



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **The Australian bee bulletin. Vol. I, no. IX December 24, 1892**

West Maitland, N.S.W.: E. Tipper, December 24, 1892

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/VECNQOG43FDOL8H>

<http://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NKC/1.0/>

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# THE AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO BEE-KEEPING.

VOL. I. No. IX.

DECEMBER 24, 1892.

PER COPY, 6d.

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

## BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

MADE BY A PRACTICAL BEE-KEEPER.

Write for our Revised Price List.

### OUR CHEAP 10-FRAME HIVE,

Made of best American Redwood, and consisting of one body, ten loose frames, one bottom, and one flat cover.

1 at 7/-, 5 at 6/6 each, 10 at 6/- each.

Two, storey as above, 1 at 11/-, 5 at 10/6, 10 at 10/- each.

Alley Drone and Queen Traps, 2/6 each.

Porter Bee Escapes 1/- each, 10/6 per dozen.

Honey Boards, made to suit any hive, wood, slotted, 2/0 each.

Ditto ditto ditto not slotted, 1/6 each.

Solar Wax Extractors, 20/-

Steam " 20/-

Bee Veils, 2s each

Wire Embedders, 1/- each

Section Holders, 3d each, 2/6 dozen.

Single Frame Swinging Extractors, 10/- each.

17 inch Extractors, 2 frame, novice gear, 2/12/6

17 inch " 2 " side gear, 3/0/0

Uncapping Cans, with honey gate and strainer, Dadant's pattern, 1/15/0

Single Can, with strainer, 1/0/0

60lb. Honey Tins, square, per dozen, 18/0

9lb. " " 5/9

9lb. " " round " 5/6

**SMOKERS**—I am now making the best smokers (direct blast) with guards to prevent burning hands when in use, and cedar bellows, well finished. This is the same as used in Drumfin Apiary and Out Apiary. When once lighted they do not go out. They are all made so that any part can be replaced if destroyed—3 inch, 7/- each; 3½ inch, 8/6 each.

**COMB FOUNDATION**—1 lb., 2/-; 6 lbs, 1/10; 12 lbs and over, 1/9 per pound

## R. L. PENDER,

Northern Steam Joinery Works, West Maitland.

H. L. JONES



**R. K. ALLPORT,**  
**Little Arthur St., North Sydney.**  
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF  
**ALL KINDS BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES**

**COMB FOUNDATION.**

		Best bright yellow wax.		2nd Pure Beeswax but dull.
5 lbs.	::	1/11	::	1/10
10 lbs.	::	1/9	::	1/8
35 lbs.	::	1/8	::	1/7

1 cwt. Lots or over, special prices.

N.B.—Carriage paid to any Railway Station in New South Wales on Foundation only.  
Illustrated Catalogue of Bee Supplies on application.



**DO YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD, CHEAP & USEFUL PAPER?**  
**THEN TRY THIS ONE! YOU CAN'T DO BETTER!**

Its Articles are Short, Sharp and Practical.  
100 ordinary pages condensed  
in 24.



Only  
**2/6**  
a Year  
of 12 Issues.

For the Busy Practical Working Farmers of Australasia.

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.**

*With Australian Bee Bulletin, 7s per annum.*

**HOPKINS TAKES THE LEAD.**

**Leather-Colored Queens,**

FROM IMPORTED MOTHERS.

PRICES:—

- 1 specially choice tested queen, £1.
- In 2-frame nucleus, £1 5s.
- In 1-storey 10-frame Langstroth hive, £2.
- In 2-storey 10-frame Langstroth hive, £2 15s.

HAVE some odd-sized hives, containing colonies with good queens, which I will sell at £1 each.

**J. W. HOPKINS,**  
Sunny Hill Apiary,  
Tickhole, Wallsend.



**Cyprian Bees !**

My strain of Cyprio-Italian, specially bred for QUICK Manipulation in Heddon and Fixed Frame Hives, combine the GENTLENESS of Italians with the ENERGY and PROLIFICNESS of the Cyprians. Workers and Drones beautifully marked.

No burshing; no falling off combs; especially THE BEE for large apiarists. Try them. Tested Queens 10/-, Extra 15/- each. ESCAPE QUICK from many annoying features of beekeeping by investing in a supply of my two-way brass-spring Ventilating Bee Escapes, and my coiled-wire Cell-Protectors and Cages. Hatching cells in any hive, swarming suppressed, re-queening made easy. Sample of the three, 2/3 posted.

**THOMAS BOLTON,**  
Grampian Apiaries, Dunkeld, Victoria.



## CONTENTS.

Christmas .. .. .	147
A National B. K. Association .. .. .	149
The next convention .. .. .	149
Gossip .. .. .	149
The Hoffman Frame .. .. .	149
A meeting of Bee-keepers .. .. .	151
Murrurundi B. K. A. .. .. .	152
A Suggestion .. .. .	152
Hunter River B. K. A. .. .. .	153
To the Editor .. .. .	155
Bee notes .. .. .	157
About Bees and Honey .. .. .	158
Stray notes .. .. .	161
Queen Rearing .. .. .	161
Of Interest .. .. .	163
Agricultural Shows .. .. .	164
Subscriptions received .. .. .	164
Blacks and Italians .. .. .	165
Answers to Correspondence .. .. .	165
Held Over .. .. .	165
Advertisements 145, 146, 147, 148, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168.	

[We shall be glad to insert in this column Advertisements of dates of meetings of the various Bee-keepers' Associations.]

## Hunter River Bee-Keepers' Association.

### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

—AT—

Technological Rooms, West Maitland.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1893.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

MICH. SCOBIE, Hon. Sec.

## Murrurundi Association.

MONTHLY MEETING, Public School,  
Murrurundi, Friday, December 30.

D. G. LEYS, Hon. Sec.

## The Australian Bee Bulletin

WEST MAITLAND.—DECEMBER 24.

### CHRISTMAS.

We are now approaching a period of the year when it is customary to express the good feeling we bear towards each other the whole year round.

We would call attention to the fact of *brotherhood* of all men, and that *we are each our brother's keeper*. This is not an ornamental sentiment, to put on in the company of and towards those whom our topsy turvy conditions proclaim to be our *social equals*, but to *all men*.

Wherever people have not been successfully educated against it, we find the solidarity of men strongly showing. Among those our fiendish system has condemned to poverty we find a tie strong as consanguinity: The same is found amongst those whom community of thought or pursuits bring together.

This is not a state bred by those conditions, but is the normal condition of all men till the demon of self-interest corrupts them.

Beekeepers, amongst whom this feeling is so strongly marked, can well believe that a system which allows *even one* member of the community to starve, is not one ordained by an All-wise and All-powerful Father, but is the result of departure from natural laws.

Therefore, Do not simply look upon this season as a time when you may help the brother who has, the whole year long, starved beside you—thousands in this sunny Australia are at this moment on the verge of starvation.

Do not say they are to blame, nor pretend to believe that God has ordained some to starve while others had useless hoards. This simply is impious. Remember the saying of Him whose birth we are about to celebrate, "*He that hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, how dwelleth the love of God in him!*"



**B**EEKEEPERS who are in search of Bees that work well, look well, and behave themselves well. Here are just such, which I have produced by combining the best strains obtainable by direct importations. As a guarantee of quality, I will forward bees and payment may be made after safe arrival.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED.

Queens 10s upwards. Swarms 20s.

**C. MANSFIELD,**  
HUNTER RIVER APIARY,  
LARGS, MAITLAND.

**THE AUSTRALIAN**

## **BEE BULLETIN,**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**E. TIPPER,**

*High St., West Maitland.*

Price, Five Shillings Per Annum in Advance;  
Booked, 6s 6d.

### **AMERICAN**

## **Hives, Sections, and all kinds of Bee Appliances**

**C**AN be furnished CHEAPER than any others. We make all goods of Latest Patterns and Styles. By clubbing your orders you can get goods from us at low rate of freight, and we give you special low prices. Write to us for large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, also a free copy of *The American Beekeeper*, a monthly paper. This House has been established 12 years, and is the largest in the world, Address—

**THE W. T. FALCONER MANUFACTURING Co.,**  
JAMESTOWN, N.Y., U.S.A.

## **DOOLITTLE QUEENS 5/- EACH.**

**I** HAVE just got a Queen from Doolittle. See what he says about her: "Just as soon as the Queen marked xxx reaches you go to breeding from her, for she is all right, *being about the best breeding queen I ever owned* and worth \$50 or £10 for that purpose.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I will sell Untested Queens from this queen 7/6 each or 4 for £1. They will be sent along as early as I can breed them. Now, if you want any, order early.

