



The Australian bee bulletin. Vol. 4, no. 46

January 24, 1896

West Maitland, N.S.W.: E. Tipper, January 24, 1896

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THE AUSTRALIAN

EE BULLETIN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO BEE-KEEPING.

No. 46.

JANUARY 24, 1896.

PER COPY, 6d.

or Annum 5s, booked 6s 6d; in Australasia, outside N.S.W., add 6d. postage.

JUST ARRIVED,

Large Stock of Scales, Single and Double Beam.



Just the very thing for Beekeepers. Will weigh from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 250lbs. You can weigh 31lbs. in the scoop, or 250lbs. on the platform, which is 13in x 10in. PRICE—Single Beam, 20/- ea.; Double Beam, 25/- ea.

CEMENT COATED NAILS.

We can now supply the above in any quantity for nailing frames, etc. Will hold much better than any other nail. In the following sizes, with flat $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., No. 13, 3d. lb.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 17, 7d. lb.; 1in., No. 18, 7d. lb.; $\frac{5}{8}$ in., No. 19, 10d. lb.; 20, 1/- lb.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., No. 17, 6d. lb.; $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., No. 18, 4d. lb. The last four in list are not coated.

PENDER BROS. (Late R. L. Pender),

MANUFACTURERS OF BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES,

WEST MAITLAND, N.S.W.

83 CASES

AMERICAN * DOVE-TAILED * BEEHIVES.

Ex "SINTRAM," FROM NEW YORK.

We just landed above, on which no duty has been paid, and as I wish to clear at once, quote cheaper rates than have ever before been offered, namely on original cases of 10 hives ($1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 story.)

LISTS OF PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—These hives are of the FINEST AMERICAN MAKE AND Woods, and are steeper than similar dovetailed hives made of unsuitable colonial timber.

R. K. ALLPORT,

CHUTER STREET, NORTH SYDNEY.

Telephone. No. 67, North Sydney.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

(Continued from Back Cover.)

Queen Excluding Zinc, 7s 6d sheet.
 Register Cards, 6d doz.
 Cages, 3d, 4d, 6d each.
 Cell Protectors, 2d & 4d each.
 Smokers, "Bingham Little Wonder"
 2s 6d.
 " Dr Best" 8s.
 Clark's Cold Blast, 3s.
 Crane -latest- 7s 6d.
 Quinby, double blast, 7s 6d.
 " Blow's- 3s 6d, 6s 6d, 6s 6d.
 " Pender's- 4s, 5s, & 5s 6d.
 Sections, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, per 100, 2s 6d.
 " -patent grooved- 3s 6d.
 " holders 9s.
 " Cases, metal & glass, 3s doz.
 " " " " 3s 6d doz

Saws & Benches - Barnes - 2s 8s.
 Scales "Union" single, 20s.
 " double, 24s.
 Separators, -tin- per doz, 1s.
 " -wood- per 100, 2s 6d,
 Spacing Slips, per set, 3d.
 Spray Diffusers, 3s 6d each.
 Screw caps and collars, 13in, 1s 6d doz
 " " " 8in, 3s
 " " " 4in, 3s 6d "
 " " Honey Gates, 13in,
 " " 3in.
 Swarm Catchers, -Manums- 4s,
 " with tripod, 7s.
 Slate Tablets 2 each, 1/6 doz.
 Stencil Combinations, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d.
 4s, 5s, 6s, and 7s 6d.

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 Wire Embroiders, -spur- 1s.
 " -Easterday- 9d.
 Wire, 30" -tinned- 1 oz, 3d.
 " " " " 1lb, 9d.
 " " " " 1lb, 1s.
 Wax Extractors, -solar- 17s 6d.
 " " " " -English, 18s.
 " " " " -Jones- 17s 6d.
 Wire Cloth, green, 2ft, 1s yard.
 " " " " -galv'd- 9d sq. ft.

See
 Discount for large orders
 Back Cover.

Hebblewhite & Co.,
 377 GEORGE-ST., Opp. Sydney Arcade & Strand, SYDNEY

The Beekeepers' Supply Co.

FRANKLIN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Catalogue for this Season Now Ready, with Revised Price List,

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING RECENT ADDITIONS—

THE LONGITUDINAL HIVE of 20 frames, with contracting boards, is specially a labor saver. It may be readily expanded or contracted to meet the necessity of the season. Two or more queens may be kept in one hive, and the stock amalgamated under one queen at any time, or the reverse proceeding be instituted for queen rearing. This hive will be found most suitable for the production of wax, supplying as it does ample clustering room.

THE REISCHE FOUNDATION PRESS.—This is without doubt one of the best recent additions to aparian appliances. Foundation may be made at very slight cost of labour. Capacity 3 to 4lbs. per hour. No other appliance necessary. Foundation made by this process, while somewhat thicker than roller-made, is lighter in texture and more readily accepted by bees.

V-EDGE HOFFMANN FRAMES.—Having put in requisite machinery, we now supply these at slight advance upon ordinary 7/8 Frames.

THE "COLONIAL BEEKEEPER," a handy Primer for Beginners. Price, 1/2 posted

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Bee-keepers' Supply Co.,
 FRANKLIN-ST., MELBOURNE.

3,000lbs of Honey from One Colony.

Spring count in the Season of 1895.

Italian Queens bred from our celebrated strain of **Honey Gatherers**Just read the following and be convinced that I breed for **HONEY GATHERING**
QUALITIES as well as **PURITY** :—

Loyalstone, Lyndhurst, April 1, 1895.

Dear Sir,

You asked me to let you know at the close of the season how I got on with the Italian colony I got from you in October. Well I artificially increased THAT colony to 35 COLONIES, always giving the queenless half a laying queen. I extracted from the 35 colonies 3,000LBS. OF HONEY. ONE OF THE COLONIES GAVE ME 350LBS. OF HONEY. I reared 25 young queens from the colony I got from you and got them all purely mated in my apiary. Of the 14 queens I got from you . . . they are as good as any man may wish to have. Two of them are **EXTRA GOOD HONEY GATHERERS**. The weakest hive I have covers slightly more than 5 frames and the strongest covers 19 frames. The season here was very fair though not as good as some years. Though my bees are still gathering a fair share of honey I will let them winter up from now. Trusting you will have a good surplus, and thanking you for your punctuality in sending queens, etc.,

I am, yours etc.,

CHAS. U. T. BURKE.

P.S.—My letter to the “A.B. Bulletin” regarding long idea hive I put that the 100lbs of honey gathered in one week was procured from Italian stock got from W. S. Pender, but for some reason Mr. Editor omitted your name.

I think the above is **THE WORLD'S RECORD**, and will claim it till some one can show a better.

I am still breeding from the same strain of **LIGURIAN** (leather-colored Italian) **BEES** and am supplying similar queens during this season.

During 1895 over 90 o/o of all my **UNTESTED QUEENS** were **PURELY MATED**. I know this from having watched my nuclei.

PRICES OF QUEENS.

	One	Three	Five	Ten
Untested Queens	5/-	13/-	20/-	39/-
Tested Queens	8/-	22/6	35/-	67/6
Select Tested Queens	12/6	36/-	60/-	

I will warrant all untested Queens as purely mated at one shilling extra on each queen—i.e., if a warranted queen is not purely mated I will replace her free.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED and SAFE ARRIVAL to any Post Office in AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.

Address all orders to

W. S. PENDER,
Drumfin Apiary,
WEST MAITLAND,
Or, PENDER BROS.,
Manufacturers,
West Maitland.

THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURIST

IF you are interested in Farm, Garden, Orchard Work; in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, or Pigs; if you keep Poultry, Dogs, or Bees; if you want a good home journal, devoted to all the interests of country and rural life, take the "Agriculturist."

We ask you to see sample copy, which we will send on application.

Subscription—Half-a-Crown a year in N.S.W. Three Shillings in Vic., S.A., Tas., N. Zealand, or W. Australia.

PUBLISHING OFFICES :
SYDNEY, 298 George Street

DO YOU WANT HONEY?



Then Try one of my
GENILE GOLDEN QUEENS.

Carefully bred from Imported
Mothers.

TESTED UNTESTED
10s. 5s.

On all orders for £1 and over 10 per cent.

R. Patten, Binni Apiary, Bolwarra,
WEST MAITLAND. N.S.W.

Delays are Dangerous !

And I regret that I have been compelled to delay the orders of so many of my customers during the past month. Orders from all parts of Australasia have poured in at such a rate that it has been utterly impossible to keep pace with them—consequently I am behind. For my best breeding queens there has been a particularly strong demand, and although I have already despatched a good many, I have still so many orders booked that I cannot stipulate to forward any more until 1st December. I am now testing for breeding purposes a number of extra fine queens of this season's raising, and the best of these I will be prepared to despatch after above date. If you are in need of an especially fine breeding queen, that will do you good service for several years, let me book your order now, and you can send cash on receipt of queen. I will guarantee my breeders to be equal in all respects to any obtainable.

My stock of Tested Italian Queens is also exhausted, and I have so many of this class booked that I cannot supply any more till 15th Nov., after which date I can guarantee prompt delivery in any number.

Untested Italians and Carni-Italians I am shipping daily; still I have so many awaiting delivery that I cannot guarantee dispatch of any further orders until after 10th Nov.

One gratifying feature about this rush of orders is the fact that the bulk of them come from apiarists who have given my strain a thorough trial, which I think speaks for itself.

"I have seen some of your queens, and consider them about the best that can be produced for business. I have several queens from different breeders, but the best I have is a descendant of your breed.—T.S.F., Richmond River, N.S.W.

"The queens that I got from you last season have pleased me so much that I now enclose cheque for ten more. R.S.H., Nyngan, N.S.W.

"All the queens I have raised from the breeding queen you sent me have given splendid results, and have proved themselves to be practically non-swarmers. Please send the queens ordered from a non-swarming strain."—S.A.L., Cundletown, N.S.W.

"I received from you two years ago two Carni-Italians, which gave good satisfaction—splendid breeders and good honey-gatherers. Enclosed find P.O.O. for \$4, for which please send me ~~value~~ in queens as under."—P.M., Williamstown, South Australia.

For Prices, &c., see my 1895 Catalogue. If you have not a copy send me your address, and will send you one post free.

H. L. JONES,
Goodna, Queensland.

Queensland Agent for the "Australian Bee Bulletin."

For Queens, Golden or Ligurian.

Raised direct, and under improved methods, from Imported Mothers of Rare Quality. Give me a trial I can please you with either, by giving you strains of undoubted quality not to be beaten in the colonies, I do not inbreed—my drone and queen progeny are quite distinct, and I do not force my bees to rear haphazard queens, that are always short-lived, and never prolific. I am not surrounded with black bees, by which my queens are likely to get mated. My record is 90 per cent. purely mated. In fact I will guarantee 80 per cent., and in cases of failure I will replace to that percentage gratis. I have averaged over 200lbs. of honey per colony. This proves my bees are real honey gatherers. Disease is unknown here, and I respectfully solicit for patronage. My prices are—

	1	3	5
Tested (either strain) ..	8/-	22/6	35/-
Untested (80 p.c. guaranteed) ..	5/-	13/-	20/-

A. J. BROWN,
Leaford Apiary, Parkville.

This Season's Queens!

REARED UNDER MOST FAVOURABLE
CONDITIONS.

EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

Untested	5/-
Tested Pure	15/-
Choice Breeding Queen ..	30/-

On a number of Queens Special Quotations.

**Swarms, Stock Hives & Implements
SUPPLIED & ALL INFORMATION GIVEN.**

APPLY TO

W. ABRAM,
ITALIAN BEE FARM,
Beecroft, near Sydney.

C.W.B., Goulburn.—The honey flow in this district has been wretched this season.



THE HOME & FARM PAPER

2/- a year
With Australian Bee Bulletin, 7s per annum.

For the Busy Practical Working Farmers of
Australia.

Interesting & Instructive to the Wife and Children, as well as the Father.
The Paper for every Home & Farm. It claims your support.
Home & Farm Publishing Co., 249 Clarence St., Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN HONEY.

A S. M. Herald telegram says:—A London firm has entered into a contract with Mr. E. Burney Young, the manager of the South Australian Produce Depot in London, for an unlimited supply of Australian Honey.

I say, don't forget to do that! What? To send that big order for LABELS to the AUSTRALIAN B. B. OFFICE.

The South Coast & West Camden Co-operative Coy., Ltd.

FARM & DAIRY PRODUCE EMPORIUM,

Sussex and Liverpool Streets, SYDNEY

TO BEEKEEPERS.

We are prepared to receive consignments of Honey for sale. Having the support of 90 per cent. of the Grocers and Storekeepers of Sydney and Suburbs, we claim to have the best outlet of any agents in N.S.W.

A TRIAL SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

REFERENCE: CITY BANK, WESTERN BRANCH.

QUEENS DIRECT FROM AMERICA.

Carniolans same price.

FINE BREEDERS, either race \$6 each.

Tested Queens, \$1.50 each. Express prepaid on each queen \$1.50, and safe arrival guaranteed. I have made arrangements so that I can send queens by express to Australia for \$1.50 each extra. By mail same price, with no guarantee of safe arrival. If you want a fine queen give me your order. My Money Order Office is Victoria, Texas, U.S.A.

I can now prepay queens by Express to Australia for \$2.50 each (exchanges), or when 6 are ordered at one time, I can prepay at \$1.50.

**Mrs. Jennie Atchley,
BEEVILLE, BEE CO., TEXAS, U.S.A.**

FOR
HONEY LABELS,

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING

SEND TO

"Bee Bulletin" Office.

Honey Supply Co.

