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West Maitland, N.S.W.: E. Tipper, January 16, 1893

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H. L. JONES

Practical Apianist,
BEE BANK PLAINS.

THE AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO BEE-KEEPING.

VOL. I. No. X.

JANUARY 16, 1893.

PER COPY, 6d.

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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, with hand-holes on four sides, 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.

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

Ditto ditto ditto not slatted, 1/6 each.

Solar Wax Extractors, 20/-

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

9lb. " " " 5/9

9lb. " " " 5/6

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RUBBER STAMPS.—I have added a complete rubber stamp making outfit, and will quote prices on application. Very handy for labelling grades of honey, letter headings, &c.

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Northern Steam Joinery Works, West Maitland.

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.

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Its Articles are Short, Sharp and Practical.

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PRICES:—

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

Three! Post Free! ALL FOR A GUINEA! Yes, Three!

Here
They
Are!

1 Choice Tested Italian Queen!
1 Young Carniolan Queen!
1 Young Punic Queen!

A
Profitable
Trio!

CARNIOLAN and Punic Queens are raised from best Imported Stock, and mated with Italian Drones. Try above combination—the bee for business is there. Don't delay, as these prices hold good for remainder of this season only, when "up they go."

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— AMERICAN —

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

CAN 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.

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Hunter River Bee-Keepers' Association.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

—AT—

Technological Rooms, West Maitland.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1893.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1893.

MICH. SCOBIE, Hon. Sec.

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.

The Chloroform Method of Introducing Queens.

I can assure you, Mr. Gaggin, that I had not the slightest idea of "snarling" at anyone in my "Scraps," and I hope Mr. L. T. Chambers and the rest did not take it in that way. Queen introduction is not the bug bear it used to be, and there is really no necessity for having such dangerous stuff as chloroform about the place. Why, if only for that reason alone, I would rather go back to the old method of caging for 70 hours, and so would any one with a family of youngsters. I have this season introduced hundreds of queens to my hives while requeening, and I have only lost one queen, and that was through my own carelessness; and I venture to say that any old beekeeper can do the same. You put a dose of chloroform on a par with a glass of beer. A man can take the latter without injury every day; but can you chloroform him every day without injury? I think not. At any rate, I'd take the glass of beer every time. I had a dose of chloroform once. I'll never have another. It upset my nerves for weeks after.

I have seen people confused and thoroughly fuddled for 48 hours after a dose. And do you mean to say that this is not a shock to the system? And if it will upset a man it will a bee. You might say that a dose was equal to a good "first time drunk," but not to a glass of beer. If you give a young tree a check, it will never be such a good tree—do the same with a calf or colt, and they are never any good. Well, if it will spoil either of these, why not young bees? We know that the check queens get going through the post seriously injures them, but we do not know what effect it has on the bees, because it has not been to anyone's interest to investigate. You say yourself, that all the bees "scream for mercy at their topmost notes" when you apply the flannel. Now, if I was a bee, I do not think I should like this treatment. When you have been beekeeping for a few more years you will not have such a high opinion of your method as you have at present.

MAJOR SHALLARD,

Glenbrook,

Have not received the January number of the *Home and Farm*. Are the post office officials to blame?

Just before going to press Mr. J. F. Munday of Woodville, (we believe we may call him the father of bee-keeping in this district) informed us that this year, out of 220 hives he has only had six of them swarm. He attributes this result to using full sheets of foundation, keeping very few drones, and all Italian bees. He has also extracted over 4,000 pounds of honey this season.

South Australian Beekeepers' Association.

The monthly meeting of the S. A. Beekeepers' Association was held in the Chamber of Manufactures, North Terrace, on Monday, December 12, Mr. A. W. S. Wild (Vice-President of the Association) in the chair.

Mr. E. F. Turner gave the second part of his lecture, "The Chemistry of Honey." As the points he touched on are of very great importance to all engaged in beekeeping, Mr. Turner was asked to write a paper on the subject of his lecture, to be published for the benefit of those who were unable to hear his most interesting and instructive lecture. This Mr. Turner has very kindly promised to do.—*Garden and Field*.

Hunter River Beekeepers' Association.

The usual monthly meeting of the above was held in the Technological rooms, West Maitland, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3rd. There was a good attendance, Mr Tucker, vice-president, being in the chair.

Mr R. L. Pender laid on the table a drone trap, a Root's top bar with moulded comb guide on which to fasten foundation, and an uncapping knife. Mr W. S. Pender a photographic view of Mr J. G. Marlin's apiary at Forbes.

The Secretary (Mr M. Scobie) then read the minutes of the two previous meetings, which were confirmed. He also read the following communications:

"Albion Park, 27th Dec. 1892.

"To the Secretary H. R. Beekeepers' Association.

"Sir,—I just received to-day a copy of the *Australian Bee Bulletin*, and it occurs to me that it might be well for some member of your association to exhibit bees at our annual show on the 18th and 19th of next month. Our district (Illawarra) should be well adapted for bee culture, yet with the exception of an occasional hive of the common bee none is attempted. Albion Park is only sixty

miles south of Sydney on the Illawarra line. Coaches and vans meet every train, the Show Ground and town being about a mile from the railway station; and as our show building has 3312 feet of floor space there will be room to display such exhibits.

"I shall bring the *Bee Bulletin* under the notice of my committee, endeavour to excite interest in the question, and refrain from communicating with any beekeeper until you have an opportunity of replying after your meeting on the 3rd prox. Kind regards,

"T. ARMSTRONG,

"Secretary A. & H. Association,"

"Albion Park, 31st December, 1892.

"To the Secretary H. R. Beekeepers' Association.

"Since my letter of a day or two ago my committee have accepted and advertised a number of additional prizes for competition at our Show on the 18th and 19th prox. These include a special by Mr Morey of Wollongong, trophy value £1, for the best hive of Italian bees and beekeepers' appliances.