## **BLUE MOUNTAIN HONEY DEPOT,**

(Established 1887.)

I have decided to run a Commission Business in connection with my regular honey trade, and as I do the largest business in Sydney in Pure Honey, I feel confident of being able to satisfy all who may favour me with a trial.

## **I am Re-queening**

all my hives this coming Spring, as I have decided to follow Manum's plan of not keeping queens over one year old. I shall have some hundreds of choice pure bred queens to dispose of at 15/- each or two for 25/- Here is a chance for you to get stock bred from the best imported strains at half cost. I have built up the largest bee concern in Australia, and I did not do it by keeping poor stock.

Daisy Wheelbarrows, 25/-; Wax Scrapers, 1/6; Wire Embedders, 1/4; 5 'Billy' cans (nested) 1 pt. to 4 gal ons, 2/6 per nest. Full line of other supplies equally cheap.

**MAJOR SHALLARD,**  
BLUE MOUNTAIN BEE FARMS, GLENBROOK.



### Wanted, a National Beekeepers' Association for N.S.W.

THIS want has been felt for a long time. The feeling found utterance at the September meeting of the H.R.B.K.A., when during the discussion of Mr Patten's notice of motion to change the title of that association, one member expressed the opinion that all the local associations, existing, or to be formed, should be parts of the larger, in fact the whole, to which all matters of national importance should be submitted, and whose strong executive could be called upon to act on short notice in urgent cases, and could reach any part of the provinces. This can only be formed through the existing associations, or that truly representative gathering, the annual convention of N. S. W. beekeepers.

### The Next Convention.

At next meeting of the H.R.B.K.A., a motion calling the committees having charge of the matter of next Convention will be moved. The whole arrangement was left in the hands of the Convention committee. No time and place was decided upon, though both were suggested. It will be somewhere in New South Wales, away from Maitland, and will be held next year. Now is the time to send in suggestions as to time and place.

### GOSSIP.

This Christmas number contains 24 pages. Help us to keep it up.

Associations are growing. Of course bee-keepers as well as bees are gregarious.

It is already being discussed among H. R. Beekeepers, how a visit to the Murrurundi association would taste.

That show at Parramatta is going to be a success. Now Armidale, Mudgee, Forbes, Cowra, and other inland people, are you ready to compete?

### The Hoffman Fixed Distance Frame.

BY F. G. DALEY.

Last year I imported a quantity of Roots' new Dovetailed hives, and among other things some 500 Hoffman frames, for experiment. I may state that for the previous five years, and more, I had used almost exclusively the loose hanging frame. It will be remembered that at the Maitland Convention, I promised among other things to give to bee-keepers through the columns of the A.B. Bulletin, the result of my experience with the Hoffman frame, and I may say, that so much is this frame becoming known, that I am constantly receiving letters in reference to it. Now let us see what advantages the Hoffman frames possess over the loose hanging Langstroth frame. But first a description of the frame for those bee-keepers who have not seen it, so that they may compare it with what they have in use. The Hoffman frame I use, is the same length and depth as the Langstroth hive, and as first made and adapted for the Langstroth hive, have the top bar  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches thick, and 1 and 1 thirty second inches wide, at the narrowest part. This width continues until within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch of the end of the top bar, where it then enlarges to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches scant. It may not seem to be altogether clear, why the top bar should widen out near the ends, but it is so made that the whole of the rabbet may be covered, to prevent the deposit of propolis on it, which would materially retard sliding the frames backwards and forwards, to be explained later on. This kind of frame with wide ends of the top bar, was intended to be used in hives without tin rabbets, hence the necessity to prevent deposits of propolis. (For hives with tin rabbets the top bar may remain one width 1 and 1 32nd inches from end to end.) The end bars for about a third of the way down from the top are the same width as the ends, (or widest part) of the top bar.



Now, it will readily be seen that the frames touch each other at the upper parts of the end bars, and at the ends (immediately over the rabbets) of the top bars. As first made, the widest part of the end bars had square edges, now are made one side square, the other side with a sharp V shaped edge. With the Hoffman frame, a follower or division board is used, and the frames are wedged closely together with a screw-driver with the left hand, and a wedge inserted with the right hand. This crowding together of frames is very important, as any space left between the close fitting parts of the frame will, of course, be promptly filled with propolis by the bees, and this would prevent close fitting when the frames are interchanged. If, however, a little propolis does accumulate between the close fitting edges, I find this pressig together in warm weather easily removes it. If the hives are used for comb honey, it will, of course, be better to use two or more spacing boards or followers, according to the number of frames the bees are allowed. Now as to the advantages of the Hoffman frame over the loose hanging frame. My remarks in reference to flat or gable covers, applies to frames, viz, each one possesses some special feature or good point, and we must choose the one that combines the most important ones. One very great advantage of the Hoffman frame is that the frames being wedged together in the hive they are invaluable when moving from place to place, or when sending away by rail. I am sure this will be considered by all practical beekeepers. In regard to rapid handling in working the hives. I will venture to assert that I can, with this frame, work nearly double the number of colonies that I could with any other frame that is not spaced or close fitting. Will you believe it when I tell you that Mr. Julius Hoffman the inventor of this frame works 500 colonies, and sometimes more, with it, and single handed, or very nearly so.

Now some may say this is a very strong assertion to make but let me give some explanation of the working. On examining a hive, we look to see if all is correct, we need not look for the queen, (unless especially wanted) as long as we see eggs and larvae in all stages, as well as sealed brood. To enable us to see this, we take off the cover. Now take a strong screw driver in the left hand, holding it dagger fashion, and inserting it between the division board and the side of the hive, press towards you, and with the right hand remove the wedge. Now, keeping the screw driver in the left hand, ease the division board from the first frame and remove that also, placing it beside the hive, on the side farthest from you. Now loosen frame number 3 from the division board (which is now outside the hive), and, *if not full of honey, remove them together.* Don't you see my friends, that two or even three frames can be removed at once. There is always sufficient propolis to hold them together, so stand them on the ground, leaning against one corner of the hive. If frames are full of honey, remove one at a time. Having seen the surface of two or three combs the practised eye will get a pretty fair idea of the condition of the colony, and of what the queen is doing. The rest of the frames, if required to be taken out for any purpose, can be removed in pairs or trios, but unless we require to find the queen, we need only remove a trio of frames, then slide the others over one at a time, and examine as they move. After examination, blow a little smoke down between each of the end bars, and then with a quick shove close all the frames together again, return the trio taken out out at first, then the follower or division board, and wedge altogether. The advantages of these frames are for safely moving hive from place to place by road or rail—for rapidity of manipulation—for insuring regularly and evenly built combs—nearly entire freedom from brace and burr combs, think of this—and instant and correct spacing. Now my



friends I am not an agent for the sale of these frames, but I like to give to others the result of my experience with this frame, which I consider as 10 to one against the loose hanging frames. Mr. Hoffman, the inventor of these frames, used loose hanging frames for years, until necessity, the mother of invention, compelled him to look out for another style of frame that could be worked quicker than the loose hanging one. Mr. Hoffman makes a big point in favour of this frame, for quick manipulation, viz., to or three can be removed at one operation, and the rest as mentioned before, need not be lifted out at all, they can be slipped back and forth, and each surface examined, but if the rabbet is covered with propolis, as is usually the case when loose hanging frames are used, this lateral sliding is not easily accomplished. With reference to Mr. Hoffman handling 400 or 500 colonies by using his style of frame, and with little or no help, can anyone tell me of a beekeeper who can do this with the loose hanging frame. At the Maitland convention, one speaker said, "he was content to space the frames with the fingers the Almighty had given him, and that he wanted nothing better." I invite this gentleman, or any other beekeeper who holds similar views to visit me at Richmond, and if not prejudiced, I will soon convince them that the Hoffman frame can be handled and returned to the hive in about one half the time it can be done with the loose hanging frame. Now critics fire away.

F. G. DALEY.

Richmond, N.S.W.

## Beekkeepers Meeting in Sydney.

A meeting of the N.S.W.B.K. Association was held at Milthorp's Hotel, York-st on Nov. 1 at 8 p.m. The President Mr. T. H. Bradley took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. Allport, the secretary, was instructed to write to the Royal Agricultural Secretary, offering the Associations assistance in the distribution of prizes and other work in connection the Apicultural Department at the forthcoming show.

