

queen excluders were removed, from the hives, then the covers were fastened down, and all brought home, some a distance of over forty miles, none less than thirty-five. This was done on hay racks. Next every hive was weighed, and each colony provided with an abundance of honey, and now we have about 400 colonies ready to place in winter quarters. In addition to about 360 colonies of our own to be wintered in the home cellar there will be about 300 colonies belonging to another bee-keeper.

This fall, a more thorough examination of brood chambers has been made by me than ever before, and I feel better satisfied and surer that conditions are right. With no culling out, I am, of course, wintering a few weak stocks, but wanting every colony, I run the risk of not being able to carry a few through to next year's honey flow. Many others may be similarly situated. A bee-keeper, who in the fall of the year can, or does cull out, almost ten per cent of his stocks, if he understands his business, and winters his bees under the best known conditions, should have practically no winter or spring losses. This summer I have had very few swarms, bees have held together and colonies are strong. At some future time, should I be spared, I may make the subject of an article "The advantages I see From the Non-Swarming System."

Brantford, Ont.

AT THE FRUIT SHOW.

The fruit division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture proposes making a special exhibit at the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show in Toronto of the various varieties of British Columbia fruit, packed by the growers themselves. The provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec will be similarly represented.

Large Hives and no Swarming

"What do you think of the idea a neighbor advanced to me the other day?"

"How can I tell you until I know what that idea was?"

"I did not tell you, did I? Well, it was this—He said that' if I would use large hives, I would have large colonies when working for comb honey, with no swarming. If that is a fact, would it not be well for us to drop all our former notions regarding the contraction of the brood-nest, when working for comb honey, and give all colonies a great big hive, and so let the bees take care of themselves very largely?"

"You know, friend Jones, that I have been the advocate of a brood-chamber as small or smaller than nearly anyone else, when working for comb honey, the same holding only nine Gallup frames."

"Yes, I am familiar with this."

"Those nine Gallup frames give a capacity about the same as 63-4 Langstroth frames would; and from a brood-nest of that capacity I secure an average yield of 100 pounds of comb honey from each colony for eleven years in succession during the latter seventies and the earlier eighties—a record which has rarely if ever been excelled, covering that term of years."

"I believe that is right."

"Now, while that is so, I am free to confess that, without doubt, more labor is required in rightly managing such hives than is needed in the management of large hives. But with me it has always seemed that, from the extra amount of honey obtained, I always secured enough to pay fully for