"I therefore hope to see some of your members competing, and my committee may be relied upon to give every facility.

Yours truly, "T. ARMSTRONG,

"Secretary A. & H. Association."

The correspondence was received, and it was suggested as much publicity as possible be given to the matter in the *Bee Bulletin*, as well as privately, with a view to inducing an interest in the matter.

Several accounts were passed.

Mr M. Scobie drew attention to the list of prizes to be competed for at the forthcoming H. R. A. & H. Show, in which that association had not only adopted the schedule recommended by this association, but had added their own old schedule, by doing which in some classes there were two sets of prizes.

Mr W. S. Pender laid on the table a sample of red honey received from Mr Albert Gale, Sydney.

Mr Tucker said he had observed cells in trees in the bush at Paterson containing red honey.

Mr Pender said he had been experimenting with honey in cookery, and would recommend others to do the same, and if at the forthcoming Show each member exhibiting in that section would place the recipe on the article exhibited it would be interesting and useful.

In the absence of Mr Patten, who had given notice of motion, Mr E. Tipper moved that the committees appointed at the Conference last April be called together immediately to take steps for the holding of the next Convention and other matters. Seconded by Mr Pullen and carried.

Conversation ensued as to the state and accessibility of the present valuable library of the association.

The subject for discussion of the evening now came on, "Shade for Hives," opened by Mr W. S. Pender in the absence of Mr Munday—we believe the first time Mr Munday has been absent from the meetings of the association. Mr Pender read an extract from an American publication, Hutchinson's Advanced Bee Culture, and himself recommended shade boards or grape vine trellises, which gave shade in summer, but none in winter, when not wanted.

Mr Pullen said the best place was to have hives in the open, not under trees, they required a free circulation of air. He instanced an hive that faced north-east with a fence at the back where the comb melted.

On the subject of top ventilation Mr M. Scobie alluded to experiments made by Father Madan in New Zealand, proving that ventilation was provided by the bees themselves, and at the entrance there were two currents of air that controlled the hive.

Mr Tipper used boards with strips across, so as to leave a space between them and top of hive.

Mr Tucker said shade was necessary at times, at other times not necessary. Bees had the power of raising the temperature or lowering it themselves.

In answer to a question, Mr Tucker related his experience with bees in a shed. The first year they were very prolific, but being so close together they became too

friendly and mixed, three hives became as one hive and the queens died out; the shed also became a receptacle for moths and spiders. He did not attempt it a second time.

Messrs J. Harden, J. Noad, and W. Badcock also took part in the discussion, which was of a conversational character.

Conversation then took place on virgin queens, it being stated many had been lost or killed in their flight this year. They did not always necessarily come back to their own hive, and an instance was given where a young Italian queen had gone out and a black queen was afterwards found in the hive.

The members present gave some account of the honey flow in their different localities, it being generally expressed that the wet weather had interfered very much with it throughout the colony. At the Paterson, however, the flow had been excellent, Mr Tucker saying he never saw the bush look so beautiful with blossoms, and every beekeeper there had plenty of honey. Mr Munday had already got in 1000lbs. weight.

Show Schedules.

The Manning A. & H. Association at Taree on the 9th and 10th February. Schedule:—Honey in comb, 6lbs.; first 5s, second 2s 6d. Honey, 6lbs; first 5s, second 2s 6d. Beeswax, 6lbs.; first 5s, second 2s 6d.

The Robertson Agricultural Society on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 28th and March 1st. Schedule:—Best Collection of bees, honey, and beekeepers' appliances. Specials by Messrs. Waugh and Josephson. First prize 12s 6d, second 7s 6d. Best six 2lb. jars extracted honey, 5s; best six 1lb. sections comb honey, 5s; best one large frame honey, 5s; best display of comb honey, 5s.

Central Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Association Show, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26, 27, and 28, in Parramatta Park:—

		1st	2nd
		£ s.	£ s.
Six 1 lb sections	0 10	0 5	
Large frame of Honey ..	0 10	0 5	

Small frame of Honey ..	£ s.	£ s.
Small frame of Honey sections excluded ..	0 10	0 5
Six 1 lb glass jars (screw tops) granulated extracted Honey	0 10	0 5
Six 1 lb glass jars (screw tops) liquid extracted Honey ..	0 10/6	5 0
1st prize presented by Mr. Alex. Budd, Parramatta.		
Italian Queen with bees in observation hive ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Hive of Bees at work ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Collection of Bee appliances 1st Prize presented by Mayor Slee, Rookwood.	.. 1 1	0 10
Beeswax, white, 6lb. ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Beeswax, yellow, 6lbs. ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Display of Comb Honey ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Display of Extracted Honey ..	.. 0 10	0 5
Sheet of Comb Foundation ..	.. 0 10	0 5

Special Prize of £1 1s, presented by Messrs A. L. Hinton, & Co., Parramatta for most successful exhibitor in section, counting by points, 3 for 1st, 2 for 2nd, and 1 for commended.

The following are the honey prizes to be competed for at the Wollongong Exhibition, to be held on February 1st and 2nd:—

	1st	2nd
	s. d.	s. d.
Beeswax, yellow, 5lb. ..	5 0	2 6
Beeswax, white, 5lb. ..	5 0	2 6
Clear Honey, 1 bottle ..	5 0	2 6
Honey, in comb, not less than 4lb.	5 0	2 6

The best display of Honey Bees at work, together with collections of Hives and other things appertaining to bee-keeping. 2 2 0 1 1 0
(Two exhibits in latter class or no prize awarded.)

Entries close 25th January.

Mr. J. Beatson, secretary of the above, writes us:—

"Thanks very much for your kindness in forwarding the *Bee Bulletin*. The publication does you infinite credit; and while complimenting you sincerely, wish the little paper the highest possible measure of success.