THE Provisional Directors have decided to wind up the affairs as the required number of shares were not applied for; it is greatly to be regretted that it was not successful, for more reasons than are at first apparent. At two annual meetings it was unanimously decided that it was necessary, yet after eighteen months the required number, 500 shares, were not applied for. If at any time in the future it is tried again, there will be a great difficulty to get the present applicants to give it their support, and it will without doubt have a bad effect on the honey and wax market. Since the company was first proposed both articles have shown an improvement, especially wax; but I am afraid that now buyers know the beekeepers will not combine they will want the goods at their own price. Money received, less actual expenses, will be returned during February, as soon as a statement of receipts and expenditure is prepared. Thanking those who did their best to help in making the proposal a success.

JAS. TRAHAIR.

Hon. Sec.

The Australian Bee Bulletin

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO BEEKEEPING.

MAITLAND, N.S.W.—JAN. 24, 1896.

AWING to the previous dry season, there has been very little swarming as yet, still it is well to provide for it, artificially or otherwise. Have hives and frames ready. Prevent it as much as possible by giving additional room in advance of their requirements, or removing frames of brood, which give to weak colonies or nuclei, which by this means can soon be made strong colonies. Watch all queen cells. During a honey glut some remove the queen, or cage her in her hive, replacing her when the flow is over, and the honey extracted from the brood combs. We find with really good queens their bees will fill the brood chamber with honey instead of leaving them for the queen to lay in. Clipping queens' wings is an undecided matter with many. For ourselves we believe in it, both for home and out-apiaries. For the home apiary, because we can always watch for and take care of valuable queens. For out-apairy, because without the queen flying the swarm will return, and should she go out and get lost the young queen as a rule will be a gain to the apiarist. Sections should be removed as soon as completely sealed, and placed in the honey house for a few days to ripen before packing for market. Re extracting, it is as well to leave honey in hive as long as possible, and give room for increased flow by adding frames with comb or foundation. Many prefer, however, to give room both for honey storing and to save swarming, by extracting often and ripening the honey afterwards. Keep different kinds of honey separate. Have a good look out for bee moths. The raising of section honey requires a little more care and attention than ex-

tracted, but it is the best form of honey and the extra price obtained fully compensates for the extra trouble and the cost of sections, which the various supply dealers that advertise with us sell at extremely low prices.

Mr. P. S. Grunsell, of Goulbourn paid us a short visit during the month.

Do you know any neighbouring bee-keepers who do not take the *A.B.B.*? Kindly send their names along and we will send them sample copies.

During the past month the excessive heat in most parts of Australia has militated against the secretion of nectar. The apple tree seems to have yielded a great flow in many localities.

Money is coming in *so slow*, from both advertisers and subscribers. Come friends, we don't want to make a poor month, we know it has not been a successful season but we will do our best you shall not lose by forwarding us our dues.

We had a very pleasant visit from Mr. R. Helms, of the N. S. Wales Agricultural Department, whose writings are so well and favourably known, not only by beekeepers but agriculturists generally. His stay only lasted a short time, but it was very enjoyable.

We are sorry to have to record that the Provisional Directors of the N.S.W. Honey Supply Co., at a meeting in Sydney on January 8, decided not to go on further with it, in consequence of the luke warm way in which it had been taken up by the beekeeping fraternity.

As the Committee of the National Association of N. S. Wales will shortly have to take steps for the holding of the next annual Convention, beekeepers are reminded that as the same liberal concessions re railway passes, &c., as were granted last year can by no means be reckoned on this time, those who contemplate attending such should at the earliest opportunity make themselves members of the above association.

Perseverance always pays in the long run. Take care of your bees in bad seasons, look them through regularly, see that Mister Moth gets no show, help up the weak ones: when they get a little honey in don't be too greedy and take the last drop. Be patient and treat them right and kindly, and they'll repay it all, if not this year, then next—its bound to come.

ADULTERATED HONEY IN NEWCASTLE.

Some month or so since we were looking round the Newcastle district, and noticed in many of the shops bottles labelled as *Honey*, with nice labels. We purchased one and forwarded it to Mr. Whittel, Hon Sec. of the N.B.K.A., asking him to forward same to the Department of Mines and Agriculture, for analysis. The following is the report which they have kindly forwarded to us:—

New South Wales.
Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 23rd January, 1896.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you that the Analytical Chemist has obtained the following results from an analysis of the sample of honey about which you communicated with this department on the 13th inst., and which was submitted by Mr Whittell:—

Readings.

.....
direct	+
after inversion	-13.5
Total Glucose	57.6
Total Glucose after inversion	76
Water	20.83
Ash	.35

The above figures show that dextrin is present to the extent of about 18 per cent. The honey gives a precipitation of dextrin when dissolved in water and mixed with alcohol, and a violet colour with iodine. The honey undoubtedly is not genuine. I have the honour to be,;

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HARRIE WOOD.
Under Secretary

E. Tipper, Esq.,
Australian Bee Bulletin,
West Maitland.

QUESTIONS.

48.—J. B. S.—What do you find the best and simplest method of storing the honey crop as it comes in?

49.—Are hives best painted or unpainted?

50.—NOVICE, N.Z.—Can any of your numerous readers of the A.B.B. give me the readiest means of finding the queen?

51.—NOVICE, N. Z.—Other things being equal are bees placed in the open with shade board likely to store more honey than when hives are located in a dark shed with small openings in front of hives for bees to work through.

B. R. DOYLE.

My answer to question 43 in October issue was not inserted as written. It should read as follows:—

As far as utility goes, I say yes, though I should prefer to have drones reared from eggs laid by a fertilized queen. I always set apart my best tested colonies, queens tested for purity and prolificness and progeny, for work and energy, and supply same with drone comb.

T. BOLTON.

48.—In 400 gallon iron tanks painted with wax. Set half in and half out of the sunniest wall of honey room, thus creating a slow circulation of honey and rapid one of air owing to difference of temperature on the two opposite sides of tank. The inside upper part of tank is cut away largely. The outside upper portion has a short tin flue with air outlets to increase draft, honey taps and drain plug being provided at one corner inside. The flue is simply soldered on the three inch plughole in centre of manhole lid found on every tank. The manhole lid is made rain tight by beeswax and rosin run in hot when in position.

R. BEUHNE.

No. 48.—I prefer to let honey thoroughly ripen in the comb (requiring of course more combs than would otherwise be necessary) and tin it and solder down as I extract it, thus preventing all risk of absorbing moisture or dust and placing it out of the reach of flies and ants.

49. Unpainted hives would suit me best, but swelling, warping and shrinking make painting almost compulsory.

51.—Other things being equal I think the colonies in the shed would have the advantage in consequence of the more even temperature, especially in a season like this when the thermometer falls within 12 hours from 100 to 55. Sheds, however, have many drawbacks and disadvantages in beekeeping on a large scale.

A. F. BURBANK,

48.—If the honey is left in the hive until it is properly sealed over (as all honey should be) the best method is to put it into 60 lb tins and solder up at once, so that it will not be affected by damp weather.

49.—I prefer hives painted, they resist the bad effects of heat much better, and look more tidy.

50.—This is a simple matter with bar frame hives. Look the combs over carefully for a bee nearly twice the size of a worker, with a smooth glossy and pointed abdomen. If she is a real good Italian queen under two years old the abdomen will be yellow, but if the bees are black the queen will be black also. If she is hybrid part of the abdomen should be brown. She will generally be found amongst the brood, and if laying will have from six to ten worker bees around her.

G. COLBOURNE.

48. I store mine in open cans until the honey is fully ripe, and then draw it off into 60lb. tins, and seal them airtight.

49. As far as the bees are concerned it makes no difference, but painted hives look much better and last longer.

50. About the quickest way that I know of is to remove a frame from the centre of the brood nest, and quickly glance at the combs on each side, when, if the queen is on either of them you will see her at once. If she is not on them, carefully examine the comb that you have in your hands. If you fail to find her on that, stand it outside the hive, and remove another frame, always looking at the freshly exposed side of the comb left in the hive. Continue this until you find the queen. After going through a few hives you will soon get the hang of it, so that you will almost always find the queen upon removing the first frame.

51. Bees will store just as much honey when placed in the open with a good shade board as they will when located in an open shed. I have never had any experience with such a shed as Novice mentions, and neither do I wish to, as I think they would be objectionable.

QUESTIONS NEXT MONTH.

52.—How are the larvæ fed?

53.—A correspondent writes:—My hives are situated about 25 yards away from my neighbour's fence. They complain of their being a nuisance and say if I do not remove them 50 yards away they will take legal proceedings against me. What should I do?

54.—T. Bolton. I beg to ask the best means to use, when erecting a new honey house to make it ant proof. Should

sheets of tin or inverted shallow tin dishes, say portions of kerosene tins on top of every block effect this. How about the chimney if one is used?

55.—Where would you recommend the next N. S. W. Convention to be held and why?

ANTS.

As quite a number of our correspondents have been enquiring re ants, we give extracts from a few of the best authorities on these pests.

F. R. CHESHIRE, ENGLAND.

Ants are rather tantalisers than enemies; populous hives prevent them entering. In wet seasons I have known them utilise bees in a most interesting manner, by spreading their larvæ (ignorantly called "ants' eggs") in a layer over and between the top coverings of the bees, so that the warmth of the latter and the dryness of the situation might duly bring the chrysalids to perfection. These were moved about, and carried up and down from the nest beneath, as circumstances dictated.

T. W. COWAN, ENGLAND.

Ants are sometimes very troublesome, as they crawl up into the hives and often carry off large quantities of stores. There are several ways of getting rid of them. Leaves of tansy or black walnut will keep them away. Turpentine rubbed on the stand and bottom of hive will cause them at once to leave. A chalk mark round the legs of the hive, or round the entrance, will also prevent them ascending. Hives on legs can have a saucer of water placed under each leg.

ISAAC HOPKINS N. Z.

The smaller species, such as I have seen in New Zealand, do but little damage; and as it is a rare occurrence to find them in hives that are properly managed, they are scarcely worth taking into consideration. But where the larger kinds exist, I would advise the beekeeper to keep a sharp look-out for their nests, and destroy them. When in the hive, they usually congregate above the mat in the upper part, where they may be swept off and destroyed. Some writers recommend placing poisoned saccharine matter or meat in vessels well protected from the bees by a covering of wire-cloth, and putting these near the hives where the ants are numerous. Large numbers may be trapped in this way. A narrow strip of fur tacked completely round the under edge of the bottom board—hairy side down—affords a good protection against these insects entering the hive. If this practice is to be followed, the cross pieces or stands below the bottom board would need to be cut shorter to allow room for the strip of fur to pass them

and nothing in the shape of grass or weeds must be allowed to touch the hives, or the fur would be useless.

A. J. COOK, U.S.A.

These cluster about the hives in spring for warmth, and seldom, if ever, I think do any harm in our cold climates, though in California and the South they do much harm. Should the apiarist feel nervous, he can very readily brush them away, or destroy them by use of any of the fly poisons which are kept in the markets. As these poisons are made attractive by adding sweets, we must be careful to preclude the bees from gaining access to them. As we should use them in spring, and as we need then to keep the quilt or honey board close above the bees, and as the ants cluster above the brood chamber it is not difficult to practice poisoning. One year I tried Paris green with success. There are several reports of ants entering the hives and killing the bees; even the queen is said to be thus destroyed. In such cases, if they occur, it is best to put a sweet poisonous mixture in a box and permit the ants to enter through an opening too small to admit bees, and thus poison the ants. Or we may find the ants' nest, and with a crowbar make a hole in it, turn in this an ounce of bisulphide of carbon, and quickly plug it up by packing clay in the hole and on the nest. The liquid will kill the ants. This had better be done when the ants are mostly in their nest.

A. I. ROOT, in A.B.C.

Although I have given the matter considerable attention I cannot find that ants are guilty of anything that should warrant the apiarist in waging any very determined warfare against them. Some years ago a visitor frightened me by saying that the ants about my apiary would steal every drop of honey as fast as the bees could gather it. Accordingly, I prepared myself with a tea-kettle of boiling water, but not only killed the ants but some of the grape vines also. Afterwards there came a spring when the bees, all but about eleven colonies, dwindled away and died, and the hives filled with honey, scattered about the apiary unprotected, seemed to be about as fair a chance for the ants that had not "dwindled" a particle, as they could well ask for. I watched to see how fast they would carry away the honey, but, to my astonishment, they seemed to care more for the hives that contained bees, than for those containing only honey. I soon determined that it was the warmth from the cluster that especially attracted them; and as the hives were directly on the ground, the ants soon moved into several that contained only a small cluster and for awhile both used one common entrance. As the bees increased, they began to show a decided aversion to having two families in the same house, although the ants were evidently inclined to be peaceful enough, until the bees tried to "push" matters, when they turned about and

showed themselves fully able to hold possession. The bees seemed to be studying over the matter for awhile, and finally one day I found them taking the ants, one by one, and carrying them high up in the air, and letting them drop at such a distance from their homes that they would surely never be able to walk back again. The bees, as fast as they became good strong colonies, drove the ants out, and our experience ever since has been, that a good colony of bees is never in any danger of being troubled in the least by ants. One weak colony, after battling awhile with a strong nests of the ants, swarmed out; but they might have done this any way, so we do not lay much blame to the ants.

PAINTING HIVES.

E. B. THOMAS, in *American Bee Journal*.

Painters usually put on all woodwork exposed to the weather what they call a "priming" coat. Many do this because they are ignorant, or were so taught. Brighter ones know better, and as one of them said to me once, "We do it to make work—we will have to paint it again much sooner."

