

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WORKING FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

APIS CANADENSIS.—In your apiaries, when running for extracted honey, do you, as a rule, use single storey and a half, or two story Jones' hives?

We have tried them both ways, but generally use the single storey hive.

Do you consider twelve Jones' frames in a hive sufficient for an ordinary colony to secure the best results in running for extracted honey, or is it better to use twelve more in an upper storey?

If you wish to prevent swarming or increase you might use a second storey or a longer hive, but taking the value of increase into consideration we find twelve frames to answer very well.

Kindly state the advantages (if any) a single storey hive has over the one above another style in securing extracted honey.

In some respects two stories are better, in others one answers very well; it depends on the style of frame and hive, manner of manipulating, etc. Where a hive is made with two stories it requires more experience than most people have had to determine the best size and shape for such a hive. We mean to use whichever produces the best results. The two story hive that we make for extracting purposes or one story for comb honey takes the same sized frame as the ordinary Jones hive, only the frame lies on its side instead of endways. In a future number we will describe the hive and its workings more fully.

I have had several circulars sent me lately pitching in strongly into single hive advocates. I would therefore like to hear the other side of the question ventilated if there is any.

Kingston, 23rd Sept., 1885.

J. R. MILLER.—I had fifteen swarms last Fall, which I wintered in a clamp (as some call it) and they came out all right in Spring, and I think if I had not allowed them to rob each other, I would not have lost what I did, three in number, leaving twelve. From these I have taken, up to date, 450 lbs of honey, but only four swarms. How is that for a beginner, that is "green" in the business? Is it an average

crop? Some lost heavily last Winter, so I concluded to take and read the BEE JOURNAL, as perhaps some reader dreams of a better way to winter and tend bees, than my way.

Baden, Ont., July 16th.

EQUALIZING COLONIES—DIARRHŒA.

B. LOSEE.—Is it advisable to move strong stocks of bees and put weak ones in their place to equalize them in September and October? Is diarrhœa in bees a disease or the effect of some cause or defect?

Cobourg, Ont.

We do not think the plan would work satisfactorily as more care would be required in order to prevent them from building so. Diarrhœa may be caused by bad stores, cold weather, disturbance late in the fall thereby breaking their cluster before they go into winter quarters, and various other causes. Healthy bees may become diseased with dysentery by giving them *bad* stores. If bees are fed good food and have all the other requirements necessary to successful wintering they will have no dysentery.

WEIGHT FOR WINTER QUARTERS.

D. SMITH.—How much should each hive weigh with seven frames, half story and lid, to have enough honey for winter?

Thedford P. O., Ont.

Each hive should weigh from sixty to sixty-five pounds; if they weighed sixty-five pounds or, even seventy now, they will only weigh about sixty when they go into winter quarters as some stores will be consumed between now and winter, and should they have a few extra pounds in Spring, it will come in good for brood rearing.

MORE ADVICE ABOUT FEEDING.

A. E. JONES.—Having seen a number of report from beginners in the science of apiculture, in your much esteemed JOURNAL, I have at last decided to give mine, though very poor, some others are much worse. One in this vicinity having lost sixty-three out of sixty-four, while several others have wintered well. In the Fall of 1883 I put sixteen colonies in clamp according to description in your price list. In the Spring of 1884 had sixteen colonies in fair condition. Increased to thirty-four by natural increase, besides having lost four first swarms through in-