"At our last Show we placed a special prize of £5 5s for Apiculture, but our efforts were not attended with much success. This coming Show we have given a smaller sum, and live in hopes of receiving a couple of entries. Bee culture has not attained any large growth in the Illawarra district.

"I will be only too pleased to show your paper to our leading farmers. And wishing you the compliments of the season, Yours, &c."

The following is the list of Apiarian prizes to be competed for at the Gosford and Brisbane Water A. and H. Association, to be held on Feb. 3 and 4:—

Honey in Comb, 6 1lb. sections, 5s and 2s 6d.

Honey in Comb, one large frame, 5s and 2s 6d.

Bar Frame Hive in working order, 10s and 5s.
Honey in Comb, 1 small frame, 5s and 2s 6d
Clear Honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen pots, 5s and 2s 6d
Beeswax (yellow) 6lbs., 5s and 2s 6d
Beeswax (white) 6lbs., 5s and 2s 6d
Entries close 27th January.

Gunning Pastoral, Agricultural and Industrial Society's 5th Annual Show, to be held on the 21st and 22nd March, has the following schedule:—

Strained Honey, 3lbs. in clear glass vessel, 5s and 2s 6d.

Entries close 8th March.

Honey in Comb, not less than 3lbs., in covered vessel, 5s and 2s 6d.

The following is the Apicultural section of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association, to take place on the 26th, 27th and 28th April. Entries close 11th April. £5 of the amount is given by the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association:—

Special prizes offered by the Hunter River Bee-keepers' Association and the Agricultural Society conjointly.

Comb Honey, most attractive display, not less than 50lbs. labels allowed, 20s and 10s.

Comb Honey, best 24 1lb. sections, 15s.

Extracted Honey, most attractive display, not less than 50lbs., manner of putting on market to be considered, labels allowed, 29s and 10s.

Extracted Honey, liquid, 6 2lb screw-top jars, 15s.
Extracted Honey, granulated, 6 2lb. screw top jars, 15s.

Beeswax, not less than 10lbs., soft clear yellow wax to be given the preference, 15s.

Display in single comb glass nuclei of the greatest number different varieties of bees; not less than three varieties, 30s.

Honey Vinegar, in glass, not less than 1 gallon, 15s
Beverages, best and largest number made from honey, 20s and 10s.

Comb Foundation, best 3 sheets different grades, 10s.

Cookery, best and largest assortment made, with honey as an ingredient, 20s and 10s.

Honey Extractor, 15s and 7s 6d.

Method, quickest and best, to wire frames and fix full sheets of foundation; frames, wire and foundation, to be provided by and to become the property of Messrs. Pender, and 5 frames (Root-Hoffmann) to be done by each competitor in presence of the judge, at 3 p.m. on 2nd day of Show. Competitors to provide their own appliances, 15s and 7s 6d.

Bees at work, best hive, 15s.

Best Combs (3) naturally built, 5s. (Special prize, offered by Mr A. J. C. Vögele.)

Best Combs (3) built on foundation, 5s. (Special prize, offered by Mr A. J. C. Vögele.)

Best Beehive, suitable to the district, £1. (Offered by Mr. R. Scobie, M.L.A.); second 10s.

Best Honey Extractor, £1. (Offered by Mr. R. Scobie, M.L.A.) ; second 10s.
 Beeswax, not less than 7lbs., 10s.
 Honey, 6 bottles, 5s.
 Best Specimen Comb Foundation, 10s.
 National Prize, Collection of Apiculture and Appliances, £5.

Pure Honey.

[The following is the letter alluded to in our last, as having been published in the *Leeds Mercury*, by a writer, a Government lecturer on apiculture, who had always hitherto spoken against Australian honey. We are greatly indebted to Mr. John Smith for forwarding the copy of it:]

To the Editor of the weekly supplement to the Leeds Mercury (England).

Sir,—“Rural Notes” are occasionally enriched by contributions from an old townsman, Mr. Smith, now of Brisbane, Queensland. None of these has interested me more than the one in last week’s issue. As Mr. Smith evidently gets his “*Mercury*,” and reads it regularly at the other side of the globe, and will probaby see this, perhaps you will permit me to notice this letter to you, seeing that he subjects me to criticism. Besides, it is only just in me to correct in public an unfavourable opinion I have not been slow in giving, about the medicinal and dietetic properties of Eucalyptus honey.

I have several times had samples of so-called Eucalyptus honey submitted to me for my opinion before steps were taken to import in quantity, and I have had to condemn it as an unpleasant addition to our dietary. Mr. Smith took the trouble to write to me, and explained that the honey he sent over was gathered from the flowers of Eucalyptus Globulus. I therefore went to his agent, sampled the honey, and at once ordered a 60lb. tin. I found from the flavour of his honey what I had long suspected—that the previous samples I had tasted were nothing more than syrup or poor honey flavoured with the oil of Eucalyptus, whilst this in question was nectar

gathered from the flowers of the blue gum tree and converted into honey by the bee. The latter was nice, the former nasty. The essential of Eucalyptus oil resides in glands on the leaves, and is just as rank in taste and aroma as are the essences of lavender and orange flower when distilled from the flowers of these plants compared with the commoner and cheap products obtained from their leaves. As for the medicinal and remedial use of Eucalyptus honey, or, indeed, of any honey, although agreeing with your contributor as to its immense superiority over all preparations of sugar, I must point out that formic acid plays a much smaller part in it than he supposes. This substance is not used internally as medicine, and probably will not act differently to the acetic acid of vinegar ; i.e., it may stimulate the liver, and will certainly stimulate the secretions of the salivary glands and this in turn, acting upon the bread usually eaten with honey, will convert useless starch into useful sugar food. Again, the presence of formic acid may be in some measure antidotal to poisoning by alkaloids. 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, permeating the exuding nectar.

