

honey and strong colonies for winter. It is advisable to look over the old colonies in the third storey again. They might commence building queen cells again before they are aware that they belong to the same hive and have a laying queen below. It has been agreed that the deep frame hive is not very suitable for a two storey hive; bees had too far to travel to deposit their stores. I have the deep frame hive now, and will henceforth run my apiary with the Jones single-walled hive, with two upper storeys, leaving the supposed advantages to those who adopted the shallow frame hive in the first place. To obtain a sufficient number of top storeys a person need only leave the bottom boards off when he nails the hives. I generally nail another cleat on the back end of the bottom board, then paint it and have it for use when needed. I also save the pieces I break out of the entrances as they come good again for closing up when the hive is used for second or third storey. For extracted honey I like double bee space, using an all-metal honey-board. A wood and metal honey-board is not practicable, as this itself gives double bee space where it is not already necessary, and the space above the combs might become too large and induce the bees to build brace combs. For comb honey I prefer single bee space, with no honey-board. Was never troubled with pollen in the sections, I have the queens clipped; it saves great trouble in swarming, but the clipping should be done early in spring on a fine warm day. When the colonies get stronger, or near swarming time, the bees might kill the queen on account of her becoming restless. I lost two fine queens that way.

THE YIELD.

Now for the result:

Colonies in spring, 14; increase, 6.

Extracted honey up to 1st August	400 lbs.
" " during August..	900 lbs.
" " " September	900 lbs.
" " " October..	600 lbs.
Comb honey	300 sec.

How great the honey yield was will be seen by the following. On the 26th of August I hived a swarm from one of the three-storey hives. I suppose it contained about a bushel of bees, which rushed out in about a quarter of an hour. I hived them on nine empty frames (no starters) and one full comb, and gave them 108 sections right away. The empty frames I put somewhat closer than usual to get the bees into the sections more quickly. On September 24th I took from them seventy-nine fairly well filled sections and twelve that were what one might term saleable. But that was not all, they had filled the lower

hive completely with honey, using every available space, and it took me some time cutting before I could lift one comb. The combs were so fine and tender they would not bear extracting—we had to use them at the table. Another July swarm gave 196 sections and some extracted. How far this immense honey yield extended into the District I cannot say. A neighboring bee-keeper, Mr. T. Roach, Severn Bridge, reported to me latter end of August 1,200 lbs. from seven colonies, spring count. I have not seen him since, but believe he too will have over 200 lbs. per colony. As the honey yield kept up so long it was late in October when I prepared my bees for winter. I raised the combs and gave them well sealed stores, not being stingy either, so that they weighed from 78 to 95 lbs. without the lids, and put them in the cellar November 13th. Drones were flying the first week in November and even in the cellar, but I am sure every colony had a laying queen. Of the honey I have 1,600 lbs. on hand yet, the rest I sold at the rate of 12½ cents by the sixty and hundred pounds, smaller quantities at 15 cents per pound. This has been (at last) the best honey season as long as I have kept bees. The highest surplus I hitherto have had was 160 lbs. per colony; this year takes the cake, and I assume it will be quite refreshing to bee-keepers to hear a somewhat better report than usual. Doubting Thomases—if any—would find an answer in St. John, chap. 1, v. 46, where it says,—Come and see!

E. SCHULZ.

Kilworthy, Muskoka, Nov. 30, 1888.

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THE DIFFERENT RACES OF BEES.

THE man who—impelled by an enthusiastic and genuine spirit of research and—has spent years of time and thousands of money, in visiting and sojourning in foreign countries, European and Asiatic, as well as islands of the sea, in order to study the different foreign races of bees, and introduce the best of them to this his native land, deserves our thanks rather than our criticism. But on this question of the foreign bee we confess our incompetency to criticise or review. No man that I know of in America is practically competent as a critic of D. A. Jones in these premises. But although he is safe here in his invulnerable redoubt he must soon come out again on the open field where he will have to meet us on common ground, and there I shall be pleased to watch his movements carefully.

I may say, however, that my first ten to fifteen years of apiarian experience in my father's time