It was resolved to consider any prize given for a small frame at any show to mean a frame of not more than 90 square inches comb measurement

The secretary announced that he had received a note from the secretary of the H.R.B.K.A. protesting against the association calling itself the N.S.W.B.K.A. and stating that the matter was postponed for discussion at the bee-keepers convention to be held in June next.

The president stated that as this was not a new association, but the old one resuscitated, to question the right to our own name was absurd. He deprecated any friction between the associations, but said that he could not recognise their right to discuss the matter. Rev. Ayling said that from what he knew of the members of the Hunter River Association, he thought they will be the last people in the world to place any obstacles in our way, he thought they will rather help the thing along, a sentiment which was heartily echoed all around the table.

After some further discussion it was resolved that the association cannot admit the right of any one to question their right to the name and they refuse to take any part in any discussion of same or to recognise any decision which may be arrived at. It was moved by the Rev. J. Ayling that the *Australian Bee Bulletin* be the official organ of the association. Seconded by Mr. McFarlane and carried.

It was resolved that Messrs T. H. Bradley, R. K. Allport and Major Shallard be appointed a committee to draw up a pamphlet for distribution stating the objects of the association.

A further meeting will be held at the same place on Dec 1st at 8 p.m. to con-



sider adulteration and the best steps to take to check it.

MAJOR SHALLARD,  
Hon. Sec N.S.W. Beekeepers Association.

### Murrurundi Beekeepers Association

Temple Court, Murrundi.  
Nov. 29th, 1892.  
Editor Bee Bulletin

Dear Sir :—As we have just started a small Bee-keepers Association here, perhaps a few lines on the subject would be of some interest to your readers. Mr. Goard head Master of our Public School has been elected President, and Mr. D. G. Leys, Hon. Sec. The object of the Society is for the mutual benefit and encouragement of the members in Bee-keeping, though the membership is not large, the members felt they could do a

### An Energetic Beekeeper.

The following from the *Launceston Daily Telegraph* speaks for itself:—Mr. Magnus Smith delivered a second lecture on "Bee-keeping" last evening in the Wycliffe hall, the subject being the management of those extremely interesting insects. Mr. Smith discoursed in an exhaustive manner upon the choice of locality, and the methods of handling the bees during the time of swarming, giving illustrations of the mode of transferring them from one hive to another. Examples of strained and extracted honey were displayed together with specimens of all the paraphernalia indispensable in the carrying on of this most interesting and profitable industry. Many valuable hints were given also, great stress being laid upon the desirability of packing the honey in neat receptacles, instead of the

*Write to Drumfin Apiary, West Maitland, for Comb Foundation.*

great deal in educating one another. It was decided to hold the monthly meeting on the last Friday in the month, in the School room. A good deal of interest has been taken in the Bee Industry, and it is to be hoped our new society will be a help, as most of our members are only novices in the work. If you think it worth while I will send you regular reports.

I remain yours truly  
D. G. Leys.

Thanks Friend L., we want you to send on a report, and we wish your association (have you given it a name,) every success.

It is a great factor in the success of a B.K.A. so have your meetings regulated by the moon, wouldn't the Friday nearest the full moon work with you.

At the Upper Hunter P. & A. Association Show, in May next, £5 will be given in prizes for Apiculture, Products and working Exhibits.

prevailing custom of using second-hand tins. At the close of the lecture Mr. Smith gladly answered in a practical manner the numerous questions of his audience, amongst whom he also distributed copies of the *Bee Bulletin*, a new publication devoted to bee culture, and published in West Maitland, New South Wales.

### A Suggestion.

A friend of the A. B. B. sends the following interesting clipping from an English print. "An American writer on bee-culture advocates the crossing of our ordinary bees with the giant bees of India, so as to obtain a race with a longer proboscis, and, perhaps, of increased size. If this increased race were then crossed with the South American stingless bee, he believes a breed would be obtained having all the good points of the Italian bee, with lengthened proboscis and no sting. The same authority considers that the swarming instinct might be successfully bred out of our bees if it were deemed desirable to destroy it."



## H. R. Beekeepers' Association,

The usual monthly meeting of the above was held at the Technological Museum, West Maitland, on Tuesday evening. Notwithstanding the stormy state of the weather, there was a good attendance, some, including Mr F. G. Daly, of Richmond (one of the newly-elected vice-presidents) having come from a distance of over 130 miles. Mr. J. W. Pender, vice-president, occupied the chair.

Mr. M. Scobie, secretary, said that he had received a communication from the New South Wales Beekeepers' Association, stating that they declined to take any part in discussion of names of associations at the forthcoming Convention.

Mr Daly said he had come personally to Maitland to thank them heartily for appointing him a vice-president. He hoped the small services he had done would be supplemented by what he would do in the future. He had taken great interest in bee matters, and would forward the industry to the best of his ability.

Mr Pender having to leave, on the motion of Mr Mansfield Mr Daly took the chair.

Mr M. Scobie stated that the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting had drawn up a list of prizes to be competed for at the next H.R.A. & H. Association's Show and handed them to that association for their consideration.

Mr Thomas Moore of Singleton was unanimously elected a member of the association, on the motion of Mr Munday, seconded by Mr Tucker.

Mr Munday gave his promised paper on swarming. The mode of treating swarms depended on what the bee-keepers intentions were, honey making or bee increase, There was not much trouble when the swarm was led by an old mother or when the queens wings were clipped. He explained his treatment if he wished the swarms to return to the same hive they had left. More care was required with a swarm headed by a virgin queen,

In getting the bees in a new hive, brush only a few bees into its mouth at first. It was never advisable to brush the whole swarm into the hive at once, as the bees get scared. Hiving a swarm with an old queen is generally done by providing a hive with a comb having unsealed brood. If brood is not at disposal, sprinkle the hive with honey, and the bees will often stay. When a hive is sending out a swarm, the first thing he did, especially if the queen was a virgin, or not clipped, if they went out quietly there was no necessity, but if they went out pell mell, sky high, as if mad, was to get a bucket of water, go ahead of them, and *sprinkle their faces*. This would stop them as a rule. Water was more effectual than noise. Noise is chiefly effectual in going before the swarm, noise at the tail does very little good. The effect of noise was the din confuses the bees and they cannot hear the hum of the queen's wings, and they look out for something to settle on. He had tried several times to change the direction of the flight of a swarm and had done so on one or two occasions. He explained how bee-keepers would act if they wished not to increase their colonies, but to strengthen them. When swarms alighted high, he used a long pole, with a kerosene tin at the top. Having measured the ground he placed a hive so that as the swarm falls in the tin on top of the pole he could alight it at the entrance of the hive.

Mr W. S. Pender related a curious experience he had during the past week with a virgin queen swarming.

Mr Patten gave some account of his experiences in swarming at Cowra, and his way of manipulating them. Bees were very unreliable in their methods. Beekeepers there always tried to work the swarming over before the honey season came. He fully believed in clipping the queen's wings, and alluded to the large number of swarms in his apiary there, that alighted on one particular peach tree. Mr. Vogeles explained that he was much



away from home and therefore did not clip his queens' wings, he had three and four story hives. One reason for the latter was that he could extract at his leisure when at home.

Mr. Daley explained an arrangement he had for catching swarms—joined rods like a fishing rod with an iron ring and mosquito net attached at the top.

Both Mr. Voegelé and Mr. Daley said not being able to constantly watch their bees they did not clip their queens' wings.

Mr. Patten explained a method he had used for feeding his bees and the advantages he had derived from it in regulating the swarming.

Mr. Patten reported receiving report from Mr. Cummings, secretary of the N.S.W. Chicago Commission Board, acknowledging receipt of 6 cases of honey from here, and stating samples would be received up to the 15th of this month.