Good architects step in and prevent this practice, and in the specifications of one of the best architects of Boston, Mr. John A. Fox, this clause will be found: "All outside woodwork as soon as put up, to be given one heavy coat of raw Calcutta linseed oil, as old as the market affords." In my own experience of many years on Government work, where only the best work was the object, this was the course pursued.

When the dovetailed hives, as usually made, are procured in the flat, all the joints of the dovetails, wherever the cleats go on the bottom-board or cover, the joints of the cover and bottom-board, the whole outside of the hive which bear on other parts (such as the edges of the hives and bearings of the cover), should be given a coat of old raw linseed oil. Do not forget that the underneath part of the bottom-board, being so close to the earth, will become damp and rapidly decay unless it is oiled.

Now, after the oil has dried, put the hive together and give it a heavy coat of paint outside and on all bearings. If the oiling was thoroughly done, and

your paint is thick, all joints will be filled, the ends of the dovetails and cleats will be thoroughly protected, and the oil from the coat of paint will not soak into the wood, leaving the paint dry and easily rubbed off in a white powder.

The best paint to use is a mixture of white lead and white zinc. Use nothing but raw oil to mix it with. Use no dryers of any kind. The paint, when dry should have a glossy appearance. Should you put on a "priming" coat, which is simply a very thin paint, the oil from this coat sinking into the wood would leave a great part of the paint dry on the outside, and the next coat of paint cannot properly take hold of the wood, and quickly disappears under the action of the weather.

After the paint is dry, set the hives up with covers on in the sun, some distance from the earth, and let them remain out a week, turning the hives once during the time, in order that all sides may be thoroughly sunned. While still in the sun go over any joint that may have shown signs of opening with some more of the paint.

In repainting hives, if the paint is not actually off the wood, one good coat of raw oil is quite as good as a coat of paint and much cheaper.

If, when you received the hives in the flat, you had placed them for a week or so in a hot and dry room, and then oiled, dried and put the hives together in this room without exposure to the open air, the joints of the hives would have gone together more easily, and will remain tighter when exposed to the weather.

and has done so each year since. It is evidently a popular feature at the show, judging from the number of onlookers and creates a great deal of interest in the matter of handling bees among those who have not had anything to do with these little animals. Mr. Hopkins adopts the plan known as 'open driving', that is, a method by which the bees may be seen travel from one box to the other by the spectators, and this makes the operation the more interesting. First of all there is an enclosure of hurdles some 30ft. square. Inside of this are the boxes of bees to be manipulated and Langstroth hives to which the bees are to be transferred to. Then there is a small bench formed out of a case, a knife, hammer, and tape to tie the combs into the frames, and a light smoker, though this is never used. Mr. Hopkins simply turns one of the boxes of bees upside down upon the bench, and while his assistant holds another box at an angle on the top of this he drums the bees out, and while they are marching into the upper box he keeps a lookout for and captures the queen, which is caged and passed round among the onlookers. After the bees have been driven from one box another is operated upon in the same manner, and then the combs from the two boxes are cut out and fitted into the frames of the new hive, and when all are transferred the two lots of bees are united in front of the hive and they all run in together. The time generally occupied in driving and transferring from the two boxes was about one hour, but when such work is done in the ordinary way, three or four might be accomplished in the same time. One feature about the affair out of the usual course is, that Mr. Hopkins uses no smoke or anything else to quieten the bees, yet they are made so docile that there is no fear of anyone being stung. There is no protection around the enclosure, as none is needed—nothing but the bare hurdles.

BEE EXHIBITS AT THE AUCKLAND A. & P. ASSOCIATION.

From the New Zealand Farmer.

When preparing the programme for their first Show some five years ago, the committee of the present Agricultural Association asked Mr. Hopkins to give an exhibition of driving and transferring bees on the show ground. This he did



QUEENSLAND NOTES.

A. F. BURBANK.

The season has been pretty good in our district since the beginning of August last. The honey flow stopped once, but only for about a month, then the trees came into bloom properly and the bees have been storing surplus well ever since. Mr. W. E. Burns, of Mount Cotton, about three miles from us, says that the honey flow is much better this season than it was last, but Mr. J. Smith who lives within rifle shot of Mr. Burns, reports that his twelve hives of bees are not doing very well. I expect they are still feeling the bad effect of the two past bad seasons, and being so close to another apiary, they stand a poor show of getting much honey. Good honey was bringing 2½d wholesale in Brisbane three weeks ago. This is not much of a price, but it is better than usual.

I accidentally killed a good queen in an unusual manner some time ago. I was overhauling a hive and feeling a worker (as I thought) crawling up my leg, just below the knee, I smashed it at once so as not to be stung, and went on overhauling the hive, but didn't see the queen. Just then the thought struck me that perhaps she might have fallen off the comb and that it was her I had killed. An examination proved this to be true. She was quite a young queen and not clipped. So you see it is just as well to make sure that you know where the queen is before you go in for smashing bees that crawl up your legs. A prosperous new year to the A.B.B.

HOW TO MAKE A START
IN BEES.LOYALSTONE. (*continued.*)

Every fortnight during the honey season open hive, and take all capped brood only and shift behind excluder, filling up the front with the frames from behind to which foundation is affixed. After placing first lot of sealed brood behind excluder open side entrance, as the bees do not care about going through excluder, and when they come to know the side entrance they will work as briskly at that entrance as they do at the front, only an

odd bee will bring in pollen at the side entrance, and he is looked upon by the other bees as being a "bit gone" in the head. At the side entrance they only take in honey, and the front pollen and honey. All you have to do when the back part is full of honey is to put division board in front of excluder, and after a couple of hours or so before night the bees will leave it and go and join their dear old mother in the front. Close side entrance when they leave and in the morning you have the honey chamber free of bees and ready to extract. The more you study this hive the better you find it. And in good locality is the premier hive of all. In a middling locality I would use Heddon hive as it is composed of half bodies and half frames and does not take such a lot to fill each body. But if you don't care about the long hive, adopt the Langstroth and you will not regret it. Having made your choice of stands and hive, you want bees to commence business. There are different kinds, such as Carniolans (an Austrian bee), Italians, Golden Italians, which breed I think originated in America, Cyprian bee, and the black or German bee, and the Punic bee. The Italians seem to take the sway owing to their gentleness, honey gathering qualities, and general hardiness. I have not had much experience with Italians only having them for little over a year, but with blacks or German bee I have experience. And find that if put in good hives and not crowded too close together (the stands I mean) they will resist disease as much as the Italians if not better, and stop their drone laying and swarming propensity, and they are splendid honey gatherers. I will point out in what way they are inferior to Italians.

(To be continued.)

A VISIT TO GOODNA.

A. J. BROWN

After many promises I started by train on the 11th inst, for a visit to Mr H. L. Jones, the well known apiarist, of Goodna, Queensland.

Joining the train at Scone, at 1 a.m., and travelling continuously until 10 p.m., proved rather tiresome, and although this was somewhat relieved during the journey by the beautiful green appearance of the country right through, the most interesting feature to a beekeeper was the beautiful display of blossoms to be seen almost everywhere. Appletrees showed most prominently. In places the bush appeared white with it. This is a rare occurrence I think, for I never remember

having previously seen all the appletrees in bloom in different localities at one time.

Arriving at Goodna, I was met by Mr. H. L. Jones and cordially welcomed, after which a drive of four miles was necessary to bring us to the comfortable home of Mr. Daniel Jones, whose guest I was during my stay. To this gentleman and his good wife I owe much for the hospitable manner in which I was entertained.

Early the following morning I was astir rambling through the splendid orchard, in which tropical fruits of many kinds were abundant. After these were all visited I made my way to where I could see Mr. H. L. had his bees located, and under that gentleman's guidance I had a look through his stocks. Some very nice queens were shown me, but the colonies generally showed signs of having passed through a very bad time, the worst I believe ever experienced at the "Melbonum" apiary. The severity of the season can be judged from the fact that although previously over 200 colonies had been kept, the number at the time of my visit did not reach 50, and the number had to be increased by purchasing elsewhere. Adjoining the apiary is situated a nicely fitted room in which everything in connection with the mailing of queens, &c., is stored, and all the printing required in the business is done here. After inspecting things in detail here I decided to postpone until the morrow other things of interest to be seen. Consequently on the following morning Mr. H. L. and I set out for Goodna, where the supply trade is carried on, everything in connection with which is kept in stock. Hives and fittings are made at the sawmill and planing works, and foundation put out in very good style, for making which about a ton of nice wax was on hand. After a couple of hours' observation, and feeling well satisfied with what I had seen, I again joined the train for New South Wales, and at the end of a long ride I finished the most pleasureable trip I have yet undertaken.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LACHLAN B. K. A.

W. NIVEN

The Annual meeting of the Lachlan B.K.A. was held in the School of Arts, Eugowra, Dec 30th, 1895.

The President, Mr. N. E. Osberg, presided. Minutes of previous meetings were adopted on the motion of Mr. Cheshire seconded by Mr. Kirby.

The President called upon the Secretary for the Balance Sheet for the year ending 1895, which was as follows:—

Receipts :—Members contributions £3, Expenditure, £2 9s 5d, Balance in hand 10s 7d.

The President then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report, which was as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the honour to present to you the first annual report of the L.B.K.A.

On Dec 7th, 1894 a meeting was held in the School of Arts, Eugowra, to form a Beekeepers Association, which was successfully done, members were enrolled and officers elected. During the year 9 regular meetings have been held, one in Forbes and eight in Eugowra. At each meeting the committee of the Association have done their best to bring information and inatter before the members that would tend to improve and place the beekeeping industry in this district in a better position than previously. On February 6th, 1895, your committee presented a draught of rules for working the Association, which were approved of, and the Secretary instructed to get 100 copies printed, which was done at the A.B.B. Office. At the same meeting two important propositions were brought forward. One, the return of Beekeepers' empty honey tins and cases free of charge; the other a reduction in the carriage of half a ton and less quantities of honey. The concessions asked in both propositions were obtained through the N.B.K.A. At the same meeting your Secretary was instructed to ask the committee of the School of Arts if they would grant the members of the L.B.K.A. the use of

the hall to hold their monthly meetings they kindly granted the request. The following papers have been read by members of the Association, which shows it has been their earnest wish to see the Association prosper in usefulness—Mr Millar, a paper on "Flowers in relation to bees;" Mr Taylor, an essay on "Bee-Farming;" Mr Smith, a paper on "Placing Australian Honey on Foreign Markets;" Mr Wright, a paper on "Queen Breeding;" Mr Wright, a paper on "Artificial Swarming;" Mr Niven, three papers on "The Management of Bees." Of the Beekeepers' Convention held in Bathurst Mr Lynch gave an able and interesting description. When it has been thought an advantage, discussions of a conversational nature have been carried on at the monthly meetings, with a desire to spread information pertaining to bees. Another matter of importance has been under consideration—"The best means of supporting the N.B.K.A." The fees of membership of three members have been forwarded from the funds of this Association, with a view of increasing next year if the funds are in a position to do so. The past season has been very discouraging to beekeepers. There have been no returns of honey; no new swarms. A large percentage of old colonies have dwindled and died out, hence many of those it was thought would attend the meetings to gain information and become more perfect in the management of bees, became discouraged, and neglected to do so. However, it is very gratifying to be able to say that within the last few weeks matters pertaining to bees have taken a decided change for the better. Bees are storing surplus honey in quantities. Those beekeepers who persevered through past difficulties will now be rewarded for their trouble. I must say that those gentlemen who are members but who derive no benefit from the bee-keeping industry deserve our sincere thanks for the assistance, zeal and energy they have rendered in carrying out the work of the Association during the past year. Of my fellow officers they have

my sincere thanks for the able assistance they have rendered me during my term of office, and the earnest desire they have shown to advance the best interests of the Association."

The President then briefly addressed the meeting, reviewing portions of the workings of the Association during the past year, and said if members continue working on in the same spirit in the future as they have done during the past year, the Association will always be a benefit to those interested in bee culture in the district as we have experienced during the past year. He thanked the members, more especially those gentlemen who are not beekeepers, for the manner in which they have helped to advance the Association during the past year.

Officers for the coming year were then elected:—Mr. Wright was elected president on the motion of Mr. Niven, seconded by Mr. Cabot; Messrs. Smith and Cabot vice-presidents, on the motion of Mr. Osberg seconded by Mr Woodgate; Mr Niven was elected sec. on the motion of Mr Smith seconded by Mr Cabot; Mr Kirby was elected treasurer on the motion of Mr Niven seconded by Mr Smith. With short speeches from the new, and votes of thanks for the retiring officers the meeting closed.

G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N.Y., writes on Nov. 23rd, 1895—Our winter has commenced here in good earnest, as the mercury has been as low as two degrees above zero for the last few days, with snow to cover the ground. Bees are all ready for winter, with the most of them as cosy as kittens in the cellar, the clusters hanging down below the bottoms of the frames as large as half of a hat crown. Thus they will stay till about the middle of next April. Wishing you every success, and occasionally thinking of you as enjoying sunshine and warm weather—[110 in the shade while setting this.—Ed.]—while we hover around our coal fires for the next five months.

NATIONAL B.K.A. OF N.S.W.

A meeting of committee of the above was held at Messrs Hebblewhite's rooms on Wednesday afternoon, January 8th. Present:—Messrs Patten (in the chair) Whittell (hon. sec.), W. Abram, Gale, Wilshire, Tipper, Richards, Bloxham, Trahair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and passed.

Letter was read from Mr. D. Grant, Secretary of the Musclebrook Association, re affiliation with the National Association, recommending that country associations affiliate by paying a fee of 1/- per head for each paid up member, the president and secretary of each association to be considered full members and have a right to vote either personal or by proxy. Were such system adopted the association would have the advantage of many members who were not beekeepers but supported the local association for local patriotic purposes.