“Within the rind of this small flower,
 Poison hath residence and med’cine power.”

Such active principle in concentration is nearly always a deadly poison, e.g., tea, coffee, theine, strychnine, quinine, whilst plants of which our potato and tomato are examples yield solanine ; yet diluted or attenuated these active principles become most powerful remedial agents. So it is with honey. The medicinal active principle of the plant is so stored along with that from many other plants in minute quantity (one poisonous alkaloid being generally antidotal to another), that many medicines as food are presented at once to the human system, and if the remedy be offered, in case of incipient disease, so regularly and often as one uses honey, it would be odd indeed if it did not operate, much to our

benefit, oftener as a remedy than one has any idea of.

To change the subject, there is no authentic record of bees waiting for the final sealing up of cells before adding formic acid to the honey.

I am glad to find that a discovery of my own as to the true use of the sting (vide "British Bee journal," January 14th., 1886), is now recognised not only here, on the Continent, and in America, but even in far off Queensland. Your &c.,

R. A. H. GRIMSHAW.

Oct. 15, 1892.

Bathurst.

To the Editor of Bee Bulletin.

Nothing is of greater importance for the advancement of Bee culture in Australia, than that there should be a general centre from which other societies should radiate. This centre should watch over Bee-keepers' interests, stimulating by literature and lectures all branches, and rendering such advice as may be required.

As a Western Bee-keeper, and one greatly opposed to centralization, I must wave my individual desires for the common weal, and say that Sydney is most decidedly the locality where our N.S.W. B.K. Association should be located.

It appears that the H.R.B.K. Association wishes to usurp an old claim and to take the bull by the horns in making their association the N.S.W.B.K. Association.

Let a convention of Bee-keepers be called for Easter, and the point be taken by vote, where our centre, and who our officers shall be, remembering the motto, "do unto others as you would have others do to you."

Why should we in the west give way to those in the north, any more than you to the west?

Because a quorum cannot be formed perhaps through mishap, I fail to recognise the statement that the N.S.W.B.K. Association is defunct. I think it far

from justifiable for a comparatively new society to take the title. It savours of egotism on the part of certain individuals who wish to come to the front by a domineering spirit rather than by popularity. I trust that should such an Association be formed that the American terms and style of composition may not be adhered to. We Australians want our literature Australia in expression, style and composition. "Friend so and so has a daughter, I wish him joy," or vice versa may be extremely, interesting to a few, but what such, and many similar remarks have to do with bee culture, &c., is hard to reconcile. "It's a glean- ing."

The Victorian Leader can always give a good column on bee interests, which cannot be said of our N.S.W. weekly papers. The various sporting matters could be condensed, and more readable matters introduced.

The flow of honey is nil so far. We had early rains, then a spell of dry weather, which stopped all flowering plants. If there was honey, little could be extracted with thermometer at 60° to 65° at Christmas. In short the season is an extraordinary one. Some stocks have become extinct through the variety of temperature, although in good order and free from disease. Wishing one and all a prosperous New Year. I am, sir, yours &c.,

J. H. Box.

[Our correspondent is evidently not aware that a very representative Convention was held in Maitland in April last, at which committees were appointed to see to the holding of a succeeding convention. From what we know of the matter we believe such will be held in the neighbourhood of Sydney. We trust our correspondent will be there. Did he also read the report of the December meeting of the H.R.B. Association, and the resolution adopted at that meeting, re names? Or the article in last *Bee Bulletin*, headed "Convention?"—Ed.]

BEES ON THE MANNING,*To the Editor of the Bee Bulletin.*

Sir,—I receive your paper in exchange regularly, and read the contents with interest. Thinking perhaps that your readers might like to know something of bees and beekeeping on the Manning, I hereby set myself the task of writing you. You must know however, that hitherto the industry with us has not been carried on on scientific principles. The old box hive, as a rule, has been in vogue—and the exceptions are so rare that they are scarcely worth mentioning. One or two persons in the vicinity of Taree, I believe did a few years ago procure some patent hives with their appurtenances, and commenced in the new way, but they soon tired of the experiment, and left their hives to get disorganised and fall into an

Mr. T. Carey, of Wentworth Estate, with 130 colonies; Mr. P. Jackson, of Sullivan's Falls, Wingham, with about 100; Mr. Cann, of "The Brush," Wingham, with 35; and Mr. A. Irvin, of Wingham, with 20. The latter, however, has sold his stock to Mr. John Pollock, of Wingham, who is transferring them all as he removes them into Root's simplicity hives; and having about 13 of his own, he will have a very respectable beginning for his apiary, which he is laying out very nicely. Mr. F. Rye, of Wingham, is beginning with five, and myself with four. I am also procuring an Italian queen, and the others are awaiting the experiment. Nearly all of those I have mentioned are "experts" with these little black slaves, under the old system, but are merely feeling their way with the new. They are also somewhat at a loss to know exactly what to get—

Write to Drumfin Apiary, West Maitland, for Comb Foundation

inextricable mess. But quite recently we have had some lectures on beekeeping, and they have given an impetus to the trade; and many people have started right off on the new plan laid down. This departure, however, is chiefly confined to the owners of few stocks, with a few people who have never owned bees but have caught the enthusiasm. Unfortunately, those who own the large number of colonies are hard to move to the adoption of fresh ideas, possibly perhaps because some difficulty attaches to the transference of many hives from the old to the improved system. They are yet, notwithstanding this, making inquiries, and I believe that when they see the working of bees in the patent hives of their neighbours, they will soon see the advantages, and after a while adopt them. In the vicinity of Wingham we have quite a number of bees, all hived as I have said in "boxes," gin cases being the favourite home provided for them. Amongst those who have the most are:

and where to get—for the best to carry on; so, therefore, although they are all men not easily "bashed," they no doubt will have to put up with many drawbacks (besides the natural difficulties) not experienced by beginners who have old beekeepers around them. Possibly I may let you know later how they get on, but now I must close, as I am afraid I have already trespassed too much on your space.

