a super holding 14 frames; and for comb honey a crate similar to the Heddon, only it holds forty 1 pound sections, or thirty  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound sections, and can be tiered up, and the cover will shut over all, leaving an air-space all around.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF HILTON CHAFF HIVE.