The Secretary stated that the committee appointed at a previous meeting to revise the constitution, were not prepared with a report. Mr. Grant's letter was referred to that Committee.

In reply to Mr. Tipper, Mr. Whittell stated he had forwarded sample of supposed adulterated honey sent by him (Mr. Tipper) to the Agricultural Department to be analysed, but had received no reply yet re the same.

A letter was read from the Agent General's Department in London, England (not to the Association) re wax sent by Mr. Trahair. In sending letters of advice re the wax, Mr. Trahair had also sent a communication from the Department in Sydney, speaking of the different kinds and colours of wax, and how they had been blended together to be nearly equal in color, but certifying on the purity and quality of the wax. The Secretary of the London Grocer's Co., to whom it was sent, read the few lines about the different colours of the wax, without looking at the wax, evidently reading no further. Then penned a communication, which was endorsed by the

Agent General's Office, regretting the great variety of color, and it had arrived at a bad time of year or would have fetched much more, but, not to discourage the industry, sent £75 as payment for half a ton.

Conversation ensued, in which opinions were expressed strongly that N. S. W. paid agents should not be the ones to discourage colonial industry, and that some member of the recently appointed Board of Trade should reside in London to specially look after colonial interests.

Mr. Tipper said there were two subjects he thought it his duty to draw their attention to. The first was the Adulteration of Food Act, which had been declared faulty and unworkable by the Supreme Court on Clause 5, which reads: “5. Every person who shall to the prejudice of the purchaser sell any drug or article of food or drink which is not of the nature substance or quality of the drug or article demanded by such purchaser—or any compounded drug or compound article of food which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demand of the purchaser—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and for any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.” The flaw was that no Government official acting for the Government could swear it was to the *prejudice* of themselves as purchasers. A private individual could do so but he would have to take the risk of law suits. The Minister for Justice had notified his intention of bringing in an amending bill, and as it was a matter affecting beekeepers they should certainly, as a committee, watch the bill. The other matter was re a paper on analyses of honey, by F. B. Guthrie just published in the *Agricultural Gazette* (copied in another page) in which he (Mr. Guthrie) stated “he was not able to assert positively as to adulteration.” It was a serious matter to beekeepers if such was the case.

Mr. Abram said in Germany they detected adulterated honey.

Mr. Whittell moved and Mr. Bloxham seconded that we ask the Government,

when preparing the proposed amended adulteration bill, to send a copy of such to this committee to enable them to see that adulteration of honey is provided against.

On the motion of Mr Wilshire it was resolved to ask the Agricultural Department whether adulteration of honey could be correctly detected by them or not.

The deputation appointed at previous committee meetings to visit the Minister for Agriculture re diseases of bees not having had an opportunity yet of doing so were directed to make an effort to see him again.

Mr. Tipper said there was an important matter the committee should see to, the proposed Foul Brood Act. The proposed Bill was not the one prepared by this committee and to him the last clause about close season for bees seemed somewhat out of place. He thought it was the duty of the committee, as trustees of the interests of the industry, and in view of the great amount of interest taken in the bill and the correspondence re the same, to have a say in the matter.

Mr. Whittell explained the law officers of the crown had a better idea of drawing up bills than they had and in his opinion certainly it was an improvement, especially as all regulations under it were to be submitted to Parliament 14 days before publication. After some conversation in which members generally seemed satisfied with the proposed bill the matter dropped.

Conversation ensued on the place of meeting of the next Convention, several places being mentioned, and the meeting adjourned till the last Wednesday in February.

W. B., Young.—The Yellow and White Box, Gum and Apple trees are out something wonderful, the bush fairly smells of new honey. Every prospect of a good season for bees. The only drawback was that we had no rain for seven weeks till yesterday. The buckwheat all dried up.—Dec. 3.

MUSWELLBROOK B. K. A.

(From the *Muswellbrook Register*.)

The usual monthly meeting of the Muswellbrook Beekeepers Association was held in the School of Arts on Saturday night, 28th December. The attendance was good, and some very interesting papers were read and listened to with interest.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

There being no correspondence or accounts and no further business of a routine nature, the business of the evening came on, viz., reading of various papers.

The Chairman (Mr. Weidman) called on Mr. Roberts for his paper.

Mr. Roberts said he was very sorry, but must apologise for not having his paper ready, he had been very busy and pushed for time, but he promised to bring it forward next meeting.

Mr. Ellerton was then called on for his paper — “Is it advisable to clip queen’s wings?” He said: A short time ago he was very much in favour of clipping queens’ wings, but now he was dubious about it. Lately he had lost several good queens through having them clipped. He was a little doubtful as to which was best. Considering all things he thought it advisable to keep all queens clipped. It was better to risk losing the queen than to risk losing the queen and swarm into the bargain. Some leading beekeepers advocated unclipped queens, and others clipped queens for out apiaries and unclipped queens for home apiaries, but all things considered he thought it best to clip all queens. He would, however, say to the beginner “Be sure your queen is a laying one before you clip her.” There were various modes of clipping the queens. For his own part he always clipped the queen on the frame on which he found her and thus avoided handling. He also described other modes of clipping.

Mr. Grant said he firmly believed in clipping all queens, both at home and out apiaries. It was better to lose the queen than to lose both queen and bees.

Mr. Roberts was also in favour of clipping queens. He, like Mr. Grant, thought it better to lose one than both. The only exception he would make is with a queen wanted for show purposes, as the queen looks much nicer with all her wings.

Mr. Clarke said that so much had been said in favour of clipping queens that he would like to also hear something of unclipping queens. He would like to ask Mr. Ellerton why some beekeepers advocated unclipped queens.

Mr. Ellerton in reply said he did not know why some advocated unclipped queens, further than they say the bees kill the queen through being clipped.

Mr. Weidmann said he had some experience with clipped queens. He had a swarm with a clipped queen travel a quarter of a mile. He did not favour clipping queens, he thought the first loss the best.

Mr. Horner then gave his paper—"WHICH IS THE MOST SUITABLE HIVE?"—It was a difficult matter for him to say for certain which was the best kind of hive. He thought the hive which was the most simple and cheap the best, and the one that came nearest to this was the eight frame L. hive, and he would recommend that kind. He thought it was the most simple and suitable and advocated simplicity in everything. He might mention that he had tried the "Long Idea" hive, but he found the brood did not fill the frames, and too many frames had a little brood in, so he transferred the bees to an eight frame L. hive and it suited better.

Mr. Giant said he had tried various sizes of hives, but he had come down to the eight frame hive again, and he thought it plenty big enough for this district. The Americans had tried eight and ten frames, and were now advocating ten frames, but one would have to be guided by the locality as to size of hive, and he thought eight quite enough for our locality.

Mr. Ellerton said that he would not compare our hives with the Americans, as the honey flow was totally different. Theirs was short and sharp, and ours long and continuous, and they require a larger hive than beekeepers in this colony. He thought the eight frame was large enough for us. If it was brood we wanted, it would take large hives to hold it, but small ones would hold all the honey we got. The queen should be restricted to 8 frames and that would be large enough for this locality. He expected to hear something from Mr. Grant about the Heddon hive; he did not like the Heddon hive as a brood chamber as it was too shallow.

Mr. Grant in reply said he thought very highly of the hive referred to, and were it not for the expense he would go over to the Heddon hive, as he thought it superior to any other.

Mr. Clarke said he was of the same opinion as Mr. Horner, only he would use eight and ten frame hives. The most particular thing was to have all the one size of frame in the apiary. He had tried the Munday hive and did not care for it. The bees were irritated in handling the Munday frames; he could always handle the L. frame much better, and get fewer stings. In future he would use eight and ten frames.

Mr. Weidmann said he did not wish to say much on the hive question, but he wished to compliment Mr. Horner on his paper. He was pleased to see young members take such an interest in the association. He thought the eight-frame hive was the hive for this district, and he did not believe in having two sizes in the apiary. In future he would confine himself to the eight-frame hive.

HOW TO FIND NESTS IN THE BUSH AND TAKE THE BEES.—Mr. Russell said the way he managed was when going to the bush to go to a watering place and if there were bees there he would catch one and tie a piece of cotton to it, let it go, and follow it (as a bee always goes straight to its nest when it leaves the water), and he generally found the nest. The next thing is to fall the tree, then cut a hole at each end of the nest, and block it up to prevent the bees from going up the hollow of the log. Then lay a sugar bag in the hollow with a few sticks in it to keep the mouth open; cut remainder of nest open and take out the honey and brood, and when that is done the bees are generally in the bag. If not put a few handfuls of bees in the bag (with the queen if possible), and the remainder will soon run in.

Mr. Gardner said it was an easy matter to find a nest in the bush. He always went to the water and watched which way the bees flew and followed them; if he lost one there would soon be more coming from the water. When the nest was found he proceeded as explained by Mr. Russell, only he always liked to find and clip the queen.

Mr. Grant said he had taken many nests but he always took a small hive and transferred the brood and he never lost a swarm that way.

Mr. Ellerton said he had a limited experience in taking bees from trees and he could not understand leaving all the brood. It was a great loss to leave all young bees that were left. When he went bee hunting he always took two boxes, one for brood and one for bees, and transferred the brood when he came home.

Mr. Gardner said he had tried fastening swansdown to the bees to find the nest and he found it was an easy matter to follow the bee to her nest with it.

Mr. Grant said he thought his subject, appertaining to the National Beekeepers Association, a good one. He thought every country association should be affiliated to the National Beekeepers' Association. The beekeepers then by their united efforts would be able to get concessions which private members or associations would not be able to get. The National Association had done good work in the past, and by the united help of the whole of the beekeepers would be able to do much more. Some provisions would have to be made for country members to be members of the National Association. He thought that country associations should be invited to affiliate.

Mr. Ellerton thought affiliation a good thing if the National Association could see their way clear to allow the country associations to affiliate, and if that were done the National Association would then be represented by two-thirds of the beekeepers of New South Wales instead of the very small number as at present.

Mr. Clark said he had discovered for the first time what this National Association was, and thought it would cost a large sum to affiliate. If it were done it would strengthen the National Association considerably, and he thought it would be necessary to appoint delegates.

Mr. Grant said he would like to explain to Mr. Clarke that the President and Secretary of country associations would be members of the National Association Committee, and that for some provisions would be made for their expense.

Several other members spoke, and the following motion was carried, moved by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Clark, "That the Secretary be instructed to write to the National Association asking them to consider the matter of country associations affiliating to same."

The Secretary was also instructed to give this association's views on the matter.

As the hour was waxing late Mr. Weidman's paper had to be held over till next meeting.

Thus ended one of the best meetings held by the Association and it is to be hoped that the same interest will continue.

ANALYSES OF HONEY.

F. B. GUTHRIE

From the *Agricultural Gazette*.

The honeys examined were four in number:—

No. 1 was a dark coloured honey collected in hives on the shores of Lake Macquarie, and separated by means of the separator.

No. 2.—A light coloured honey, purchased in Newcastle, and reported to be Hunter River honey.

No. 3.—A sample forwarded by Mr. G. Gordon, of Paddington (not from his apiary), regarding the purity of which there was some difference of opinion amongst bee-keepers.

No. 4.—A sample in comb, forwarded for examination by Mr. H. S. W. Crummer, hon. treasurer of the Geographical Society.

The following are the observations:—

Polarimetric readings
on sugar scale

No.	100 deg C	Water at 100 deg C	Ash	Dex	Lev	C. S.	Total Glucose	
							Direct	After inversion by copper
No. 1	21.62	21.62	.23	37.21	32.23	3.70	69.44	
No. 2	19.02	19.02	.19	38.16	33.24	1.80	71.40	
No. 3	16.20	16.20	.03	32.30	31.80	13.60	64.10	
No. 4	21.56	21.56	.42	35.57	36.90	1.20	72.70	

The following being the approximate composition of the samples:—

Water at 100 deg C	Ash	Dex	Lev	C. S.	Com. Water & Unknown
1. 21.62	.23	37.21	32.23	3.70	69.44
2. 19.02	.19	38.16	33.24	1.80	71.40
3. 16.20	.03	32.30	31.80	13.60	64.10
4. 21.56	.42	35.57	36.90	1.20	72.70

It will be seen that with the exception of No. 3, these honeys are all above suspicion. No. 4 appears to have granulated slightly in the comb, and the left-handed sugar is consequently in excess of the dextrose in the honey. The large quantity of ash in this honey is explained by the fact that a considerable quantity of pollen, wax, &c., was mixed with the honey, owing to the imperfect modes of extraction at my disposal.

With regard to No. 3, the exceptional point is the large amount of cane sugar present, which is much in excess of what is present in normal honey.

Since bees fed on cane sugar yield a honey containing more than the normal amount of this substance, it would be unsafe to assert positively that this is an adulterated article. It is, however, to be regarded with suspicion.

THE STING.

REV. J. G. WOOD.