Mr. Patten alluded to a statement in the last *Bee Bulletin* about the existence of the N. S. W. Bee-keepers' Association. He gave a history of that association and its demise, spoke of the pleasure he derived in joining the H.R.B.K. association, gave his reasons for his motion why the latter association should take a national name, the number of its members and the way they were spread all over the colony, and it was not till that motion of his that a word was heard of the old N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association. He assisted in a movement to reform the old association in 1890, and had received a summons from the regularly appointed secretary (Mr W. G. Campbell) to attend a meeting on Thursday, April 2, 1891. Was unable to attend and had sent an apology. Writing afterwards to Mr. Campbell he received a letter from that gentleman that there were only three or four present at that meeting, and nothing had been done since. Not the least breath of the N.S.W.B.K.A. was heard till his (Mr. Patten's) motion was announced in the *Bee Bulletin*. They had allowed their annual meetings to

pass by without attempts at resuscitation, and the late movement did not originate from the appointed secretary, Mr. Campbell. He moved the following resolution:—

"That as the N.S.W.B.K.A. had undoubtedly died, as proved by correspondence in Mr. Patten's possession, the members of the H.R.B.K.A., consider that a national title should only belong to a combination of the N.S.W.B. Associations, and would in the most kindly and friendly spirit ask those gentlemen who have recently formed themselves into an association, and called themselves the N.S.W.B.K.A. in the interests and for the welfare of the Bee-keeping Industry to adopt another name, until the matter is settled at the next Convention of Bee-keepers."

Mr. Tucker seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Daley said he knew a little of law and any association that allowed an annual meeting to lapse was legally dead.

Mr. Tipper announced a beekeepers' association had been formed at Murrumbidgee. (Applause.) Also read the following from a letter he had received from Mr John Smith, of Mount Cotton, near Brisbane, Queensland:—"We send all our honey to England, and there has just appeared in the English newspapers (see *Leeds Mercury* supplement, October 15, headed 'Pure honey,') a splendid article about honey by one of the most noted scientists, naturalists and bee-experts in the old country—in which our honey is highly spoken of. Note specially, this gentleman in his lectures (paid by Government) had on many occasions before spoken very strongly against Australian honey, especially *Eucalyptus*."

Mr. Daley spoke of the necessity of beekeepers using their energies to increase the consumption of honey, and placed on the table a sample of honey syrup, in which was cloves, nutmeg, and vinegar, that he had used very successfully in preserving fruit, &c. Also a paper he had written on "Honey, and how to in-



crease its market value."

Mr. Voegelé offered a prize of 5/- for the best comb built from foundation, and 5/- for the best comb built without artificial aid, at the next H.R.A. & H. Show.

Mr Daly said there were some 500 young American linden trees at the Gosford Nursery, and advised steps should be taken to secure a few of them in this district.

Mr Patten gave notice of motion that at the next meeting the various committees appointed at the Convention be called on to take steps as to the date, &c., of the next Convention.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr Tucker, seconded by Mr Mansfield, concluded the meeting.

## TO THE EDITOR.

*To the Editor of the A.B.B.*

Dear Editor.—It was not my intention to discuss through the press the so called re-formation of the N.S.W.B.K. Association, whatever my own private feelings on this point may be, and I have some strong feelings too, I was prepared to follow the course proposed by the members of the H.R.B.K. Association, viz. refer the whole matter to the next meeting of the Convention. The appearance in your last issue of Mr. Shallard's "impressions" and the remarkable assumptions he takes, has caused me to alter my determination. To make the matter in dispute intelligible to your numerous readers, with your kind permission, I will trespass somewhat on your space.

During the month of September, 1890, I was honored by the then Minister for Agriculture, with an invitation to meet him and other prominent Bee-keepers to discuss matters in connection with the Bee industry. Owing to certain pressing cabinet business, the Minister was unable to go into the matter as fully as we could have wished. After the morning session the following gentlemen met at the rooms

of Mr W. G. Campbell, 93 York Street:—Messrs. T. H. Bradley, W. Abram; Rev. J. Ayling, Messrs W. T. Seabrook C. F. Jeanneret, R. K. Allport, M. Shallard, M. Scobie, H. J. Wright; W. G. Campbell, and R. Patten. After transacting business relating to the conference we resolved ourselves into a committee, to discuss what steps could be taken to form a strong live Association, that would grapple with existing wants. Mr. Campbell *was unanimously requested to act as Hon. Sec. pro tem*, and he very kindly consented to take office. At the very outset and onward, Mr. W. Abram was the only one present who dissented from the otherwise unanimous opinion, that the old N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association *was dead*. Certain matters were discussed, but the only definite outcome of this meeting was that out of respect for the views of Mr Abram the Hon. Sec. (Mr. Campbell) was empowered to make enquiry as to the existence of the old Association, and to call the meeting together again when he considered the importance of his information justified such a course. On Mar. 29 1891, I was in Cowra, and received a circular from Mr. W. G. Campbell, and signed by him as "Hon. Sec. pro tem," in which my attendance was urgently requested, at a meeting of Bee-keepers to be held at 93 York Street on the 2nd April, 1891. The object of the meeting being "resuscitation of the N.S. W. Bee-keepers Association, or the formation of a similar Association under the name of the Sydney B.K. Association, or other suitable name." I was unable to attend this meeting unfortunately, through press of private business, and so had to send an apology. I heard nothing more about the matter, and although somewhat surprised at receiving no definite information as to the result of the meeting, I satisfied myself by believing that those who did attend were preparing for some united effort.

In September 1891 I came to W. Mait-



land, and of course was duly introduced to the Bee-keepers of this locality, and was also made a member of their flourishing Association. It was one of the greatest pleasures of my life to become identified with such a body of earnest, pushing Bee men. As our numbers increased the absurdity of asking those members of our Association who lived at a distance, say, Forbes for instance, to sell their honey under our registered local label, forced itself upon my notice; for what could there be in common between the Lachlan River and the Hunter, to one uninitiated. I then intimated my intention to move, that as our Association had quite outgrown its swaddling clothes, it was quite time it altered its name to suit its new conditions. As you no doubt remember, Mr. Editor, several of our members, while admitting the truth of my remarks at that meeting, touchingly expressed themselves as being adverse to changing the good old name that all had come to revere, but for that reason only. However before finally tabling a resolution I wrote to Mr Campbell, asking him to kindly tell me what was the outcome of that meeting in April 1891, and asking him whether the N.S.W.B.K.A. was in existence. I also asked him (he is a trade assignee) whether it is not a fact that an Association which by its bye-laws was compelled to hold an annual meeting for the election of officers, if such an association allowed even one such annual meeting to go by without any election, was it not dead in law? The following is his reply.

93 York Street,

Sydney, Oct. 1st, 1892

"Dear Sir.—*Re N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association.* A meeting was called at my office on 2nd April 1891, but only three or four members were present, and nothing has been done since. I have received no communication from any member showing the slightest interest in the Association since that date. If I were you I should certainly consider the As-

sociation to be *non-est*. Wishing you every success in the new departure you are taking.

I am,  
Yours faithfully,  
W. G. CAMPBELL.

Mr. R. Patten,  
Binni Apiary, Bolwarra, W. Maitland.

I trust so far, Mr. Editor, it is plain that my actions in this affair have been conducted with the traditional good feeling and respect for others that, I am proud to say, is the reputation Bee-keepers possess in the eyes of the world.

Now comes the point upon which a very great difference exists between myself and Mr. Shallard.

After the publication of my intention to move a resolution to change our name, Mr. Shallard, in "Scraps" (October *A.B.B.*) says: "Look here Patten, I object to you calling your Association the B.K.A. of N.S.W. The name is already taken up, and the N.S.W. Association is not dead, but having a rest." And then in the same paper is a notice of "a very successful meeting of bee-keepers in York-street to resuscitate the N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association. . . . A further meeting will be held shortly to consider rules, regulations, etc." Please read these two extracts carefully and then tell me what you think of Mr. Shallard's disclaimer in the November *A.B.B.* "There appeared to me to be an impression in the Hunter River district that my action in calling the N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association together was caused by Mr. Patten's motion to change the name of the H.R.B.K. Association. This was not so." This coming from one who runs "the largest bee concern in Australia" is just a little too thin. It would however be refreshing to know in the face of the foregoing facts on what authority Mr. Shallard usurped Mr. Campbell's function "in calling the N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association together." The fact, that the gentleman elected president was not present at that



meeting is somewhat significant, and the publication of the names of those gentlemen who made up "the very successful meeting" would no doubt be interesting. It would also gratify several to know why Mr. Campbell and the other gentlemen who took such a lively interest in apiculture at the September, 1890 meeting, were so pointedly ignored. It is true the meeting was advertised in the Sydney press, but as it was over the name of one without authority, what guarantee existed that it was not a hoax? Unfortunately for Mr. Shallard, in this matter-of-fact world we cannot be content with the "aims" of any society. The good it accomplishes is of far greater moment. In this connection I would ask what good did the old N.S.W. Association do during its fitful and flickering career? Can any one point to one single act emanating from that body that was of national importance to bee-keepers? What national meeting of bee-keepers ever sanctioned that Association calling itself the Bee-keepers' Association of New South Wales? The sense of obligation that the H.R.B.K.A. fairly reels under, in being permitted by the old N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association when it died "to become in any sense a representative body of N.S. Wales" is just made bearable by the knowledge that at the first Convention of Australian Bee-keepers, called together by the H.R.B.K. Association, it was enshrined with national importance by being empowered to call the next Convention together.