E. RYE.

[Thanks, Mr Rye, for your valuable information. Kindly follow it up. It must do good in your district.—Ed.]

TO MAKE HONEY MEAD.—Take three gallons of water of blood warmth, three half-pints of honey, two-thirds of a tablespoonful of ginger, one-third of a tablespoonful of allspice, and mix well together with a gill of yeast; let it stand over night, and bottle next morning. It will be in condition to drink in 24 hours.

Two or Three Queens in a Hive.

To the Editor of the Bee Bulletin.

Dear Sir,

I sent you a M.S.S for A. B.B. a week or two ago, on rearing more queens than one in a hive. I have now several stands with three and two queens laying in same. Yours truly,

T. BOLTON.

Dunkeld, Victoria,
Dec. 24, 1892.

FOUL BROOD.

A beekeeper, who for obvious reasons wishes his name not to be mentioned, writes—"I would like you to let me know the best cure for foul brood. I have got it very slight in my apiary and am trying the carbolic cure. I would not like to destroy the hives as it is very slight. This is what a man gets for buying gin cases with bees."

The best advice we can give our correspondent is to read Root's "A B C," where two remedies are given, one to thoroughly burn up hives, bees, wax, and all. The other is the "starvation plan," the operation being as follows:—"At night, move the affected hive three or four feet from the location and put a clean new hive in its place. Open the former, take out the frames one by one, and shake from them the bees into the clean new hive containing the empty frames and starters. After all the bees are shaken out, carry the affected hive and combs away, so that all the flying bees may return to the old location and enter the new hive on the old stand. You are next to burn the frames of honey and brood, after which boil the hive in water to destroy all trace of the disease. The hive is now ready for use again, and you can put into it some clean frames of foundation ready for your next one. In the meantime, the bees which you shook from the diseased colony, and which are now in the new hive, are to be deprived

of all food for about forty-eight hours, during which time the entrance must be closed. At the expiration of the 'starvation period,' as we call it, you can with some degree of safety give them a little syrup."

An Unusual Occurrence.

The *Western Bee Journal*, published at Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., furnishes us with the following:—

In introducing one of our fine five-banded queens into a hive that was queenless we were so crowded with work at the time that we did not take time to see how she was accepted, as we generally do, and when we came to look at her four weeks later, to our surprise she was still in the cage, and what surprised us more another queen just like her was doing good work on the inside in the hive filling the combs with brood. On examining the Benton cage in which she was introduced we found that a couple of dead bees became fastened in the exit where the candy was eaten out and the bees could not liberate her, but they had accepted her, notwithstanding, and treating her much as they do an old and enfeebled queen that was no longer of much use to them they endeavoured to substitute her by raising another. But where did they get the egg to raise another queen from? We think she may have laid the egg in the cage, which was taken through the wire. We have frequently seen them lay eggs in cages after being taken from the hive. This illustrates how we may keep several queens in one hive in case they accumulate on our hands, though the past season we could scarcely keep up with the demand.

In the next issue an "Amateur Beekeeper's" troubles.

A good suggestion.—Teach the rising generation to eat honey and be happy.

Dog stung to death by Bees.

A somewhat remarkable occurrence is reported us by Mr. J. W. Hopkins, of Sunnyside Beefarm, Tickhole, near Cardiff. For months past he had a fine dog of the Newfoundland type chained some five yards from a hive of bees; there were other hives in the vicinity. The dog and bees seemed to live on the best terms together. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, however, on a morning about a fortnight ago, the howling of the dog and the noise of the bees, attracted the attention of Mr. Hopkins, who was working on another part of the farm. When he arrived the bees were greatly disturbed, and, on reaching the dog, the unfortunate animal was the subject of a furious attack, thousands of bees having already settled on him. The dog was at once unchained, smoke and water being applied to compel the bees to retreat, and eventually the dog was relieved of his assailants. The bees, however, were still excited, and it was with difficulty order was restored, Mr. Hopkins being stung perhaps in fifty places by the furious hive dwellers. The dog, after refreshing himself with water, laid under the shade of a tree, and went to sleep—a sleep from which he never awoke—he died in sleep. Mr. Hopkins cannot account for the attack, which was most determined and furious; he has just an idea, though, that the smell of the dog's kennel aroused the bees, who were determined to introduce sanitary laws by force.—*Wallsend Sun.*

JOTTINGS.

BY BEE-STING.

Hoorah for Mr. W. S. Pender—queens mailable from America—who's the next to import?

Say! don't you think comments by the Editor at the end of most, if not all the articles, would be a benefit?

I'm looking forward for those good things by W. S. P.

If it takes 218,750 visits of a bee to a flower to make 1oz. honey, how many bees will it take to gather Harbinson's crop of 200,000 lbs. in, say, 12 weeks?

Who heads the list to fight the "Glucose Fiend?" Here's a good and needed subject for the next Convention. Are you listening, Mich. Schobie and C. Mansfield?

What size has that wax pocket to be, supposing you go through 20 hives, with brace and burr combs and numerous fantastic pieces in most of them before you arrive at the "Solar?" I guess I'd want a wheelbarrow.

Go it Gaggin, let's hear more about this Chloroform business from others who have tried it.

I received a reply from the Commissioners for Railways yesterday re the "carriage of timber for the manufacture of bee hives," stating a concession from 3rd class to 1st will be made in future.

[Keep on Bee-sting. Such jottings are really medicinal. —Ed.]