The sting is certainly one of the most beautiful and perfect weapons in creation. Look at the edge of a razor, or a needle's point, and a bee's sting, under the microscope, and then perhaps some idea of its exquisite character may dawn upon the mind. Whilst the razor-edge looks like the back of a stout knife, villainously made, too blunt and uneven to cleave a billet of wood; whilst the point of the needle seems to be some quarter of an inch broad, and of irregular shape, full of holes and scratches, the sting shows everywhere the most consummate workmanship, ending in a point that even when so highly magnified, still appears fine and sharp. Yet this penetrates instantly the comparatively thick skin of a man's hand. And this again is but the scabbard or sheath of still more delicate instruments, namely, two bearded darts. With regard to this curious instrument, the sting, it may be as well to mention that no insects except the Hymenoptera possess it, and of those only the females are thus armed, the males in all cases being harmless. Moreover, comparatively few of the Hymenoptera possess a true sting, by which is meant, a sting that can penetrate, and instil poison into the wound. Many hymenopterous insects, such as the ichneumon flies, has the sting enormously developed, in some

reaching more than an inch in length, but these are unable to penetrate even the most delicate skin with their apparently formidable weapon, which is only used for depositing their eggs in a proper locality. The sting acts thus:—When the bee is about to sting, the sheath is first thrust in to make an opening; then follows one of the darts, penetrating a little farther into the flesh, and holding by the four beards on its outer side; then the other makes a still farther advance, and so they progress alternately until they acquire a firm hold of the offending body. Lastly, there issues into the wound thus made, a poison from the reservoir at the base of the sheath. The poison which renders the trifling wound caused by the sting to be so painful, is secreted in two thread-shaped glands laying along the intestine. These glands pour the poison into a small bag-shaped receptacle at the base of the sting, with which it is connected by a short duct, and by means of which duct the poison is conducted into the canal of the sting.

THE LONG IDEA.

T. R. O'GRADY,

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me to take exception to "Loyalstone's" remark that the long idea hive requires less material to construct it than the Langstroth. I have made it up by his own measurement and it takes 128 and a fraction superficial feet of timber to make 10 long hives not reckoning cleats; whereas to make 10 two story Langstroths requires 120 and a fraction feet. Also there is no doubt if you wish to buy extra wide timber, such as required for long idea hive you will have to pay more for it, at any rate in Colonial pine. As well as this you will require an extra quantity of enamel sheet, therefore I fail to see where the economy comes in in material. I am also inclined to imagine (it may be only imagination) that honey from the brood chamber is never

so nice as that from the cleaner upper story, also how you can raise section honey without special gear. I have some hives made from Californian red wood, but I cannot see that it behaves any better than colonial pine in the matter of shrinking or cracking, though of course lighter, it is not nearly so clean looking if not painted inside.

I noticed a recent query about foundation. I used to use full sheets of foundation and starters in supers, without queen excluders, but found then that the bees raised drones in the supers, having no drone cells below, as I believe a proportion of drones at certain seasons is necessary to the bees for some physiological reason. I now give them some of the brood frames with starters fixed to the top bar and a narrow strip of foundation right down the centre across the wires to the bottom bar; the foundation will then be T shape, the starters on the top bar being the top of the T, paint the wires with melted wax and they will work it out truly.

Can anyone offer a suggestion as to the reason for the immunity of the northern portion of the colonies from foul brood? Can it be because of any peculiarity in the vegetation or the moist heat of the atmosphere, or because it has not been introduced, or because the hives have not been overcrowded by a systematic prevention of swarming, or because the winters or nights are never so cold as to chill brood? A systematic threshing out of this subject might lead to the discovery of the conditions unfavourable to the bacillus.

I have adopted a new system of introducing (new to me at least). When the queen arrives by mail, after taking off the cover, I take her straight down to the hive, catch the queen I wish to supersede and put the other queen at once (still in her cage with the cork in) in the hive. In about 24 hours I take the cork out. So far as I have tried this plan I have no further trouble—she is accepted as soon as released.

TO KEEP MY BEES.

R. H. Long

Homes of industry are hives
Full of tiny bustling lives.
Hear the little fellows' humming
In a hurry, going! coming!
How their even fluttering wings
Waft the thoughts to higher things,
Teaching thro' their wond'rous ways,
Peace but comes when life obeys
Him, whose gentle loving voice,
Ever prompts our wayward choice
Twixt the good we feel within
And the outer world of sin.

How much I love my little bees,
I only trust and tell the trees,
Scarce struggle thro' the dreary hours
Till back among the bees and flowers.
But even here the heart will sigh,
And whisper bees and flowers must die.
But Oh! I cannot help but pray
When all things mortal pass away,
To that far land where honey flows,
If I go there, there also goes,
A hive to place before my knees,
And there I'll plead "To keep my
bees."

A.J.F., Packenham, Vic.—The season here is very middling.

H. J., Moss Vale.—It is economy to keep hives well painted as they last 3 times as long. A. C. P., Rous, made a mistake in giving a new swarm brood in all stages. Should have been all unsealed brood, then his bees would have been alright.

T. C. A. P., Rockley.—My bees are not doing well this season. I think there will be a scarcity of honey here this next year. We are having a trying summer here as there is no grass for stock, no flowers for bees, and no prospect of a later honey flow.

J. B., Bega—Bees are doing very badly through foul brood. Destroyed all swarms last year that I had. I burnt all combs and frames and painted all the hives inside and out after boiling for one hour. I started with fresh bees from the bush and I see it has broken out again. I notice the bees in the trees are affected more or less, eight out of ten trees. Very poor honey season this year.

R. G. C., Grantville, Vic., Dec. 21st. I have 75 hives of bees mostly pure Italians. They are all very strong, not swarming very much. They are getting honey in very well and I think it will be a very good season for honey. Hoping the market will be a little better for honey next year.

H. J. H., Bonshaw, Dec. 1st.—The poor bees have had a pretty rough time of it lately. For the present I will forbear writing until the end of the season, when, for the information of other beginners will give my experience of two years beekeeping and of the treatment I experienced at the hands of queen breeders.

W. R., Monaro.—Up to date no honey has been extracted, and in many localities the bees have starved. There has been a few swarms, perhaps 2 per cent in favourable situations. My apiary is situated low down on the Snowy river, and I have not so much as attempted to raise any queens owing to the poor flow of honey. We had rain on the 1st inst., which no doubt will improve the honey flow after 8 weeks drought.—Dec. 12.

T. W., Masterton, Wellington, N.Z.—At the commencement of this season I noticed two of my queens had ragged wings, and they did not lay very well and continued to get worse, so I watched them very closely. Just before they ceased altogether queen cells were started and just before they hatched the ragged wings disappeared. No swarming took place. This change did not take place till there were drones on the wing. What could cause their wings to get ragged? One was a last season's queen and the other had only seen two seasons to the best of my knowledge. For the future any queens that I notice with ragged wings I shall depose as soon as convenient. If it was old age perhaps this is a cause for much of the spring dwindling. No bee book that I have perused ever mentioned queens wings getting ragged with age, perhaps you or some of the advanced beekeeper will throw more light on the subject.—Dec. 17.

D. M. S., Bowning,—I bought my brother's bees here, and lately they have taken to fill the brood chambers with honey, although the supers are kept empty. All the young bees that are in the combs, would not cover six square inches. Should I extract the honey, or uncap the frames. Would that start the queens to lay.

(Possibly it may be an old queen, but it is more than likely on account of the flow of honey coming in. It is a common thing for a queen to cease laying on account of the bees ceasing to attend to her and working at the honey instead. Put a frame of honey upstairs and give a sheet of foundation below.

A Calendar for 1896, combined with a 12 inch rule folded for the pocket, has been forwarded to us by THE NORTON PUMICE INDUSTRY, 161 Liverpool Street, Sydney. It is beautifully got up, and never to our knowledge has its equal been published in the colonies. It is a free gift to all who correspond with the Firm, and enclose one or more stamps for a sample of NORTON'S PUMICE SOAP which cleans everything in a house or a shop, or a stable, and lathers freely; so unlike SAND soaps, and other brands that crumble in the water and "*Won't wash clothes.*"—Adv.

J. B., Attunga, Dec, 28th.—The season has been fairly good up here, that is, as far as my apiary is concerned and now the apple trees are beginning to bloom in a fashion that never has been witnessed by anyone for over thirty years. Large boughs are actually breaking off with the weight of bloom. This is owing to the influence of the late drought which lasted from February till September. The honey is very watery and clear with fairly nice flavour. My hives are about half full with yellow box honey, so I really have not obtained any of the genuine article yet. Hope it wont have that "*Eucalyptus flavour*" for the mere fact of it being Australian.

W. P., Marrar, Jan. 9th,—I think the A.B.B. is a very creditable, and well got up bee paper, and deserves a respectable and punctual support from those it has benefitted. The bees in this part are having a rough time of it, the drought

is very severe. Honey flow stopped short about middle of November last. A poor lookout here for honey this side of winter. Queen rearing here at the present is a failure, they rarely hatch (queens) they seem to dry up before arriving at maturity. There don't seem to be hardly any royal jelly in the queen cells, hardly safe to open a hive, robbers are so plentiful—very bad season. Bees are slaughtering their queens. We had a season just the same about three years ago. I got only 900 lbs of honey from thirteen hives this season, last season I got 2240 lbs from thirteen hives, had to extract often then.

It is not novel for men to rob bees, but the contrary case is not often seen. It occurred recently, however, at a home-stead in the Albury district. A hive had been robbed at Splitters Creek, and the honey when brought home was placed outside the house to allow it to flow from the honey-comb. Its presence was quickly detected by bees from the apiary of a neighbour on the other side of the road, and very quickly the bees began to appear in thousands. In fact, they took complete possession of the house, and one of the children, more venturesome than the others, was stung no less than thirteen times. The family were in a dilemma, from which they were not relieved until they abandoned the honey to the bees by removing it a considerable distance from the house, where the bees made a royal feast, and presumably greatly added to the store-house of the apiary from which they came.—*Town & Country Journal.*

(These people evidently were not subscribers to the A.B.B.)

W. C., Ellis Vale, Dec. 27th.—In a late issue of the A.B.B. I read an article by "Loyalstone." In speaking of tree lucerne he says "cattle and all stock eat it readily and fatten on it, it flowers through the winter and well into the spring, and when fine weather it swarms with bees." Some two years ago I got a packet of seed, and sowed it among my hives, as I had been told it was good for bees. It grew from six to eight feet

high and flowered last spring, but, strange my bees never looked at it, though it grew at the back of each hive. Thinking it a failure I cut it down and gave it to my cattle and horses. They were that poor that they had to lean against the fence to scratch themselves, yet they refused to eat it. I tried the pigs with the same result. Can "Loyal-stone" account for this. Enclosed you will find a stamped envelope kindly let me know how I can make or manufacture paste that will stick labels on new tins. I have tried flour and starch but they peel off as fast as I put them on. If you can tell me how I can succeed with them you will oblige me.

That is a puzzle we are trying to solve ourselves. Dextrine has been recommended but we find it no better than others. Will some one tell us a good thing.

C. P., Gosford, Dec. 2nd.—Re bees here—Nothing encouraging. Up to present no swarming and no signs, whilst last year swarming was over ere this; nor have I taken a drop of honey. After all I dont think this is a good bee district. I have now had three years experience here, and have spared no expence in securing first class stock and modern appliances, and the returns received at 3d. per lb would not pay for the wood in hives. I hope however you'll not think I regret becoming a beekeeper; quite the contrary, it has been to me a source of constant instruction, and the time spent amongst my bees has been hours of real pleasure. And, then, better times may be in store, and now that my expenses are chiefly things of the past, the two sides of the financial aspect may be made to more nearly balance. This brings me, Dear Mr. Editor, to a subject of which your valuable little journal has been very full, viz.: the question of civil servants keeping bees. Now, it strikes me that all the fuss made by non-civil servant beekeepers is a huge mistake, as, from what I can gather from those coming within the radius of my observations, 9-10ths of them are similarly situated to myself,

their balance comes out on the wrong side for *themselves* and the right side for those who raise so much opposition. We have had some nice rains recently and the country is looking quite green. Bush trees around here are beginning to bloom and it is just possible that our bees may yet enjoy a busy and therefore to them I suppose a Merry Christmas.

J. S., Meadowbank, Ryde.—Enclosed please find my subscription for your journal. I look forward with the greatest pleasure for your valuable little paper. I am often amused with the wails sent up by some of your beekeeping correspondents, re the condition in which the industry is at present. One gentleman put it that before long Australian beekeeping will be up a tree, What can they expect. Until I got bees of my own I would not have the so-called Australian Honey on my table, nearly every bottle I got was thick with sugar, and I know of one large grocery establishment in one of the Sydney suburbs, who bottle their own honey (save the term), and whose bottles must be half filled with sugar. In the face of such a state of things as this, how in the name of all that is wonderful can beekeepers expect a good home demand for their honey, people will not buy it (small blame to them.) I have closely followed up your journal since I have been getting it, and I am convinced that the only remedy is co-operation. Australian beekeepers are standing in their own light. Why will Australian beekeepers not co-operate? See the splendid result brought about by the Berkshire Beekeepers Association. Surely Australian beekeepers have got as much go in them as their English brethren. If they have let them prove it by banding together and get a better price for the products of their labour. But please Mr. Editor, do ask them to cease wringing their hands and sending up such doleful wails when they have only themselves to blame for the present condition of affairs.

Mr. D. J., Thoona, says:—I find the best thing to stick labels on is white of egg.

F.G., Stockinbingal, Jan. 20—Very dry, no honey coming in; have to brace up courage with hopes of better times.

C.A.G., Korong, V.—This has been a very poor year for honey about here, it has been so dry the bees can hardly find enough to keep themselves, also I have got foul brood. Could you tell me the best cure for same, if you can you will greatly oblige.

Put the bees into a clean hive with starters, destroying all the old comb and scorching and disinfecting the old hive. Pure carbolic acid is the best disinfectant.

W.J.K., Piree, Victoria, Jan. 16—We are having very dry weather this season, there being no blossoms on the trees. Buds form on the box and the yellow box trees, and then they wither away. I have one hive of Italians in the patent box, one hive of blacks in a gin case, and one in a tree, which I intend taking next week, so as to have them well ahead for the winter. I am only a new beginner in this line of business. I have had a look at two of my friends' apiaries this spring, and I have had a lesson on beekeeping.