The last paragraph of Mr. Shallard's communication is therefore too utterly three-tailors-of-Tooley-street like for serious comment. Yours faithfully,

R. PATTEN.

Bolwarra, West Maitland.

## Bee Notes.

BY W. SHAW, MUDGEE.

Since my last the weather has been somewhat unfavourable for bees in this dis-

trict. We have had a fair amount of rain, and good share of wind, which have prevented the bees from making any great headway. The hives are not in such a good condition now as they were twelve months ago. It is difficult to assign any reason for this, save that we can't always expect to have them full of honey. No swarms have issued for some time past.

We have been favored with a visit from Mr F. G. Daly, of Richmond. I am not going to give an account of his impressions, as I understands he intends to do that himself in the *Bulletin*.

The question of foul brood has again cropped up, this time from Deniliquin. As might be expected, the same methods to effect a cure have been resorted to. Here let me say, that I have not the slightest faith in phenol, salicylic acid, or any other of the so-called "cures" for foul brood. It must be apparent to any intelligent devotee of apiculture that if these remedies were so efficacious these troublesome diseases would have been stamped out long ago. My method is already well-known, and I once more contend it is the only cure.

I have had two letters from beekeepers in the vicinity of Gordon, who state that the spring honey crop has been a complete failure through the wet weather. How does this dovetail with the alleged large crops of orange blossom honey reported from that district in your last issue?

Mr G. W. Demaree's paper on Porter bee escapes, and queen excluding zinc, is one of the best and most important that has appeared for some time past. I believe that swarming may almost be entirely prevented by his method, which is a good one, and must come into general use before long.

The Penrith Agricultural Society has followed the example of Parramatta, and offered several prizes for comb and extracted honey, &c., &c. This is a healthy sign, and it will doubtless lead to many other agricultural societies following suit.



## Something about Bees and Honey.

By JOHN SMITH, Montrose Park Apiary, Mount Cotton, near Brisbane.

[This page, the two following, and one preceding with advertisement, name and address of any beekeeper (a four page pamphlet) supplied posted to any address at the rate of £1 for 1000, or 12/6 for 500. Orders accompanied by stamps or P. O. Order to be addressed to E. Tipper, *Bee Bulletin* Office, West Maitland, N. S. Wales.]

Probably you think you have tasted pure Honey, possibly you may be mistaken. Did you ever see a honey bee? You think so—well let us see:—

A strong Colony of Bees will number over one hundred thousand, an average one about fifty thousand. In each hive there are three kinds of Bees—only one is a female, she is called the Queen—there may be about five hundred males called drones—these are stingless, the rest of the bees are termed neuters or workers. These build the comb, gather the honey and pollen and nurse the young brood—the average life of these workers is three months—but during the height of the honey season, if the crop is large, they only live half that time, as they then literally kill themselves with hard work and the carrying of heavy loads. The drones, which are the biggest and strongest bees—don't or won't work, but idle about and eat up the honey, sometimes as fast nearly as the working bees bring it in—hence they are often "wiped out" very unceremoniously by the workers when their room becomes more desirable than their company—so that few drones live to the ripe old age of the workers.

The Queen will live 3 or 4 years, but becomes less and less profitable every year—so that some beekeepers think it is the best policy to change their queens every season. There are between five and six thousand worker bees to a pound weight when not laden, and each bee can carry its own weight in honey. Worker bees have 2 large eyes at the side of their head and 3 small ones at top. They are equipped with a

variety of contrivances which may not inaptly be called tools or instruments.

Most people seem to know that they possess a sting—this used to be looked upon as a weapon of offence and defence only, but it is now considered that the principal purpose for which the bee uses its sting is to introduce formic acid into the honey, to preserve and transform it into a valuable remedial agent—hence the bee sting is proved to be most pungent when the crop of honey is largest, that being the time when the formic acid is most required. The sting also when used as a surgeon's lancet has been found to cure rheumatism and is said also to be beneficial in cases of dropsy and paralysis.

American doctors have been in the habit for some years of buying whole hives of live bees for the sole purpose of using as a remedial agent what we surely ignorantly term bee sting poison or venom.

Worker bees are also provided with powerful mandibles or shears necessary for a variety of purposes. They have several pockets which they cram with wax, they possess two baskets in which they pack and carry pollen, they also use two curious contrivances which may be termed a combination brush and comb, by means of these they get the pollen together and roll it up for the basket. The tongue is by no means the least remarkable organ; with this they sweep up the pollen and also gather the honey.

These wonderful insects build the cells of the honey comb with marvellous skill and mathematical exactness. Three kinds of cells are made, the smallest one



for worker brood, the larger size same design for drones, but cells of an altogether different size and shape are made when they desire Queens.

By a peculiar process of manufacture, the "art and mystery" of which is still a trade secret only known to themselves, the worker bees chemically transform the nectar they obtain from flowers and blossoms into what is known as grape sugar. Thus honey bees may be called manufacturers, builders, chemists, mathematicians and surgeons.

Bee Stings and Rheumatism, brief extract from *British Bee Journal*, August 11, "An ex-police sergeant who suffered acutely from rheumatism, and had passed through the hands of several medical men, and spent several seasons at various convalescent homes, undergoing various kinds of treatment to no purpose, came to my apiary, July 11, suffering from severe pains in his right elbow and right ankle. With the help of my bees, I gave him eight stings. When he came he could not lift his arm and with very great difficulty managed to walk a distance of two miles to my place, but twenty minutes after being stung he could move his arm about as freely as if he had never any rheumatism in his life, and he walked away like a two-year-old. On the following night he came to have another application and said he had not so good a night's rest for six months, as after the bee stings his pain was gone, and his ankle was three inches less in circumference than it had been for two years previously. I gave him sixteen more stings, six on each ankle and four on the elbow, with the result that he was quite free from pain till the 27th. I then gave him another twelve stings, six on each ankle and when I saw him on the 30th he treated me to a short hornpipe to show me the good he had received from his little friends (the bees) as he called them."

Honey has been used as an article of food from remotest times and yet we seem to know less about it now than

they did forty centuries ago. It was then highly prized and the longevity of the ancients is said to be due in a great measure to their use of honey as food. A land flowing with milk and honey was always considered in ancient times to be specially blessed by the Almighty.

When the Sons of Jacob "went down into Egypt to buy corn" they took with them the best fruits and spices and "a little honey" as a present to "the man" who under Pharaoh ruled Egypt in the time of the famine.

Solomon says in proverbs, "My son, eat thou honey because it is good, and the honey comb which is sweet to thy taste, so shall the knowledge of wisdom be unto thy soul."

Isaiah, when foretelling the birth of Christ, says, "Shall call his name Emmanuel, butter and honey shall be eat, that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good."

Honey is nectar gathered by the bees from flower and blossom, it is then said to undergo a process of mastication in the stomach of the bees, which changes the nectar, consisting chemically of cane sugar into a different product known scientifically as "grape sugar." Before the honey in the cells is sealed over, the bees are also said to put formic acid into it by means of their stings. When the honey is genuine and obtained from proper sources it becomes a very valuable article of diet, possessing great remedial and medical properties.

Honey gathered from some few plants is however injurious, such as the *rhododendrum*, also the mountain laurel of the Southern States of America, and many instances of poisonous honey are on record. In the history of the "Retreat of the ten thousand" Zenophon says that the honey of Trebizond produced the effect of temporary madness on the whole army who ate it. Honey gathered from clover and heather is said to disagree with some people.

In view of the fact therefore that



some kinds of honey are injurious and others poisonous it is evidently of the utmost importance to know the source from which the bees have gathered any given lot of honey. One of the most noted English scientists says, "To my mind the most useful point about honey as a medicine, is that its flavour is caused by the *active principle of the plant from which it is gathered* permitting the exuding nectar."

