coming in. In stimulating the bees by giving them half filled combs, the combs should be uncapped, as the C.B.J. advises, otherwise the result will not be satisfactory.

Bee-keepers in this vicinity lost on an average of 40% in wintering; those wintering in cellars had very little loss, while those trying to winter in clamps had heavy losses. In one instance a neighbor packed his 14 colonies by putting wire screen boxes at the entrances, and in February, when the weather became warmer, the bees came out filling these boxes and clogging the entrances, and before spring every colony was dead. Bees will winter well outside when properly packed, and I prefer it to wintering them in a damp cellar, as they are less liable to dysentery, and the combs remain drier.

E. SCHULZ.

Kilworthy, June 9th, 1892.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Production of Extracted Honey.

THIRD PAPER.

IN the production of extracted honey with what is known as the "long idea" hive, the entrance should be at the side, and cool air can pass directly between the frames and the distance to the extreme end of the hive is lessened. This is not the only reason. The entrance being at the side facilitates confining the queen in a few frames, and so have no trouble with larvæ when extracting. I am aware that the advocates of a "readily movable hive" have no use for this paper, but as there is no need of moving the hive at all and as a one storey hive has many advantages over a two storey one I will give in this paper what I believe to be the best way of managing such in the production of extracted honey. I am using a hive 28 inches long inside measure, and it will therefore hold 20 frames 1 3/8 from centre to centre; but as those frames kept exclusively for extracting should be from 1 3/4 to 2 inches from centre to centre, there is still room for eight frames for brood and winter supply, and as many from which to extract, and two division boards besides. I may say, that a hive such as described need not be necessarily heavy or clumsy, when rightly made; it can easily be moved if required to do so for cellar wintering or other purposes. My own have double sides with one inch space filled with chaff, (one division board at each end makes these double), and yet with a 6 in. second story, it weighs less than 30 lbs. when cover and bottom board are removed. It is essential with a long hive that the queen is not allowed to roam at will over all the frames, even though you do not approve of extracting only from frames not occupied by the queen, as advocated in my first paper. When I first began bee-keeping the idea of limiting the laying capacity of the queen had not been generally advocated, but the reverse. I remember one writer was worrying because the bees were crowding the queen in spite of all he could do in extracting. Those who have studied the subject will not object to the queen being crowded sometimes during the year. In fact I would like to crowd her out entirely, as friend France and others do by caging; but I consider it better that she should have her liberty, generally on four frames. The bees will not object to this limitation, and I know it is better in many respects. I have reference to localities where the surplus depends on white clover with an uncertainty of basswood. In this section white clover is our only surplus, unless perhaps there should be a flow of basswood. The former begins to bloom from the 10th to the 15th June, (this season was about a week later), and continues generally till the 20th or 25th of July. Basswood is so uncertain that I have not found it pays to consume good clover honey in rearing bees for it. In former years I have had hives overflowing with bees at basswood time, only to find they were reared in vain—too late for the clover—too early for wintering—practically worthless. This will explain to those who have not thought over it, how essential it is to limit the queen, as soon as by calculating you find that her progeny when old enough to work will not pay for the labor and honey given them; for we must remember that it is not only the food required from the time the egg is hatched until the bee emerges from the cell, but it is the time and attention given to her by the bees; that might have been better employed elsewhere. I will presume then, that your hive is as described, and that your colony, at the beginning of the white clover bloom, contains eight frames of brood, as mentioned in my second paper. You just place a perforated queen-excluding division board in the centre of the hive, next to it on the left four frames of brood and the queen, next to these another perforated division board, and then fill up the space with frames from which to extract, or if your colony does not require that many, give one or two, and next to these a solid division board. After you have done this there still remains four frames of brood. These are moved along to the opposite end, and between these and the division board, in the centre, is placed four frames from which to extract. You will readily see that your frames