The following paragraph appears in this month's *Methodist*:—“A curious thing about bees is a matter that we do not see treated of in the *A. Bee Bulletin*, that during the recent heat the wax in the hives grew so soft that the bees got bogged in their own honey and perished in large numbers like ‘the horse and his rider’ in the Red Sea.”—The hives our *Methodist* friends must be acquainted with are evidently box hives such as we saw a sample of recently, the entrance being a hole about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter, and the owner had put no shade over the top of the box—a veritable Black Hole of Calcutta. No wonder the combs melted. Proper modern bee boxes have the entrances capable of enlargement; the humane owner will put something on top in weather like we had recently, if only a sheet of bark. And the bees will do a lot of ventilation themselves. Note them fanning at the entrance of a warm day.

H. C., Wotonga, Liverpool.—I started from Gosford with eight colonies, and though the bees were fastened in 36 hours, and had a three mile ride in a blazing hot sun on the 5th December, all arrived here; of course a good many workers died, and three frames got melted down, but are now in good order and gathering honey. While en route I was careful to frequently sprinkle a little water on the frames, and I am sure having a supply of liquid saved many a bee's life. I know some white Kaludah wine and water saved mine at the end of that three mile tramp. Cannot say anything definite re hereabouts as a honey district; country is box and spotted gum, good area orchards and cultivation. Any way, it cannot be worse than Gosford, which, by the way, Messrs. Macansh Bros. found, as they removed the whole of the Carrington apiary to Murrumburrah.—Jan. 3.

R.B., Tooborac, Vic., Jan. 16.—From your editorial in the December issue I see that things are much the same in New South Wales as here. There have been very few swarms, and not very large ones at that. A number of beekeepers report, even now: “Bees starving,” or “Colonies weak,” “Hardly any breeding,” and so forth; some have had to feed and are feeding now. This is quite an abnormal season. I only had ten swarms from 120 colonies, although there was some honey in October and I could have extracted a ton or over but left it on. Bees gathered very little pollen while honey was coming in and brood rearing almost came to a standstill. The order of things is reversed now, pollen in profusion but no honey, and what was gathered before is now all consumed. They are breeding well now and gather enough to live on from day to day while the weather is warm, but every third or fourth day there is a change from tropical heat to cold and wind they gnaw out their brood only to start again afresh a day or two after and so on, and I am beginning to wonder how it will wind up. The prospect as regards bloom to come is good but as regards weather extremely bad.

J.B.B., Cameron's Creek, Armidale, Jan. 7th.—I am much pleased with Mr. Abram, re Foul Brood, its cure with Salycilic Acid. Foul Brood its cure and prevention; first shut the bees on starters for 48 hours, then take a clean hive well brushed with salycilic acid, dissolved in water as recommended by Mr. Abram, and spray the bees with the same acid or not. Put the bees on starters, be sure there is plenty of honey coming in. I do not use the medicated syrup. I use as a preventative two balls of naphthine dropped to the floor at the farthest points from the entrance. I find the foul brood has completely disappeared. One thing I did notice was on two occasion that the bees dragged out some of the unsealed brood. Perhaps Mr. Abram could give the reason. It may have been some chilled brood, or the acid getting in the unsealed brood, as I have seen powdered sulphur kill the eggs and all the unsealed brood, but it will cure paralysis, when salt failed.

W.J.M., Parawai, N.Z.—In answer to J.S.C. re trefoil clover, on page 251 of A.B.B. I think the clover he refers to is the *Medicago Denticulata*, sometimes called Burr clover. There is another very much like it, viz., the *Medicago Maculata* or the Black Medick, but the leaves of this are marked with a black blotch, whereas the former are like the white clover. Both of these are noxious weeds and produce large quantities of burrs which are very injurious to the wool of sheep, but being annuals means may be taken for their eradication. They will supplant the white clover, and I would advise J.S.C. to have them fed off before the seeds ripen, and sow white or alsike clover if he wishes honey. I have seen bees working on both of these clovers, but not very often, only when there is a scarcity of other honey producing flowers. *Buttercups* :—This season my bees have worked continuously on these while in flower, the period lasting from the beginning of November to the time of writing.

J. J., Bega—I am very much troubled by a visitation of small yellow and black

beetles in my apiary. They make their appearance at dusk in swarms, and crowd in at the entrance to the hives. Whether they actually succeed in getting into the hives I am not able to say, but it is evidently their intention to walk in and help themselves, and I am inclined to think the bees cannot do much to prevent them, as they are so well protected by the hard substance of their bodies and wings. I notice the bees rush at and bite and hustle them off the alighting board, apparently none the worse of the encounter; although in the morning I find a few dead beetles in front of the hives, which the bees have no doubt succeeded in stinging. I herewith enclose a few, and would like to know what they are, and whether anyone else has been visited by them. I have seen a few of them before, but never knew them to trouble the bees. No doubt the dry weather is accountable for the visitation. It is one of the driest seasons we have had in this district for years, and a honey flow is a thing of the past—a hope of the future. My bees are mostly in good condition and manage to hold their own, although feeding has been resorted to not very far from me. Trusting we have got very near to the end of the drought, and wishing you the compliments of the season. P.S.—I trap a number of the beetles by placing vessels of water in front of the hives.—Dec. 3.

They are what are termed Pumpkin Beetles.

W.S.G., Murrurundi, Jan. 3rd.—We have a magnificent display of apple tree blossoms in all directions around us at present and indications of abundance more. I don't remember ever to have seen such a profusion of flowers for years past. The honey, however, is rather dark, but possessing a very rich, agreeable flavour. Two of my hives were affected early in the spring with a kind of complaint which I took to be paralysis. I sprinkled sulphur on the alighting board at the entrance, and whether it was on account of that or the warm weather, I don't know, but they quickly recovered and are now doing well. A third I was not so successful

with, and a friend advised me to sprinkle the combs inside. I did so, and next day the whole swarm cleared out. I have an idea about bee paralysis and many other kindred complaints are due to the bees not getting enough comb building to do. They are provided with the same frames perhaps year after year until they get too bad to use, and the poor bees are seldom or never allowed the opportunity of exercising their wax secreting functions which we know they should be continually doing to keep their systems in a good state of health. You may just as well expect to find a human being healthy who never perspires.

S.A.L., Footscray.—I might say that I have perused the BULLETIN thoroughly and am induced to become a subscriber. The number you sent me is November 24, 1895. I should like the next number, December, also. I am quite a beginner in the business, and am only making a hobby of it, but like a good many more, I should like to see it pay its own way. Early in May last I purchased nine colonies in box hives, which were not in the best of preservation. Since then I have had various experiences. I attempted, and partly succeeded to unite three weak colonies, which went into a new hive all right, but cleared out two days after. I have lost two since, I think from starvation, or queenless, or both, so now I have resolved to feed the remainder. I have only one swarm, which makes my total now five colonies. The difficulty I find in feeding out-doors—which is my only plan, as I wish to treat them all alike—is, with the open wooden feeders, that they smother themselves all over honey and fall on the ground almost helpless and in most instances I think die. But I use another. I have made a perforated metal screw-top glass flat bottle by inverting it upon nails driven through a wood stand. Although it takes them longer it is much cleaner. It holds 1½ lb.

We prefer feeding in the hive. Take an empty comb and pour syrup into it from a height. Put in hive in evening. Out door feeding often induces robbing. A good out-door

feeder is to get say a square board about a foot across, and with a knife or chisel score it star-shaped across a number of times, the scores being say an eighth of an inch deep. Then over the centre invert vessel containing syrup. If the hive is queenless you can soon ascertain it by the absence of eggs and brood. If you give them a frame containing such they will quickly raise queen cells.

G. P., Molong, Dec. 16.—When I last wrote you, I was rejoicing in the hope of a good honey season, but the result has been quite the reverse. The continued dry hot weather had the effect of burning up the buds before they had time to secrete nectar, the result of which is that the end of 1895 was worse than the beginning. I am waiting anxiously for appletree and stringy bark, which will soon be out, and I hope will greatly swell the yield of the season of '95. The swarming with me has been nil. The bees have not made the slightest attempt to do so, and I have not heard of any in the district. In your footnote to Mr. O'Grady's letter you rightly say "that there is great confusion as to the name of a good many trees and plants, the same tree being known under one name in one place, and another name in another place." Now, Sir, there are large numbers of beekeepers interested in this subject, your humble servant amongst them, and seeing that beekeepers conventions are held for educational purposes and the enlightenment of bee men, I contend that it would be advantageous to many, if beekeepers attending the coming convention (which by the bye should, I think, be held in Sydey, it being the greater centre of attraction), get a collection of various honey producing trees and plants to take with them to the convention. The Government could be induced by the influence of N.B.K.A. to send an expert to name and perhaps to lecture on this subject which would be highly instructive and beneficial to the beekeeping fraternity attending the convention. Trusting that some abler pen than mine will take this matter up.

A really good suggestion.

W.A.McK., Mingoola—This place, apart from being the land of many waters

(four rivers junction at this place) was a one time considered the real home of the honey bee. But now, through so much ringbarking being done, it is just about the poorest that can be found. Last year one bee tree that was cut down had no less than seventeen feet of comb in it, nearly all white comb and plenty of bees, but no honey. The few trees that are left are now coming in bloom so I think the bees will do well for a week or two. I notice a lot is being said about foul brood and wild bees. I believe the wild bees are a great source of danger to the beekeeper. If there is any foul brood within range of the black bees, they are sure to spread it, and if they can get honey from other hives they do not care to go to fields to gather any. In the year 1870 foul brood destroyed all or nearly all the bees in the Tenterfield district. The disease was introduced through people getting honey from the blacks, and when they noticed the bad smell off the comb they threw the contents of their bucket out on the grass and of course the bees soon carried home all the honey and foul brood with it. The blackfellow that fetched the first lot said he got it eleven miles out in the bush. Wishing prosperity to the A.B.B. during the coming year.

G.B., Brisbane—The London correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier*, who has taken great interest in the honey industry, forwarded that paper three samples of honey which find most favour on the English market. I had the great pleasure of inspecting the sample phials, through the kindness of the city editor. They consist of Californian, Chilian and Jamaican honey. The first-named is described as the leading commercial honey, and I think deservedly so. It has a splendid aromatic smell, and beautifully clear, having the appearance of clover honey; it realises the tip-top price on the London market (38/- to 40/-). The Chilian, which is a shade darker in color, fetches 27/- to 34/-. I cannot say that I was very much impressed with the Jamaican sample. It had a very strong, sour smell, and was not very clear. All the

samples were slightly granulated. The phials are to be forwarded to the Queensland Beekeepers' Association, and should form a very interesting and valuable object lesson in the improvement of honey shipped from this colony. A gentleman living near Brisbane says that he obtained 1/- per lb in England for honey done up in 2lb tins, and which he had carefully selected. He sells here for 4½d per lb in bulk.

H.N., Wellington, December 4th, 1895.—I am sorry to see such lop-sidedness (if I may use the term) that exist amongst beekeepers generally. In every district (from what I can glean from your valuable paper) there exists the same strain, one beekeeper fighting against another because they seem to be afraid they will not be able to dispose of the paltry few tins of honey they are getting, and undersell one another so as to be sure of a market and with what result generally? They benefit neither themselves nor their agents, nor do they as a rule make sufficient out of a good honey flow in any season to more than pay working expenses, and should they run against a hard winter and dry summer with a diminished stock of colonies, what is the result: they are the first to cry ago and throw up the whole concern, and blame everybody but themselves for the loss, and then croak through the press that we have an over-production and consequently low prices. Now, I know that a different state of things can be made to exist and does exist even amongst this strife and cut-throat business, for at the present time I am getting 4d per lb for all I can produce and don't intend selling for less, for if I can't sell now I can hold over until the winter, when I can generally get what I want and I don't cut down the price because I may have tons, or because my next door beekeeper is rushing his product into the market afraid of a glut. I just simply forward on until my customers want me to reduce the price, then I shut down my honey tanks and wait for a revival, and I notice it always comes before winter is over. But what

I want the beekeepers here to understand is that by sticking together and backing one another up, there would be no need for the reckless underselling, for we could then control the market to a certain extent, and all would be benefited, whereas at present it would not pay for a large number of so called bee farmers to go into the business in a proper style, they simply have to do with make shift appliances because it won't pay to buy a good outfit. Now to remedy this great defect, I consider that with the Honey Supply Co. once started there would be no more desire to undersell one another, but each and everyone would strive to produce as much as they possibly could so as to obtain the high prices I am certain is awaiting them in the near future. It has been clearly and lucidly explained to us by our worthy secretary, Mr. Whittell in his late *Bulletin* and I consider the man who cannot see what the result of co-operation would be must be either asleep or has no business to have an apiary.

A. B., Nurrabiel, Vic., Dec. 12.—Seeing you are willing to answer any doubts if possible on any matter in the apiary, I write to ask you a question that I am very uneasy about till I get satisfied. I have kept bees this 4 or 5 years, but never before at this time of the year had colonies broodless and also eggless when good queens are at the head of affairs. I will just state my observations in 105 hives. All hives strong, most of them got from two to five or seven frames of honey, mostly sealed over, but rather scattered, queens reared under the Doolittle principle last year. They are Italians, Cyprio-Italians, hybrid, and black bees. I found six hives with brood hatching, also plenty eggs, the balance of them had no eggs or brood, but had every appearance of beginning to deposit eggs. All are very healthy, honey flow limited, weather very dry, some days very warm, no appearance of honey flow till end of February, then black box blooms. Will you please if possible let me know what is the cause of no eggs or hatching bees in the hive. In most hives they

only gather as much honey as keeps them and do not draw on the stores. I am afraid that when the honey flow comes the bees will be old and before any is hatched the colony will be too weak, or die out, more especially if a sudden honey flow comes in. I have 220 hives and only 34 swarms for the season. I have them in three lots, and the lot 97 hives. This seasons swarms are doing well, plenty brood and honey, some are storing a little, queens are all the same. Foul brood very bad in some parts here. I had it three year ago, but am free now and thank God for it.