In certain districts of Queensland there are extensive forests consisting mainly of "Eucalyptus" or gum trees as they are called, one variety or other of the species comes in flower nearly all the year round. The Eucalyptus as it is well known possesses many valuable medicinal properties and it is extensively used in various ways as a remedial agent. For curative purposes in a great number of ailments it is without doubt one of the most famous trees known, hence it follows that honey gathered from the blossoms of the gum trees is highly prized and may be classed without the slightest exaggeration as the most valuable honey in the world.

Eucalyptus honey has a yellowish tinge. Those who object to the color should remember that the white imported honey of commerce is largely adulterated and as a rule the whiter it is the greater the percentage of adulterants.

Honey is adulterated principally with glucose and sugar syrup. This can be simply mixed with the honey but is generally fed to the bees and they will fill their combs with it very rapidly—to the tune of over 20 pounds a hive in a single night. This is extracted immediately the combs are full and the process repeated. The smart beekeeper has honey to sell gathered by the bees (out of a milk pan) so that if these ingenious enterprising men are allowed to go on "improving on nature" it will make very little difference to them if there are never any more either blossoms or flowers. They will have tons of honey to sell all the same, and as

glucose costs a penny per pound the little game seems worth the candle.

See what A. I. Root, one of the best known American beekeepers says, "Adulterated extracted honey is never labelled with the name and address of a beekeeper; if labelled at all it bears the name of some packing or mixing house. Nothing goes so far to prove the *Honey is honest*, as the name of the Bee-Keeper himself."

Bush honey and box hive honey, though genuine, is not palatable and may probably be injurious, as by the method of getting it, live and dead bees, eggs, larvae, pollen, milky food, etc., are all smashed up together with rotten wood, wax and honey. The whole seething mess of stuff is then put into a sack and the honey strained through it. A nice extract, forsooth, to give to poorly folks. It might do a sick ostrich good probably.

Honey can be used in a great many ways. The best, undoubtedly, is to eat it with bread and butter, as most nearly assimilating to the "milk and honey" food of the ancients.

Honey can be used in place of sugar for stewing and preserving fruit.

Delicious cakes can be made with it. One firm in America purchases over one ton of honey every five or six weeks to make honey cakes, which will keep good for over six months. Brother Jonathan's boys and girls evidently like it.

Honey beer is one of the nicest, refreshing temperance drinks ever invented, and made with eucalyptus honey is highly beneficial in cases of fever, etc.

A vinegar of the choicest kind is made from honey—this equals, if not surpasses, the famous French white wine vinegar.

Grand butter scotch and toffey can be made with honey.

Honey soap is the most highly esteemed of any kind.

Honey often candies or granulates in cold weather. If the bottle or tin is stood in hot water *under the boiling point* it will all become liquid again. This is one proof that the honey is pure.



## STRAY NOTES.

[BY J. WILSON-GREEN.]

HEAVY FLOW FROM MANGROVE just over. Swarming seems to have temporarily ceased.

Not bad, 30 out of 31 cell cups (with larvæ just hatched and royal jelly) accepted and completed by two colonies. GOOD PLAN FOR INCREASE—Put a 3rd storey on any 2-storey hive (8-frame) that is very strong, with six empty combs and two full; when queen lays in top watch for her, she is generally there about noon; take her and 3rd storey, remove old hive, and place her on the stand next day. Give removed one a queen cell about hatching; then, in twelve or fourteen days, that queen will usually be laying. By this plan, I get both hives very strong; and if I leave them to swarm, they hang out a length of time, and as the brood hatches fill combs up with honey and build far more brace and burr combs, and when they do swarm there is barely enough brood left to make a strong nucleus.

THE FIRST BAR FRAMES I made were 1in. x 1in. thick top (too much trouble to rip full length by hand) but they were odd lengths. I wish I had stuck to 1in. and thick top instead of 7-8 x 3-8. Now I am going back again, at least for lower storey.

QUEER BEHAVIOUR—Gave a queenless colony a laying queen (destroyed all royal cells) on Nov. 3rd; 5th, queen balled; gave them a thorough smoking; 11th, no sign of queen, but numerous R.Cs. sealed; destroyed them; 17th, looked over frames again to make sure I had missed no R.C's., and found clipped queen laying, and she *was* clipped—not a vestige of a wing left, otherwise all right; Friday, Dec 2nd—about as good a layer as I've got.

EARLY START.—Last swarm I had came out 7.45 a.m.

SOME MANGROVE HONEY extracted about a fortnight ago is as solid as some that

has been bottled this six months. The extractor must have had something to do with it, as we are nearly melted. Logan River, Queensland.

## Queen Rearing.

BY W. S. PENDER.

Frequently I receive an order for an Italian queen from a beginner with the request to send directions for introducing with her. In a few days a letter comes to hand "I received your queen all right, and I have been successful in introducing her, kindly tell me how I can raise a few queens from her to Italianize my other hives." This or a similar request has come to me so often that I determined to write a few articles on the subject.

Many methods for rearing queens are given in different text books, some of these are very good and others very faulty. A person who intends to rear a number of queens should be the possessor of a book on queen rearing. The books I recommend are Alley's *Thirty years among the Bees* and Doolittle's *Scientific Queen Rearing*. No beekeeper can afford to be without these two books. It is not my intention to claim anything I write as new. I will first describe some of my first attempts, point out where I found them bad, and then give the methods I now practise in the Drumfin Apiary, after which I will have something to say about selecting the Queen mother, selecting the Drone mother, forming nuclei, introducing, uniting &c.

My first attempt was with a strong colony of black bees. Having secured a comb of eggs, from a pure Italian Queen, of a friend, I looked up a frame of comb free from all brood. This empty comb was laid on a table and with a sharp knife about three inches down from the top I cut out a space two inches deep and right across the frame. I now got a piece of wood  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  and cut it to length so that it would jamb in between the end



bars of the frame of comb. To prepare the eggs from which I wished the queens I laid the comb of Italian eggs on the table and cut out a strip of comb leaving one row of cells complete *i.e.* I cut along the middle of the alternate rows of cells. This row had eggs in every cell. I now laid this strip of comb on the table and cut the cells down to half their depth, then taking it in my hand I destroyed the egg in every alternate cell by twirling between my fingers a match the end of which rested on the bottom of the cell. All this takes less time to do than describe. The eggs left in the alternate cells are those from which queen cells are to be built. Now I had a piece of comb with full length of cells on one side and short cells on the other. A dish of melted beeswax being ready and the long cells dipped into it and immediately placed along the middle of the  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$  piece of wood, when the wax cooled the strip was firmly fixed. This prepared stick was crowded in its place in the empty comb the shallow cells pointing downwards. There was now  $1\frac{1}{4}$  space under the strip of wood for the cells to be built downwards. All the above work should be done in a warm room to prevent chilling of the eggs.

The frame being prepared the hive was now to be got ready. This I did by going to the hive selected, smoking the bees and shifting the hive a few feet to the rear, placing a new hive in the old position. The queen was found and the frame she was on with several combs of foundation were placed in the new hive. A nucleus hive was placed in the position, I wished the queen rearing colony to remain in with the prepared frame placed between two combs containing a little honey, also several frames of foundation to fill up. All the bees from the old hive were now shaken down into this nucleus having the prepared frame and it was closed up. The combs of brood were now distributed among the weaker colonies giving two to the one with the old queen. The bees that were

in the field returned to the old stand and cared for the brood and queen. The bees given to the queen rearing hive or nucleus mostly stayed there, the disturbance causing them to mark their new position. This hive raised me four nice queen cells, the rest of the eggs produced workers notwithstanding their unnatural position—Pointing downwards. This my first experiment proved very successful, and I obtained four splendid young queens which were introduced into other hives in the cell state. I now allowed these queens plenty of drone comb to cause drone production. Shortly after this, when the drones were flying in order to Italianize my other hives I purchased a tested queen, from which I could rear other queens and have them fertilised by drones from my four other queens. These drones whether their mothers were purely mated or not, by the theory of parthenogenesis, were called pure. Being so successful with my first batch, I started another lot and did as recommended in some books on bee-keeping. Having got my tested queen to laying, I removed two frames of brood and bees (no queen) to a 4 frame nucleus and shut them up for several hours, releasing the bees at sunset. These bees I *allowed* to rear a queen. They started three cells and completed them, but O! to my disappointment, what miserable things they were. A queen was allowed to hatch and was hardly larger than a worker. I was here taught a lesson and decided to never again try that plan. I was so disgusted with the queen that I destroyed her and united the nucleus to another hive. I now turned up all the articles I could find on queen rearing, hunted up what bee books I had, picked up what information I could get, and after I thought the matter over I arrived at the following conclusions, why was I successful in my first attempt? 1st I secured most of the young bees that were in the hive and as it is the young bees that prepare the royal jelly, *i.e.*, the milky food upon which the queen larvae are fed all



through their larvæ life. 2nd, These young bees had no other work to perform but feed the few larvæ given them. 3rd There were sufficient bees to keep up the heat of the hive. 4th, Only 4 cells were built. 5th, The queens were raised from the egg.