How to Introduce Queens

As a general rule, bees that have been deprived of a queen and the means of raising one for 48 hours will accept any fertile queen, and although this rule has been known to fail, yet it will probably succeed in 9 cases out of 10. There are several methods of introducing queens. One of the best among professional apiarists and queenbreeders of the present day is known as Simmons plan, which may be here described: Remove the Queen from the hive that is to receive the stranger, placing the latter at dusk in a warm situation quite alone and without food and so keeping her for 30 minutes. Then lift one corner of the honey board or quilt of the hive to which she is to be introduced, driving back the bees with very little smoke,

and at once permit the queen to run down. Close the hive, make no examination for 48 hours, and leave the operation so late that a lamp is necessary when the queen is introduced. Although this is one of the best methods used, it is not always sure to succeed at the hands of a novice. One of the safest plans for introducing valuable imported queens, and it is so easy that anyone of ordinary intelligence may succeed with it, is described as follows: Take an empty hive, go to one of the most populous colonies and remove three or four frames of hatching brood (that is, young bees just coming out of their cells), sweep off every bee that is out of their cells and place the frames of brood into the empty hive, and fill up the hive with two or three combs of honey, and empty combs or frames filled with foundation; then insert the cage containing your new queen between two of your combs for hatching brood, and allow the queen to escape into the hive and close it up. The newly hatched bees will at once make the acquaintance of the queen, and there will be no further trouble.—*Wingham Chronicle*, Dec. 14, 1892.

place the hive to be transferred, fasten it securely, stop all egress from it except through the above five-eighths inch hole, and go about my business. When the honey flow begins, the bees will move down into the new hive, and as soon as the last brood above hatches, the old hive can be removed. There will be some honey, a few bees and a lot of nice comb. Set it a hundred feet or so from the apiary; arrange a small entrance, and let the bees clean it out. If possible stack several hives on top of each other, with one entrance.

SELF HIVERS.

I cannot afford to use from two to four weeks' time watching for swarms, and it does not pay to let them run off. The general idea is that self hivers require a lot of special appliances, considerable skill and extra expense, all of it on an already over-burdened business. This is not the case. It is very simple, and but little extra is required.

Prepare the new hive as for a swarm; raise up the old hive that is expected to swarm; place the new hive under it. Between them place a honey board, in which has been fitted a bee escape—any kind will do. If you do not use honey boards, use an escape board, first having put a few square inches of perforated zinc in it. If you don't use escapes, get some; they pay. Place a strip of zinc over the entrance to the new hive, and there you are.

When they swarm, the queen necessarily goes below, stays there, and when the swarm returns the new hive is occupied. Queen cells will be built above, which you can use if you need them. Their presence, or the absence of eggs, show that a swarm has issued. If increase is wanted, remove the old hive to a new location; all the old bees and part of the young ones will constitute a booming swarm at the old location; place another new hive under the old one, at the new location with the escape between. The young queen will go down to be fertilised

Transferring themselves and Self Hivers.

George R. Weller supplies the following to the *Canadian Bee Journal*.

Will some of our Australian beekeepers supply us with their opinions on it:—

TRANSFERRING THEMSELVES.

"From having bought bees in boxes, queens, etc., or for other reasons, it is often necessary to transfer—a sticky disagreeable job, attended with loss of honey, bees (young and old), time and often temper. It is a job I have turned over to the bees; they can do it, as well as many other things, better than I can. Having prepared the new hive with comb, or foundation, I made a five-eighths inch hole in the top board; over this I

will occupy the lower portion, will not swarm again, because of so much room, and in time will give about 50 pounds of extracted honey in the upper part, which is about that much more than you will get if you put on supers.

The swarm at the old location will give the honey, especially if the old hive is left on it until lots of young bees have hatched out. See that they have surplus room.

If no increase is wanted, place empty supers between the hives, on top of the honey board; in from ten days to two weeks remove the zinc across the entrance. By this time the young queens are out, have come down, and the best (old or young) is boss. If necessary they can go out and mate. No special mystery of expense about it. Of course there are minor points to be considered; these must be considered in regard to the peculiar conditions of each individual case. Self hivers like bee escapes are simple, practicable, and have come to stay. That they will not work in every case is true, neither will bee escapes.

2nd. By showing the multitudinous uses to which pure extracted honey may be applied.

3rd. By systematically advertising it.

4th. By placing the honey on the market in an attractive form.

I will now deal with each method separately.

1st method.—By explaining the great difference between extracted and strained honey. The average retail purchaser who goes into a store to buy a few pounds of honey for home use, has not the remotest conception of the vast difference between pure extracted honey, and strained honey. How then shall we enlighten the general public, so that they may clearly comprehend the difference. The most feasible and least expensive would appear to be by issuing printed leaflets with the producers name and address, fully explaining the method of taking the honey from the comb by the extractor, and then likewise explaining the old method of straining honey, at the same time clearly pointing out the deleterious matter embodied in the honey by the latter method. If this were done, no person, even of the least intelligence, would hesitate in buying the pure extracted honey in preference to the strained article, for it is only by reason of the want of knowledge of the general public in the matter that strained honey finds any sale of consequence. Educate the public as to the difference in quality of the two articles, and increased demand for extracted honey will surely follow. The printed leaflet mentioned above should be wrapped round every bottle of honey and pasted on every tin of honey sold.

Write to Drumfin Apiary, West Maitland, for Comb Foundation

Honey, and to Increase its Market Value.

[By F. G. DALEY, Richmond].