Queens sometimes cease to lay when honey flow is coming. You say it is a moderate honey flow. Would it be as well to extract the honey in hives, or give them foundation, so as to give them room to lay. Possibly if the honey flow is poor the bees will eat the eggs.

J. L. S., West Tamworth,—I stated in the last *A.B.B.* that I would have something to say about the bee industry and its taxation. I have been talking with a few beekeepers which are of the same opinion as myself. I have also been talking with a few petty or fancy beekeepers which strongly believe in the foul brood act. Now, there are two classes of beekeepers, one the honey farmer who goes in for as many hives as his surrounding country will carry, and produces as much honey and wax as he can. Foul brood to him is disastrous, and artificial honey is as bad. Then comes the queen raiser and breeder and hive maker, which is the most profitable, then we have the bee enthusiast and other classes, such as school masters, station masters, bankers, clerks, inspectors and ministers, all of which receive a salary from £150 to £300 a year. These are the people that strongly want a foul brood act, and they being influential people will get it, but I believe in them paying for it. I suppose you will wonder why they want a foul brood act. Well, I suppose they have a rising generation looking for billets of an easy kind, but we all have to live and I always notice it is the poor man who has to keep the swell. Things coming under the scientific arrangements always have to

come under the law, but let us have something beneficial to the industry. A foul brood act without a tax and without authorised inspectors would be simply a mad freak. Let us have a foul brood act with a tax of we will say 3d to 6d per hive on all people keeping bees, together with every direct honey vendor having a registered label bearing his name and also the name of his apiary, and people heavily fined for selling honey without a registered label, and a penalty of £50 fine to any person selling honey in tins or jars bearing another man's label. Lawful qualified inspectors should be appointed and two districts should be given them, say one in the north and one in the south so as to keep them thoroughly occupied. They should have free passes by rail and inspect all hives once a year, and give full instructions to eradicate any disease and come to any apriarian if greatly needed. All beekeepers doubtful of any disease should forward any part infected to the inspector for his perusal. I think a tax of this kind would be most beneficial to the industry, and I should like the opinion of four longheaded members of the bee industry. There are many men that are a sort of shy in giving their views, there are others ashamed for fear they would offend, and others hold their views and are ashamed to put their names in for very good reasons, as last months A.B.B. puts it, a man holding his views and opinions and being afraid or ashamed of his name should leave them out. I hold mine with as great a justice to the country at large and the welfare of everybody, caring not who I offend or please. Another little thing which may interest is a result from samples of honey I sent to England, viz, three, No 1 a rich pale white box; No 2, a pale yellow jacket honey, not half as good as the first; No 3, honey from gum and apple trees. The following is the result:— At the present time, Sept. 95, there is a considerable quantity of honey in London—all sorts—and there is an objection to a peculiar taste found to be

present in colonial honey. A parcel of Australian honey was sold by auction on 5th. Oct at 11s to 18s per cwt, and taking the prices as a standard your honey would realize, No 1 and 3 18s to 20s a cwt; No 2, 22s 6d to 25s a cwt (112 lbs.) Whether the prices would be more or less in say four or five months time of course I cannot say. From those prices would have to be deducted freight, which could be prepaid in Australia, Dock Co. charges, and the Brokers commission, advertisements, etc. The honey should be packed in screw top tins holding 50 to 56 lbs in each tin and two tins packed in a wooden case. About 50 cases of each or of either sort would probably sell.

NOTES.

COBOI.

Australian wax tops the market in the old country

Golden beauties at a discount in America.

New Zealand honey fetched as high as 39s per cwt.

What New Zealand can do Australia can do

Hives melting down with the heat: why don't beekeepers provide more shade

Bees like cut water melon: try some.

Ants are on the rampage: try ant-proof stands—bottles with their bottoms cut off and a peg driven in to the neck and filled with water (not patented.)

Correspondents, don't crack up foreign red wood, it can't compare with Australian timber. We have far better and more durable. We will next hear some one recommending recipes made up with foreign honey.

Beekeepers, Bee Unprejudiced and give our *own products* a chance, otherwise how can you expect other people to appreciate them.

Very few early swarms but more late ones and real boomers.

Very good, Cobo. Try again.

J. Baldensperger, in *Gleanings*.—As a rule, bees will not build foundation in summer during a very light honey flow provided a good number of old combs are given to the hive. I have tried it time and again, putting in a sheet of foundation to every three or four old combs, to find, a fortnight later, the old combs filled with honey—often also with brood, and the foundation left untouched in the middle, even though on some occasions it would be introduced right into the brood nest, and left untouched, or a few cells be drawn out in the centre, “*par acquit de conscience*,” eggs laid and sealed, and that was all. Honey is generally stored right above the patches of brood. The bigger the combs the more concentrated you may find the brood and honey, while with smaller combs the honey is discarded in cases of a fast laying prolific queen; but, again, in spring, as the season advances, honey is brought nearer; the patches of brood are rounded to take the winter clustering form, and honey is put around, and old comb is utilized in preference, as being more firm. Perhaps, also, the dark color is preferred by bees. They do not want any light inside the hive, and so, perhaps discard the light coloured comb at the approach of winter. As a rule, of course, there may be exceptions.

H. S., Tatura, Victoria, Nov 30, 1895. I have read with interest a lot of correspondence in the columns of your valuable paper. Re Foul Brood, I really think beekeepers as a rule are more afraid of it than they have reason to be, and those or most of those who dread the disease so much would probably never make a success of beekeeping even if such a disease was never known, and I attribute the prime cause of the disease greatly to carelessness and want of cleanliness in an apiary. This fact came under my notice last season. For instance, two beekeepers start with swarms in patent hives at the same time, Before six months pass, one (I need

hardly say the negligent beekeeper) gets foul brood in his colonies, while the other who looks after his bees has never seen a diseased cell in the apiary. Not only that but his colonies increase in strength from six to eighteen, besides giving an average of over 100 lbs surplus per colony last season. I believe that proper care and attention is the best safeguard from the disease. I will give you an instance of how I cured two colonies which were very badly affected, so much so that when you raised the mat you would get a good sniff of a peculiar disagreeable stench, which the bees in shaking their wings seem to blow out. The plan was to select a cold day in spring or in autumn, when there are very few bees flying, and carefully remove the frames and brush off all the bees into the diseased colony, leaving but one frame for the colony to cluster upon at night. Remove the old hive from the stand and place a clean hive with two or three frames with narrow starters in its place, then lift out the cluster of bees and jerk the lot into the clean hive. Let them all settle and then close up the hive, taking care to give plenty of ventilation and keep them imprisoned till about 1 o'clock the next day, then let them go to work. This plan worked well, as I am constantly on the lookout and have not seen any return of the disease, and both colonies are now very strong and full of brood and bees ready for the honey harvest. Of course if the weather continues bad the transferred colony must be fed, but if honey is coming in it is quite unnecessary and care must be taken that the bees don't get access to the diseased honey. There has not been much swarming in this district yet, but all my stocks are now covering 16 frames

W. C., Wingello.—Honey crop a complete failure as yet on account of the bush fires and dry weather as the country is burnt for miles around, I have lost a few hives through paralysis but it is disappearing now and no increases this year.

WORKING AMONG THE BEES.

Quietly, gently and leisurely, lift the top at one end, and blow a little smoke in. If it is propolised down, the blade of a strong clasp knife prized in, will disconnect it with a less jerk than the wrenching apart with the hands. If two people are working together, when the hive is opened the one on the side where there are most bees should take possession of the smoker, and see the other's hands are covered by it. The one where there are less bees should take out the follower or else first frame, and put it down in front of the hive. Bees that are on such are thus more likely to go into the hive than to crawl about on the ground and up your legs, as they would if placed at the side or back. Having the one frame and follower out gives more room to handle the other frames, and care should be taken to put each frame well back after examining so as to give room for taking out the following one. Pulling a frame out in its own space often means killing bees and perhaps the queen. When replacing super or cover a little smoke to drive the bees down saves many a little life. Quietly, gently and leisurely, should be the motto of every one who wishes to be a successful beekeeper.

BEEKEEPING FOR MINISTERS.

American Bee Journal.

Some of the most distinguished apiarists have been ministers. Langstroth, Dzierzon, Quinby, Harbison, Miner, Mahin, and others are all familiar and noted names of clerical beekeepers. The late Rev. J. Vogeler, Missionary to the Indians at Moravian Town, Ont., stated in a letter published in the Canadian Farmer of Feb. 1st., 1864, that in 1843 he obtained a swarm of bees from a hollow tree in the woods, and the profits from that wild swarm had, in 20 years paid for a farm of 219 acres of land. Not to multiply instances, the following capital story copied from the *Mark Lane Express*, the leading agricultural journal in Great Britain, doubly bears on the matter in hand being at once an example of clerical and profitable bee-keeping :

A bishop was holding his first visitation of the clergy in his diocese in a town in one of the Midland counties. Among those assembled he soon discovered an old college acquaintance whom he had not seen for a great number of years, but whom he greeted with all the warmth of a renewed friendship. On comparing notes with his friend, the bishop learned with regret that he was still a curate in a country village, at a stipend of a hundred pounds a year, and that he had a wife and large family to support. The worthy curate, however, invited the bishop to spend a day with him before he left the neighbourhood, and the latter not wishing to appear proud, accepted the invitation.

On reaching the parsonage, he was surprised to find his friend's wife an elegantly dressed lady who received him without any of the embarrassment which a paucity of means is apt to occasion in those who feel its pressure. The children also, were all well dressed and looked like anything rather than as having suffered in any way from the pinch of poverty.

But the good bishop's surprise was still greater when he sat down to partake of a repast little short of sumptuous in all its appointments. Knowing that his friend was originally a poor man he considered that he must have received a fortune with his wife. After, therefore the latter and the children had withdrawn, the bishop expressed a fear that his friend had gone to an injurious expense to entertain him, and that it would entail privation upon him afterward. Not at all, replied the curate, I can well afford to entertain an old friend once in a while without inconvenience.

Then, rejoined the bishop I must congratulate you, I suppose, on having received a fortune with your good lady.

You are wrong again, my lord, replied the poor curate.

More mystified than ever the bishop resumed: "Then how is it possible for you to have those comforts around you that I see, out of a hundred a year?"

"Oh, my lord, as to that, I am a large manufacturer as well as a clergyman, and employ many operatives, which bring me in an excellent living. If you will walk with me to the back of the premises, I will show you them at work.

He accordingly took him in the garden and showed him at the back of the house a large and splendid apiary, the source of the curate's prosperity.

The bishop never forgot the circumstances, nor did he ever fail to make use of it as an argument and example, for when he afterwards heard some poor curate complain of the scantiness of his income, he would cut the matter short by exclaiming, "There, there, let's have no more grumbling. Keep bees, like Mr. _____. Keep bees, Keep bees.

VICTORIA.

keeping Friends,—I can supply you with QUEENS THAT ARE UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY, and GUARANTEED SAFE ARRIVAL and satisfaction to ANY OF THE COLONIES.

I attribute my success to the fact that I have obtained the past seven or eight years fresh breeding queens every season from different places and most noted breeders in Italy and America, and have just landed a very select breeding queen from Mrs. Atchley, Texas, who gives her a very neat character.

FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICES WRITE TO

AMES McFARLANE, LYNDHURST, VIC.

Who will Deny?

CARNIOLAN BEE STOCK

re not the best Honey Gatherers and Comb Builders. Their sealed combs are of snowy whiteness. They submit more readily than other bees upon the application of a small amount of smoke; they cluster very compactly and quietly, and winter remarkably well; are vigorous defenders of theirives, and gather very little propolis, if procured from the first and best breeders in Australasia.

1	3	5	10
5/-	13/-	20/-	39/-

Per letter post, safe arrival guaranteed up to 21 days.

JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE IN GRAND CONDITION.

CARNIOLANS. CARNIOLANS.

NEW BLOOD for our Celebrated Carni-Italian strain. Change your breed and avoid Bee Paralysis, by purchasing Queens from our Select Stock.

"LOYALSTONE, LYNDHURST, Western Line,
September, 2nd, 1895.

W. T. SEABROOK AND CO., Gordon.

Gentlemen,—Doubtless you would like to hear how I got on with the Carni-Italian Queen got from you, the 15th November, last year. Well, she put down both my Italians and Black or honey gathering. Notwithstanding that she swarmed twice during the season, I extracted 80 lbs. of honey from her hive, which record, I think would take a lot of wiping out. I intend going in for Carni-Italians this season, in preference to Italians, for some of which I paid a high figure. Believe me, Yours faithfully,

"CHAS. U. T. BURKE."

W. T. SEABROOK & CO.
Orange Blossom Bee Farm, St. Ives, Gordon, N.S.W

Honey Labels and every description of PRINTING send your Orders to

BEE BULLETIN OFFICE.

15s. and 8d. worth for 4s.