Why did I fail in my second attempt? 1st, I secured only a very small proportion of the young bees of the hive, therefore *not an abundance* of royal jelly was prepared. 2nd, The young bees present had to care for and feed all the unsealed brood in the combs, so food was going to these instead of the young queen larvæ. 3rd, there were bees enough for two frames only and these were spread out over the combs caring for the brood. 4th, Three cells were commenced, *i.e.* more than the number of bees could attend to. 5th, The cells were built on larvæ several days old. My readers will notice in the first trial the bees were forced to raise a queen and in the second the bees strained themselves to get a queen. In the former the bees had quite a quantity of new honey stored in the comb while in the latter they were almost starving. From reading the above a novice might say the first is a very good plan. I will admit that providing a proper selection of a colony for cell building has been made good queens may be raised in that way, but there are better methods giving no more trouble. In my next I will describe the methods I now adopt in raising queens for sale and use in the Drumfin Apiary.

Drumfin Apiary, W. Maitland.

(To be continued.)

## Of Interest

TO SCIENTIFIC, AND WOULD-BE SCIENTIFIC, QUEEN BREEDERS OF AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Bee Bulletin.

Sir.—As I feel sure it will greatly interest your readers, especially those engaged in Queen rearing for the market I venture to inform you that as the result of experiments, I have been making for some time, I can now regularly accomplish what, were it every ones practice, would mean a reduction on the selling value of a

Queen bee by largely increasing the out put. What I refer to is, the securing of twice to thrice the number of *fertilized* Queens from any hive—shall I say from any queen-breeders *Apiary*, and that *without* adding to the number of nuculeus colonies. Take for instance a colony that has just swarmed in the ordinary course, an interval of fourteen days, more or less must elapse before there is a laying queen, which when secured has to be left to that colony, and cannot be sold without a loss for which we will say our current prices is equivalent. By the method I have discovered I can give three choice cells to that colony when it swarms, or three virgin queens as may be handiest, and in *ten* days confidently expect to find queens laying in that hive, subject to the usual risks incurred by young queens in mating flights, of course one of those three is left, the other two can be sold or utilized. Well, Sir, here is the gist of my short article. Presuming that virgin queens are plentiful as they are at swarming time, and cost the apiarist, shall we say nothing, seeing that they might have otherwise been unused, we have secured two surplus laying Queens without additional cost of time to any colony; We have weakened no colony to make nuclei for them; in short they are direct and total gain! hence I foresee a day not far distant when queens will be selling at a rate impossible under the “fertilize one-at-a-time” required when that fertilization meant a cost of egg laying, and its equivalent bees to whatever hive was devoted to securing it. In a similar way I can have all my colonies supplied with Queens or cells, and I have still some cells to hand. Save these cells and secure the virgin queens fertilization on any strong colony. Or again, a hybrid or other undesirable Queen may be removed, and two or three virgins fertilized in her hive, one of which ultimately occupies her place, the other two being surplus, or she may be left unkilld till one of the virgins lay, when having killed her, the young one becomes undisputed Queen. Space will not permit me to detail further, yet I could say much as to the utility of this idea to the high class and careful breeder at other seasons of the year, some of which I confess, as yet would be surmise and conjecture, but proof thereof is but a question of weeks as the season goes by. I would just mention this, that the facts related above have been proved with the Heddon hive here; for trial of its success in the Simplicity hive I have confided in a reputable and careful breeder in another part of the colony, whose opinion I shall not hesitate to communicate to the *Bulletin* later on. By that time perhaps the man “who knows all that” will tell first how he does it, as I have heard claims to be the prior discoverer are hard to settle after the secret is out. I may in closing say I am not successful



in securing fertilization in upper story as advised by Doolittle.

Yours truly,  
T. BOLTON.

Dunkeld, Victoria,  
Dec. 1, 1892.

## Dates of Agricultural Societies Shows

1893, AND NAMES OF SECRETARIES.

*From the Agricultural Gazette of N.S.W.*

Albion Park, T. Armstrong, Jan. 18, 19.  
Kiama, J. Somerville. January, 25. 26.  
Lismore, C. S. Connor, January, 26 27.  
Wollongong, J. A. Beatson, Feb. 1. 2.  
Gosford, H. S. Beveridge, Feb. 3. 4.  
Broughton Creek, (Berry,) H. J. Colley,  
Feb. 8. 9. 10.

Manning River, W. Plummer, Feb. 9. 10.  
Dapto, F. W. Lane, Feb. 11.

Shoalhaven, R. Leeming Feb. 15. 16.

Ulladulla, C. A. Cork, Feb. 21. 22

Luddenham, K. Campbell, Feb. 21. 22.

Tumut, W. H. Bridle, Feb. 22. 23.

Berrigan, E. J. Gorman, Feb. 23.

Armidale J. D. Leece, Feb. 23. March. 1.

Robertson, R. G. Ferguson, Feb. 28.  
March 1.

Berrima, J. Yeo, March 9. 10 11.

Walcha. W. J. Gibson, March 1. 2.

Bega, A. J. Wilson, March 1. 2.

Picton, G. Bradbury, March, 1. 2.

Port Macquarie, A. E. Pountney, March  
1. 2.

Namoi, J. Riddle, March 8. 9.

Camden, W. R. Cooper, March, 15. 16. 17.

Tenterfield, J. Harker March 15. 16. 17.

Gunning, Timmis & Sands, March, 21. 22.

Inverell, W. H. Fleming, March, 22, 23

Goulburn, J. J. Roberts, March, 23, 24.

Sydney, F. Webster, March, 29: to April  
4.

Mudgee, J. M. Cox, April, 19. 20. 21.

Muswellbrook, P. Healey, May, 3. 4.

Warrialda, W. B. Geddes, May 3.4.

We would be glad to receive the prize  
lists of these associations.

## Subscriptions Received.

Subscriptions up to the dates specified  
have been received from the following:—

Mr John Haywood  
Oaklands,  
Pambula.

Jan. 1893.

Mr J. Gregory,  
Rugby Park,  
Rookwood.

Jan. 1893.

Mr John H. Bourke,  
Cessnock.

Oct. 1893.

Mr G. C. Richardson,  
Bee Farmer,  
Gunnedah.

Oct. 1893,

Mr Alfred Brown,  
Parkville,

Nov. 1893.

Mr George Stratton,  
Springwood,

Nov, 1893.

Mr B. Carlill,  
Spring Grove,

May, 1893.

Mr E. A. Harris,  
Licensed Surveyor,  
St. Mary's

Nov. 1893

Mr G. Hardy,  
Lambton Heights,

April, 1894

Mr Thomas Holbrook,  
Teralba.

Nov. 1892

Mr W. Garrett,  
Briagolong,

Nov. 1893

Victoria.

## CENTRAL CUMBERLAND

## Agricultural & Horticultural

## SHOW.

PARRAMATTA PARK (Westmead Station,)

JAN. 26, 27 & 28, 1893.

Live Stock may be removed at end of 2nd day.

14 CLASSES IN APICULTURE SECTION!  
GOOD PRIZES!

EXPERIENCED JUDGES!

Entries close Saturday, January 14th.

Send for Schedule, Entry Forms, &c.

A. L. HINTON, Sec.,  
Parramatta.



## Blacks and Italians.

R. L., SEVEN HILLS.

Question—1. Could I keep a hive each of the Italians and the common English bee in separate hives? 2 *a*. Would they effect each other in working—*b* that is the getting of honey, or (*c*) robbing of the common bees by the Italians? Am told that the latter drive away the common bee.

