

of the combs, while
even."

the best of the sit-
d it; but careful ex-
ed over a series of
shown me that the
ster in winter where
is at all to intersect
s situation have less
taining that animal
for the preservation

meet them halfway
ile not removing the
e heavy combs with
s bringing the clus-
compact mass, and en-
frequent destruction
interseams of bees.

spacing for winter
less than a death-
mentally in two differ-
er is broken up too
not compact; while
e stores sealed over
ill often deceive the
there is sufficient,
the food disappear
period when perhaps
it. The stores be-
d pair of combs are
nd the danger of
ted when the bees
other ends of the
ombs.

R. Root began to
uestion of the win-
but he did not go
d did not expand
a lateral direction,
alize that his shal-
ames were not a
tration of the ideal

20, Jan. 1st. 1911
an illustration of
s, which are offered
food and clustering
colony during win-

ter. Because of their shallow depth the
two central combs of the picture present
a dangerously small margin for wintering
even a moderate colony, when one con-
siders the thinness of the sealed portions.

On the other hand except in the cellar,
it is considered that a moderate colony
will consume more stores than a stronger
lot. I should therefore want to double
the number of these combs respectively,
even for the use of a moderate colony,
considering the thinness of the stores in
 $1\frac{3}{8}$ " frames; and should require to ex-
tend the space between each comb for the
benefit of the clustering bees (in winter).

Alterations—The Scrap Heap

It is always a serious consideration
making alterations in one's working
plant. It would indeed be serious if
hives as well as frames had to go; but as
the frames need only be shorter and
deeper, the same body boxes will answer
with very little alteration, and that for
the better, as protective inner sides can
be added.

The 16"x10" frame is making headway
in Great Britain in spite of much opposi-
tion from some of those using the very in-
adequate shallow Standard frame. The
cost incurred by discarding shallow brood
frames is one that can be more than re-
covered the first year. Some of my clients
have increased their output by more
than 50 per cent the first year of making
the change.

The Langstroth frame is not the frame
for Canadian bee-keepers, and they will
reduce their winter losses when they
have discarded it. Will they take the
lead, and show friends over the border
what a deeper frame will do for pro-
gressive bee-keepers?

Heathfield, Sussex, Eng.

Note—This second article was posted
(without revision) after I had noticed the
lively comments my first paper had arous-
ed. That is just what is wanted to direct
bee-keepers' minds to the subject, and
I want my friends to ease their minds to

the full. This is only history repeating
itself; I had the same lively opposition
here when I first condemned the shallow
British Standard frame; and now hun-
dreds of bee-keepers are discarding the
shallow frame.

PROFITS FROM BEE-KEEPING

By Morley Pettit

Profits in beekeeping are just as vari-
able as in any other line of agriculture,
depending on location, management,
season, etc. The season of 1911 was
considered a poor season in many parts
of Ontario, yet the average report of 600
bee-keepers pretty evenly distributed over
the Province, was about \$5.00 per
colony. I believe I am right in making
the statement that 200 colonies of bees
require less work than a 50-acre general
farm, and I venture to say that the aver-
age farm of 50 acres of land in Ontario
does not give higher yield than \$1,000
per annum. However, this average is
below the profits that are being made by
specialists in beekeeping.

Last season we had reports from a num-
ber of beekeepers, distributed from the
East to the West, reporting a yield of
over 100 pounds per colony, worth
9 or 10 cents per pound, wholesale. In
one case, 69 colonies yielded 9,200 pounds
—an average of 133 pounds. In another
case a man of 67 years took 5,150
pounds from 60 colonies—an average of 86
pounds. In another case, a man of 80
years of age sold his crop for \$1,000.
These are not exceptional cases, but in-
dicate what can be done by giving bee-
keeping the same business-like attention
that would be given to any other line of
work.

I hope that these figures will not lead
anyone to the idea that large profits are
easily made from bees. Beekeeping for
a living is not by any means to be taken
up by one who is looking for "easy
money." A great deal of care and
thought and labor and skill are required
by the one who would make money from
bees. My only thought is to emphasize
the statement made by the late Deputy
Minister of Agriculture at the Ontario
Convention of Bee-keepers, in November,
that "Beekeeping is a business capable
of greater development in Ontario at the
present time than any other branch of
Agriculture." (Farmers' Advocate.)