We are well aware that increased demand for any article raises the price of it. If then, we can stimulate the demand for honey, an increased price will be the result. Honey is used in some kinds of confectionery, in making ginger beer when of exceptional to excellent quality, also used to a certain extent by chemists, and at the breakfast and tea table. It is thus seen that the uses to which honey are at present applied, are very limited, in comparison to what they might be. I will now endeavour to point out how the demand for honey may be fostered and considerably augmented. The methods suggested are as follows:

1st, By very explicitly explaining the great difference between extracted honey, and the so-called garden and strained honey:

2nd method.—By showing the multitudinous uses to which honey may be applied. This is a very wide and important subject, and I can only hope to enter upon the threshold as it were, and give a few of the uses to which it may practically be applied. I have in my hand a pamphlet, entitled "Honey as Food and Medicine." This is an American paper, and it shows very clearly a number of practical uses to which honey may be applied, and I would recommend every honey producer to obtain a copy, get it printed with his name and address, and circulate it largely; it will, I am sure result in a larger demand for honey, and with increased demand must come better prices. I will give a few extracts only.

Mr. Luther Corey, Yorkshire, N. York, says, "October 1st 1892, I was taken with bilious and gastric fever, followed by a relapse in the shape of inflammation of the lungs and their surroundings, also congestion of a portion. Until within two or three weeks I was unconscious, and therefore not aware of my condition, at which

time I commenced eating honey, and had taken it at all times of the day and night, until I have eaten five two-pound boxes of honey. My cough has subsided, and my lungs are healing much beyond the physician's expectations. Honey is doing the business, and I can now walk the house."

Herr Karl Gatter, a German teacher, and editor of the "Bienenwatter," at Vienna, Austria, assured us that his life was saved by the use of honey. He published a small pamphlet on the curative powers of honey. He is now in excellent health and buoyant spirits, and was enthusiastic in the praise of honey for curing his maladies, reviving his spirits, and giving him a new lease of life by which to enjoy the renewed vigour obtained by the plentiful use of honey. I do not intend to inflict upon you a long list of the admirable medicinal qualities of honey, but will mention a few of the complaints for which honey may be used medicinally: Asthma, sore or inflamed eyes, croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, whooping-cough, and sore throats.

Pliny speaks of Rumillius Pollio, who possessed marvellous health and strength at over 100 years of age. Upon being presented to the Emperor Augustus, who enquired the secret of his liveliness of spirits and strength of body at so great an age, he answered, "interus melle exterus olio," Meaning "internally through honey, externally through oil." How astonishingly appropriate is even its name, Honey! Derived from the Hebrew word, ghoneg, literally it means delight. Its early history shows that it was for ages man's principal source of nourishment, and wherever civilization extended its way the "little busy bee" carried as its companion and co-worker in the case of elevation and refinement. Why then, did honey lose its honored place as an article of food? The introduction of sugar gave it the first blow. Its use became general in the 17th century, and as its use increased the use of honey decreased, until at length the bee-masters guild was abolished, and the skill and experience of the old bee-masters were lost. Honey is food in one of its most concentrated forms. True, it does not add so much to the growth of muscle as does beefsteak, but it does impart other properties, no less necessary to health and vigorous physical and intellectual action. It gives warmth to the system, arouses nervous energy, and gives vigor to all the vital functions. To the labourer it gives strength and to the business man mental force. Well-purified honey has the quality of preserving for a long time in a fresh state anything that may be laid in it or mixed with it in a far superior manner to sugar; thus many species of fruit may be preserved by being merely laid in honey, and by this means will obtain a pleasant taste, and give to the stomach a healthy

tone. One who has once tasted fruit preserved in honey will not again use sugar for preserving fruit.

Honey may replace sugar as an ingredient in the cooking of almost any article of food. I will now give the names of some articles that may be made with honey:—Honey lemon-cake, honey sponge-cake, grapes preserved with honey, preserved fruits of all kinds, jams, honey vinegar, honey wine, metheglin, honey ginger cake, wine mead, honey-paste. It may be used also for cooking green fruit, dried fruit, and making ginger-beer of the very best quality. What a field is here opened for the apiarist! Let those who are enterprising experiment in some of the above, and make known in their respective districts the results of their labour. This, more than anything else, will increase the demand for honey.

To be continued.

Bee-stings a Cure for Rheumatism, Care Required

Written for the *American Bee Journal* by P. C. GRESS, M.D.

I notice that on page 526 is given a cure for rheumatism by the sting of a honey-bee. That the *Apis Mellifica* is one of our best remedies, is no longer doubted, but I fear from the substance of the article copied from the *British Bee Journal* that people do not use the necessary precaution to be entirely safe, as it is only a matter of time until we will hear of some fatal result, which will be detrimental to our business of beekeeping, and discouraging to a good, effective, and safe treatment for rheumatism. I feel as though it is actually resting upon me to call attention to this matter of fact, as I was the first doctor to encourage this treatment.

After an appeal from *Gleanings*, a few years ago when this subject was first mentioned, at which time Mr. Root asked for information, I gave my experience in two cases, which can be found in the back numbers of *Gleanings*.

As to the virtue of any direct sting, there is no further doubt in my mind that it will cure many cases of rheumatism neuralgia, and urinary diseases; but only such cases as are subjects of kidney troubles are most readily cured, or when there is uremic acid in the blood. Cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, are many times relieved and cured. Neuralgia is one of the human elements that readily yield to the little yellow "doctor."

I will relate the effect and result on my esteemed friend, Dr. C. A. Cremer, who, for years, suffered with facial neuralgia, which resisted all medication given by the way of the stomach, when one day while approaching one of

his attacks, I by accident got him stung by persuading him to go to a hive of very fine bloods, which I first had teased for the occasion, when one of them did the work well by striking the spot most affected, which was his left eye. The pain disappeared in a few minutes, but his face and both eyes swelled shut, and he remained in his room for four days, feeling well but unfit to be seen.

The immediate effect was sickness, profuse perspiration, and following eruption on the surface of the body. The result was no further neuralgia, although $2\frac{1}{2}$ years have elapsed since the time of the sting. Now suppose there had been six or eight, as many apply, there would not have been enough doctors in the universe to have kept him alive.