Answer.—1. Yes, 2 *a* No. 2 *b* No. 2 *c* The Italian bees are greater robbers than other bees if the beekeeper is careless enough to start them by leaving honey exposed around the hives. All bees will start robbing under similar circumstances. The bees may mix a good bit, and crossbreed, but neither are likely to drive the other away.—W. S. Pender, Drumfin Apiary, West Maitland.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Mr CHAS. P. Street, Coraki—The season's compliments and many thanks for good wishes.

### Held Over.

Those sprightly jottings from "Bee-sting" unfortunately arrived too late for publication. There is also a description of Mr. Daley's Rambles," and his excellent paper on "Honey, and how to increase its market value," also extract from the *Leeds Mercury* on "Queensland honey in England," kindly sent by Mr. John Smith, of Mount Cotton, near Brisbane, for next issue.

We have had to increase the number of pages this issue to 24. Help us financially, by securing subscribers or sending us the names of beekeepers, and we will be able to embody great improvements in Vol. II.

**E. TIPPER,**  
SELLS  
**THE QUEENSLAND**  
**BEE BOOK.**

## B. L. GRAHAM, THE BEE-KEEPERS' TINMAN

HIGH-ST., WEST MAITLAND.

## BEE-KEEPERS!

Why degrade your delicious honey by putting it into second-hand cans, when you can get NEW CANS from me, made for the purpose.

I make a stock article of 60lb., 25lb., 20lb., and 9lb. cans.

I make to order all kinds of Honey Cans, Honey Tanks, Extractors, Uncapping Cans, and all BEE-KEEPERS' TINWARE.

The Cheapest Shop for Family and General Tinware.

Galvanised Tanks a Specialty.

Terms Cash.

Please mention the "Bee Bulletin."

## Increase Your Honey Market. Honey Pamphlets,

(8-Page Crown Octavo,)

CONTAINING an article on the Use of Honey, written by Mr. G. R. Harrison, entitled, "What do you know about Honey?" and also a large number of recipes, both culinary and medical.

Supplied to bee-keepers, with their own advertisement printed on the first and second page, at the rate of 30/- per 1000.

To push the Sale of your Honey these are Splendid.

Sample Copy forwarded by post on application.

**E. TIPPER.**  
HIGH STREET, WEST MAITLAND.



# TONS OF HONEY!



**B**ROTHER Beekeepers, if you want CHOICE QUEENS whose Bees will ROLL IN THE HONEY, and at the same time be GOOD-LOOKING and GENTLE, please write for my CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.

Raising Choice Queens is my hobby. Fresh Imported Stock every season from Italy and America.

**JAS. MCFARLANE,**  
**ST. JOHN'S WOOD APIARY,**  
**LYNDHURST,**  
**VICTORIA.**  
**ITALIAN QUEENS.**

Bred from queens imported direct from DOOLITTLE and BIANCONCINI this season. Untested, 4 for 20s; select tested, 12s each. Also maker of the Gallup Hive—1½ storey, 24 frames and starters, set up complete, 12s 6d; or with 24 lb. sections at 13s 6d each. The Gallup Hive is no fancy patent, but a genuine standard hive.

Boss Foundation Fasteners 3s, also of Hebblewhite & Co., and R. K. Allport.

**GEORGE JAMES,**  
BEE FARM. GORDON.  
Mention A.B.B.

**Doolittle Queens**

12/6 each. Safe arrival guaranteed.

**R. J. CRIBB,**

**BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND**

Beekeepers' Requisites; Novice Extractors from 38/-, Langstroth Hives 6/- each, Hoffman Frames 16/- per 100, &c., &c.

Gearing and Cages for Stanley Automatic Reversible Extractors.

4 Comb	.....	40/-
6 „	.....	60/-

*The Bee-keepers' Supply Co.*

FRANKLIN-ST., MELBOURNE.

If you want  
**COMB FOUNDATION**  
—OR—

**ITALIAN BEES,**  
For business and quietness combined, try  
**J. F. MUNDAY'S**

Strain, the result of over 5 years' careful breeding from queens annually imported.

Foundation 1/9 per lb. for 12 lbs. and over.  
Queens from Oct. 12/6 each (warranted pure).  
Send for price list. Beeswax bought or exchanged for foundation.

**IONA APIARY, WOODVILLE.**

**M**Y strain of ITALIAN BEES are Beautiful, Gentle, Prolific, and Hardy. Try a

Tested Queen, posted 8/-  
Nucleus (1, 2 and 3 frames) Full  
Swarms, Bee Books, Section  
Boxes, Extractors, &c.

Prices on application.

**D. CAMPBELL,**  
Black Ranges, Stawell,  
**VICTORIA.**

**The Queensland Bee Book**

May be obtained from

**R. J. CRIBB,**

Brisbane, Queensland,

or **E. TIPPER**

West Maitland, N.S.W.



## CLUB RATES.

WE will supply Dovetailed Hive Bodies in Flat in lots of 50 F.O.B. at Melbourne at 2s 6d ea. Langstroth Frames at £5 per 1000. Frames are made with  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$  clear pine top bar, grooved to fdn, shouldered to 5/16, end bars  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ , bottoms  $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$ . Fixed Distance Frames, same price. Hoffman Frames, solid, 16s per 100. Porter Bee Escapes, 6d ea.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY CO.,

FRANKLIN-STREET,  
MELBOURNE.



Queens!

Italian Bees!

Colonies!

Nuclei. &c.

Send for Price List.

—)o(—

J. W. PENDER,  
Drumfin Apiary,  
WEST MAITLAND.

## BEE-KEEPERS

I have a few nice **PLASTER SLABS** for brush made foundation, on the Cheshire plan, for sale.

Size of Slabs,  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ . Can be cut to a suitable size.

Price, 4s 6d.

E. TIPPER,  
PRINTER,

HIGH STREET, WEST MAITLAND

IF YOU WANT

HONEY

LABELS

PLAIN OR IN COLOURS,

—WRITE TO—

E. Tipper,

PRINTER & STATIONER,

NEAR TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

High St., West Maitland.

**A. J. C. VÖGELE,**  
FELSENTHAL APIARY, PATERSON,

WISHES it to be known that he commenced beekeeping with an Italian Swarm in February, 1887. In the year 1888 he imported, and has continued importing and queen rearing ever since, never being without an imported queen in his apiary the whole time, and giving his very best attention to same. He is, therefore, able to supply the Choicest Quality of Italian Queens (tested or untested).

COMB FOUNDATION SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS—

A. J. C. VÖGELE, Felsenthal Apiary, Paterson,

or C/o of Messrs. Barden and Ribee,

or C/o of E. Tipper, Printer, West Maitland.



# BEE HIVES & APPLIANCES.

SIMPLICITY & DOVE-TAILED HIVES.

FRAMES

HIVE CLAMPS

SECTIONS

HONEY BOARDS

SMOKERS

BEE VEILS

BEE ESCAPES

QUEEN EXCLUDING ZING

QUEEN CAGES

WIRE

DRONE TRAPS

FOUNDAT'N MILLS

BRUSHES

CELL PROTECTORS

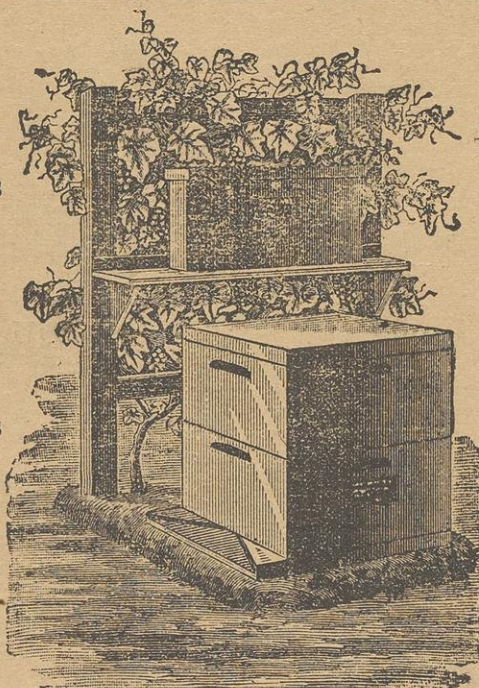
CARTONS

AMERICAN &

&c., &c.

COLONIAL

FOUNDATION.



SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST (free)

A B C of Bee, Strawberry and Potato  
CULTURE.

**HEBBLEWHITE & Co.,**

(AUTHORISED AGENT FOR A. I. ROOT,)

OPPOSITE SYDNEY ARCADE,  
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,