Post Free, N.S.W.,

Norton's Pumice Industry,

165 Liverpool Street, Sydney, N.S.W., supply a WATER BOILER, which boils a billy or kettle of water without wood or coals, a box of TOBACCO ABSORBENTS, enough for a year, a tablet of "FERRET BRAND," and a block of "VOLCANO BRAND" SOAPS, which lathers in salt, brackish, or any water, a 2lb. tin of VOLCANIC VASELINE for general Cleaning, Scrubbing, Washing, Scouring, and as a healer and cleanser of wounds for man and beast, also a beautiful Work of Art, 39 x 20, entitled "The Young Colonial who Knows a Good Thing," all for 4/- simply as an advertisement; or particulars, 3d stamps.

THINK OVER THIS! If you would dispense with brushing your combs singly, and have the pleasure and profit of "handling cases" successfully, with bees that *will* "shake out," if you would enjoy the *full* advantage of divisible brood-chamber hives and shallow frames, inversion and swarming controlled to fixed intervals, then you need a strain of bees different to pure Italians. Cypro-Italians give you the above points, in addition to beauty, vigour and prolificness, and ability to resist foul brood that cannot be surpassed, if equalled by any race.

Queens of this strain during fall of year 4/- untested; 7/- tested. Five for 18/- and 33/- respectively. Safe arrival guaranteed. Please mention this journal.

T. BOLTON,

Grampian Apiaries, Dunkeld, Victoria.

Scale of Prices for Advertisements IN THE "AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN."

HALF PAGE, per annum, £5; half-year, £3; per quarter, £1 15s.

QUARTER PAGE—per annum, £3; half-year £1 15s; per quarter, £1.

EIGHTH PAGE—per annum, £1 15s; per half-year, £1; per quarter, 12s.

SINGLE INSERTION—first inch, 3s. 6d. succeeding, 2s. 6d.

If booked, 10 p.c. extra added to above rates.

B-MEN! B-WISE!

And send me your order if you wish the best Queens. All my Queens are bred with care by the most approved methods, and from best imported mothers that can be obtained. My Queens cannot be excelled for beauty, gentleness and working qualities. Either strain Golden or Leather (Ligurian):—

	1	3	5
Untested	5/-	13/-	20/-
Tested	8/-	22/6	35/-
Breeder	15/-	42/-	..

Honey or Beeswax will be taken in payment or W. Queens, if preferred, for all orders of 10/- or business upwards. Write for circular giving full particulars. Safe arrival guaranteed to any office in Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand our tons

D.B.M., New Zealand, writes—"I received the Queen in first-class condition—only one worker bee."

A. A. ROBERTS
ROSEBUD APIARIES
MUSWELLBROOK.

W.H., Kempsey.—Bees doing well storing honey fast. Extractor stand next week.—Jan. 6.

R. G., Coolac, Jan. 13, —Bees doing fairly well but the weather been against them, too hot and dry.

T. H., Wagga Wagga—I am anxious to tell of my success in making mead the recipe given in the BULLETIN. I added, while yet warm, 1 pint brewer's yeast, leaving the bung open, slightly tilted to one side, and as it ran during fermentation I filled it up with boiled water. At the end of a week the fermentation had ceased. I then closed the bung, and now it is eight weeks old, is a delicious drink for hot weather. I have no doubt it will improve with but it won't last. Honey season is address and bees are strong and healthy, but inclined to swarm much. I have taken about 100lbs. per hive this season, quite very good.

COMB FOUNDATION

Sixpence per Pound.

keepers may get their Foundation as above on sending their Wax to us direct, carriage paid. We will make it up for them at the price stated, and take either aymenish or Wax, at market price, in payment. We have never advertised this line of business before, because we have previously supplied the leading distributing uses in the colony. We are the original Comb Foundation makers in the colony, and our trade was learnt with leading makers in England. We manufactured over three tons of Foundation last season. Our system is the same as followed out in England, and our Foundation requires less wiring than others.

W. T. SEABROOK & CO.,

Arrange Blossom Bee Farm, St. Ives, Gordon, N.S.W.

Thomas B. Blow

Begs to call special attention to the following Seasonable articles, which for high quality have never been excelled:—

namelled Metal Section Cases. Exhibitors at Shows, and those who have large quantities of Comb Honey for public sale, have become keenly alive to the fact that one of the greatest inducements to Shop-Keepers to consent to stock Honey, and to the Public to buy it, is the appearance and neatness of the get-up of the package containing the Honey in Comb. They can be had with or without fastenings.

Honey Bottles. Special attention is called to the Metal Screw-top Honey Bottle for use at Shows, these being of very fine quality.

Perfection and Rapid Tin Feeders. Now is the time for Feeding-up quick feeding the RAPID TIN FEEDER is all that can be desired. My Feeders have stood the test of many years, and are still the best in the market. In the Catalogue mentioned below full descriptions and illustrations will be found.

Honey Extractors, Honey Ripeners and Honey Presses with all the latest improvements. Also Cutlery, Tinware of every Description, best Sheffield Knives and Cutlery of all approved patterns.

Special Terms offered to the Trade. Send for 74-page Catalogue, with 120 illustrations.

T. B. BLOW, Welwyn, England.

The Australian Pastoralist
AND BREEDERS' GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Price, 3s Per Annum.

contains all the leading Pastoral Intelligence.

Address Orders—

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BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

THE AUSTRALIAN
FANCIERS' CHRONICLE,
DEVOTED TO
**Poultry, Pigeons, Canaries, and
Dogs.**

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

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FOUR-PENCE PER COPY, AT ALL
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Post Free in N.S.W. 4s 6d half-yearly, 8s 6d.

yearly.

E. LEE & CO., 53 MARKET ST., SYDNEY
Printers and Proprietors.

QUEENS - BEAUTIES - 2/6 DURING FEBRUARY ON the New EAD THIS

Now is Your Chance!

Golden Italians, Leather Coloured & Carniolan Italian

Have just imported two splendid Grey Carniolan Queens, and am mating the young queen from them to Leather-Coloured Drones in the out-apriary, which is run for extracted honey January. I will have between 300 and 400 young laying queens, which must be sold, and I do not dispose of all of them I will distribute the remainder amongst purchasers in rotation. The first purchaser will have the first show for a queen gratis.

1 Full Colony, with untested queen	£1	5	0
Nuclei, 3-framed, untested queen	0	15	0

H. JERVIS,
MOSS VALE.

J. PEASE,

8 & 10 NEWTOWN ROAD

DARLINGTON, SYDNEY,

Importer of American and English

BEEKEEPERS'

SUPPLIES.

Dovetailed Beehives, Comb Foundation, Frames and all other Appliances kept in stock.

Indents executed on Most Favorable Terms.

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Is a Monthly Magazine devoted to Manufacture, Mining, Agriculture and Trade.

• A Medium for the Sale and Purchase of all kinds of Machinery.

Largest circulation of any journal of its kind in the Colonies. A leading feature is the advertising of any machinery, mining plant for sale in any part of the colony.

Subscriptions 2s 6d per annum. Specimens free on receipt of name and address.

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The Best Illustrated Farmers' Journal in Australia.

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52 Market Street,
Melbourne.

The New Zealand Farmer.

READ THIS POPULAR AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Now is your time to make Hay
while the Sun shines.

This is what you will all say.

Just look at those BEAUTIFUL QUEENS

And only FIVE SHILLINGS ; 5 for £1 :
7 for 30s and so on.

J. M. WALLACE,
Mount Meryla Apiary,
MOSS VALE.

P.S.—Having had nine years careful experience in beekeeping I am now prepared to offer to you Queens equal to any in the colonies. Now is your time to send along your orders and see what splendid value I will send you for your money.

CONNELLY & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Honey Tins, Honey Tanks & other Beekeepers Requisites
BENDIGO, VICTORIA.

Having put down special plant for the production of Honey Packages
we are in a position to supply the **VERY BEST AT
BOTTOM PRICES**, and will be pleased to receive
correspondence from beekeepers, in response to which full particulars
as to sizes, qualities and prices will be furnished.

Goods to the value of £2 and upward delivered **carriage
aid** to any railway station within 100 miles of Bendigo, or f.o.b
colonial steamers at Melbourne, boxed ready for export purpose
required.

Revised Prices.

Eight-Frame Dovetailed Beehives.

Crates of

No.	Set up	5	10	20
1.	6s ea.	25s	47s 6d	98s 4d pr crate
2.	8s ,	38s 9d	65s	26 5s
3.	9s ,	37s 6d	73s 4d	57 5s
4.	10/6 45s	85s	£8 5s	"

Ten-Frame Dovetailed.

Crates of

No.	Set up	5	10	20
1.	7s ea.	30s	57s 6d	15 10 pr crate
2.	9s ,	37s 6d	72s 6d	£7
3.	10s 6d	47s 6d	90s	£8 10s
4.	12s ,	52s 6d	100s	£9 10s

Simplicity Bee Hives

Ten-Frame.

Crates of

Set up	5	10	20	
1.	7s ea.	33s 9d	65s	£6. pr crate.
2.	9s 6d	42s 6d	82s 6d	£8
3.	10s ,	45s	87s 6d	£8 10s
4.	12s ,	55s	107s 6d	£10 10s

Heddon Hives.

4 storey	5	10	20
12s 6d ea.	52s 6d	100s	£9 15s

Observatory Hives.

Single Frame, 5s each.

Hive Stands.

Heddon or 8-frame Dovetails, 1s.

Hive Parts see new — Price List. —

Beekeepers' Outfits.

£2 10s ; £2 19s ; £3 5s ; £3 10s ; £4 ;	and 44 4s each.
---	-----------------

Bee Veils, 1s 6d, 2s, 3s, 5s each,	
" (English) 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d ea.	
" Brushes, 6d and 9d each.	
" keepers Hats, (any size) 2s ea.	
" Escapes, (Porter's) 9d each.	

Fancy Boxes for Sections, 2s 6d doz

Comb Fastners (Parkers Section)

1s 6d each.

" Rollers (Daisy), 1s each.

Comb Fastner (Daisy with Lamp)

4s each.

Boss water jacket, 2s each.

Cartons Cardboard Boxes, 7s 6d gross

Comb Foundation.

1lb, 5lbs, 10lbs, 35lbs

Colonial Brood, 2s 9s 6d, 17s 6d, 58s/4

American, 2s 6d, 11s 9d, 21s 8d, 70s

" Light, 2s 6d, 12s, 22s 6d, 75s.

" Section, 8s, 14s, 28s 6d, 85s

Comb Foundation Mills, (10 m) 26s

Plates (metal) 4£ 10s

" Plaster Moulds, £1.

" Buckets, 5s each.

Dipping Tanks, 12s 6d each.

Boards (imp.) 2s 3d each.

Drone Traps (Alley's) 1s 9d & 2s 2d.

Dextrine for labels, 1s lb.

Entrance Guards, 3d each.

Enamel Sheets, 6d each.

Frames, all wood, 7s 6d per 100.

" Thick-top, 9s 6d

" Root Hoffman, 12s

" Shallow, A.W., 7s 6d

" Hoffman, 8s 6d..

" Metal Corner, 9s

" Wide for sections, 12s..

" Nursery, 7s 6d each

" Blocks, 2s each.

Feeders, 3d, 1s, 1s 9d and 2s 6d each.

Gauge Frames (simp) 2s 6d each.

Gloves, special rubber, 7s 6d pair.

" English, 4s 6d pair.

Honey Extractors.

Novice "American" 40s.

" Col. deep tank—40s.

Cowman Rapid Reversible, 50s.

" " deep tank—52s 6d.

" " American" 57s 6d.

" " 4 frames—£5.

" " 6—£6

Stanley " 2 " 75s

" " 4 " 90s.

Little Wonder—single frame—10s

and 12s 6d.

Parts of Extractors.

Novice Baskets, with gear and gate

25s.

Cowman's " " " "

36s. " " " "

17in Bevel side gear, 8s set.

20in " " " 10s.

Honey Gates—jap'd—1s 9d, 1s 6d, 2s

" " " " " —tinned & cut—8s 9d

" 4s 9d, and 6s each.

Honey or Queen excluding boards, 1s

" Cans—for counter—15s.

" Tanks, 5cwt, 22s 6d.

" " " 7s, " 32s 6d.

" " " 10s, " 42s 6d.

" Jars, 1lb, N. top, & wads, 33s gn

" " " 1lb—tin, " 27s 6d gross

" " " 2lbs N.T. & wads, 48s

" " " 24lb—tin tops—48s

" " " 1lb—tie over—28s gross.

Honey Tins, 1lb, 1s 3d doz, 12s gross

" " " 2lb, 1s 9d " 17s 6d

" " " 4s, " 2s 6d " 27s 6d

" " " 7s, " 3s " 32s 6d "

" " " 14s, " 7s " 75s

" " " 60lb—14in bung—10s doz

" " " 60, " 2 in lever—10s

" " " 60, " 3 in " 12s 6d

" " " 60, " 4 in " 18s doz

" " " 28, " 1in bung—7s "

" " " 28, " 2 in lever—7s

" " " 28, " 3 in screw—8s 6d

" " " 28, " 3 in " 9s 6d

Hammers—tack—1s 6d each.

Hive Clamps—per pair—3d.

Metal Rabbits, 9d doz.

Knives—Novice—4s 6d each.

" " Abbotts—5s " "

" " Bingham—6s " "

Knife Heaters, 4s 6d "

Nails—flat heads,— $\frac{1}{4}$ in 7d lb." " " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 7d "

" " " " " 1 " 6d "

" " " " " 14 " 5d "

" " " " " 12 " 5d "

" " " " " 2 " 4d "

" " " " " 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 3d "" " " " " 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 3d "**Orders—£2 to £5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; £5 to £10, 5 %; £10 to £20, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %;****£20 and over, 10%.**

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HEBBLEWHITE & Co.

Opposite Sydney Arcade and Strand (Between King and Market Streets),

377 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

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