Another case is fresh in my mind of a man who was stung and came to my office for advice. When ascending the stairs he became sick and faint, and fell, rolling down stairs, and was unconscious for fully one-half hour.

Now these are two cases where one sting each was more than sufficient for all purposes. Had either of them got more than one sting, the result might have been fatal.

I merely wish to impress the public with the necessity of great caution in stinging persons who are not accustomed to being stung; and I advise, first, never to allow any sting about the head, face or body until you know how the victim is affected by a bee-sting, or, in other words, first take the hand or foot of any one who has never been stung, and after awaiting the result of the first sting for the one first half-hour with nothing unfavourable, then you may apply one to the part affected, be it in the knee, joint, face or body. Waiting again for the result, if unfavourable symptoms appear, stop for 24 hours, and apply as before. But in no case apply from 6 to 8 and 10 to 20 stings to any person, unless it should be some old apiarist like Mr. Root or Dr. Miller.

Atchison, Kans.

See our bonus list, page 185.

NEVER leave honey exposed where the bees can get to it, or you will make robbers of them.

DEATH OF A VETERAN BEEKEEPER.—We are sorry to hear that Mr Charles Chamberlain, one of the oldest beekeepers in Australia, and likewise resident of the Namoi, died suddenly a short time since. To show the great interest he took in his hives he and Mrs Chamberlain journeyed all the way from Boggabri to Maitland to attend the Bee Convention in April last. Those who were present at that gathering will doubtless remember them.

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.

QUESTIONS.

[BY V. S. PEERS]

- No. 1 "Do you think oil-cloth for hives is injurious to the bees, on account of it not being porous enough to allow the steam from the bees to escape?"
- No. 2 "What is the best method of cleaning up foul brood hives to start afresh, with same bees?"
- No. 3 "What is the best way to prevent ants from climbing up the legs of a bee-stand?"

Bee-keeping a Fallure at Deniliquin

Foul brood has become so prevalent in this town that there is not a hive to be seen without it has some signs of this dreadful disease which is so contagious amongst bees; and some hives have got to that state that there are only about fifty bees left, while other people's bees are robbing what little honey may be left. All my hives have foul-brood, but not very badly. I spray them with salicylic acid fortnightly, and the foul brood does not seem to increase in any of the hives. Whether it is the acid that is preventing it from increasing I don't know. I think it would be a good idea if some Act was passed to compel everybody to destroy all their hives, bees, and belongings, for a period of say three or four years in all the affected districts. At the end of that time perhaps the foul brood would have died out. If it goes on much longer here like it is it will be impossible to get any honey from the bees before they die out. As it is now, if you get a swarm out of the bush you can manage to get a little honey from them. But get a swarm from the town bees and the very first brood shows signs of the disease. It is strange that it has gone on so long without a positive cure being discovered. Hoping that soon someone will discover a cure, I am, &c.

V. S. PEERS.

Deniliquin.

See our bonus list, page 185.

Will Secretaries of Beekeepers' Associations kindly forward us reports of meetings or bee news of their districts.

CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE A. B. B.

DEAR SIR.—In your December issue, on page 153, fifth line from the top of the second column, the word "old" should read "virgin" instead. It makes a great difference, as an old queen does not necessarily require unsealed brood, but with a virgin queen it is advisable to give as it is an inducement for the bees to remain in the event of the queen leaving the hive for the purpose of meeting the drone.

J. F. MUNDAY.

Subscriptions Received

		s.	d.
Dec. 28.	A. Moodie, Harden ..	5	0
Jan. 3.	William Pacey, Marrar Platform, via June ..	0	6
"	H. L. Jones, Goodna, Queensland ..	5	0
"	A. A. Grindred, Dartbrook Road, Auburn ..	0	6
" 9.	Adam Stewart, Ivadja Creek, via Mittagong ..	5	6
"	William Pacey, Marrar Platform, near June ..	5	0
"	J. Small, Lorn ..		
"	J. M'Carra, Eagleton P.S., Williams River ..		
" 12	W. Ernest White, Belltrees ..	5	0
" 12	T. Vaisey, West Wallsend ..	5	0

Bonuses.

We have resolved to give the following bonuses to those who will procure us new subscribers:—

Any person sending us two new subscribers' names with their subscriptions (10s) for 12 months; one *Queensland Bee Book*.

Any person sending us five new subscribers' names with the amount of their subscriptions (25/-) for one month, a *Doolittles' Queen Reamer*.

Any person sending us six new subscribers' names with the amount of their subscriptions (30/-) for twelve months, *Root's A B C of Bee Culture*.

Any person sending us eight new subscribers' names with their subscriptions (£2) for twelve months, *Langstroth* by Dadant, the best, most complete and latest book on bee culture out.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. B., Dunkeld, Victoria G. H., Lambton; W. J. D. Casino; W. O., Braidwood; H. P., Wattle Flat.—Your last month's *Bee Bulletins* were posted at the same time as all the others. Why you did not receive them is a mystery which might possibly be explained by some of the post-office officials.

B. CARLILL, Spring Grove.—Received your photograph of apiary. We are only too pleased to receive such, and shall make an album of them, to show at any of our future Conventions. Will some other beekeepers kindly send us along photos of their apiaries, or even of themselves. We don't say we will not yet publish them, but we want more money to tumble in for a time. Will Beekeepers assist to make the AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN a journal they may be proud of!

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BROTHER 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.

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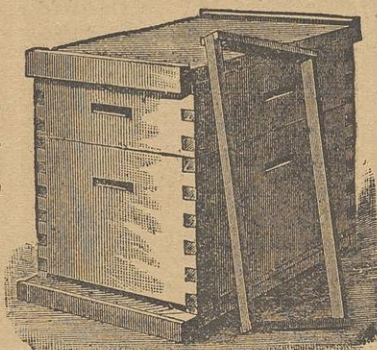
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