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West Maitland, N.S.W.: E. Tipper, October 15, 1892

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THE AUSTRALIAN BEE BULLETIN.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO BEE-KEEPING.

VOL. I. No. VII.

OCTOBER 15, 1892.

PER COPY, 6d.

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

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Hives, Sections, Frames, Honey Crates, Knives, Wire Imbedders, Foundation Fastener for Sections, &c., &c.

APIARIES OF ANY SIZE MADE UP TO ORDER.

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No. 1	1-storey hive complete, consisting of 1 body, 1 flat cover, 1 bottom board, 8 Root-Hoffman frames, and follower ..	8/3	7/4	34/10	67/10	165/-			
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I CAN TURN OUT OVER 200 HIVES DAILY

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Northern Steam Joinery Works, West Maitland.

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35 lbs. ..	1/8	1/7

1 cwt. Lots or over, special prices.

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Illustrated Catalogue of Bee Supplies on application.

TRY A PUNIC.**FINE YOUNG PUNIC QUEENS**, mated with
Select Italian Drones,

12s. each

2 for £1 1s.

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Safe arrival guaranteed. Send for large Illustrated Catalogue of Bee-keepers' supplies, American Queens, &c. Over 200 choice queens now ready to ship.

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1 specially choice tested queen, £1.

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In 1-storey 10-frame Langstroth hive, £2.

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

J. W. HOPKINS,

Sunny Hill Apiary, -

Tickhole, Wallends.

THE AUSTRALIAN**BEE BULLETIN.**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

E. TIPPER,*High St., West Maitland.*Price, Five Shillings Per Annum in Advance;
Booked, 6s 6d.**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.

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THE BEE BULLETIN is sent to subscribers till an order is received for its discontinuance, and all arrearages paid.

LOST NUMBERS.—We carefully mail the *Bee Bulletin* for every subscriber, but should any be lost in the mails, we will replace them if notified before the edition is exhausted.

A BINDER for the *Bee Bulletin* will be given to any one sending two new subscriptions for the same, with the cash to pay for them.

NOW YOU ARE GETTING
HONEY
 YOU WILL WANT
 LABELS, PAMPHLETS, &C.,
 WRITE TO
E. TIPPER, Printer,
 FOR PRICES.

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

The Australian Bee Bulletin

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO BEE-KEEPING.

WEST MAITLAND.—OCTOBER 15.

Hunter River Bee-Keepers' Association.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

—AT—

Technological Rooms, West Maitland.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1893.

MICH. SCOBIE, Hon. Sec.

Gossip.

Look out for swarms!

This season promises to give a good test to the bee-escape.

We saw the Carniolan bee in Cumberland, and believe it is good.

We found many Cumberland beekeepers who had been using Doolittle's bees for the last three seasons.

Most beekeepers have a little garden to show us.

Mr. W. Abram shewed us three or four rods of serradella, and said it has taken the place of lucerne in Germany. It will grow in lighter soil than lucerne will, and for beekeeping is far ahead, as it is flowering a week after it is cut, and the bees work at it all day, not in the morning only, as with buckwheat.

We learn that Mr T. H. Bradley and his household have moved to Appin. We trust that a big honey flow will 'appin there this year.

We saw another worker Bumble bee, working on a Darling pea in the Mulbring valley last week, but were too slow and could not catch it.

Say! Have you got your empty hives ready for those coming swarms?

Some of those automatic swarm hivers are going to be a success.

The Industry may be said to have made a little progress last season and this. The bee escape when used with the queen excluder, to lighten our labour and increase our capacity for working large apiaries single-handed, and the Auto. hivers to allow us to work out apiaries without having to worry about swarming.

We can't be quite sure of our second-rate queens breeding *no* drones, but, some Alley drone traps will do a lot towards getting rid of the vagabonds, a few sheets of drones from our selected drone mother distributed among other hives will do good work.

The bee paralysis is doing its destructive work. You will do well to make yourselves acquainted with what the English and American standard works have to say about it before it comes your way. Many are calling it Spring Dwindling, and diarrhoea, &c., but it is what has been christened the "nameless disease" the "trembling disease" and finally the Yankees have named it "bee paralysis," be prepared.

The general diagnosis of the malady is, the bees crawl out of the hive to die, moving with trembling, jerky motions, the abdomen is greatly swollen and sometimes brownish yellow faces, like undigested pollen is excreted. There is a characteristic odour in the hives effected.

Mr. T. H. Bradley informed us last year that the McLain remedy for foul brood was a specific. We have not had the necessity to try it, but some who have recently been victims say they tried the Salicylic acid with many other antiseptics, with no good result.

Many American bee men say that giving access to salt has cured it with them.

To prevent after swarms and to get a laying queen quickly in the parent hive, drop in a virgin or laying queen when the swarm has come off.

Mr. J. M. Wallace, manager, Garangula Apiary, Murrumburrah, writes:—"If this fine weather only continues we will have a great flow of honey in this district. The white box is now in full bloom for miles around. The bees are filling their hives with honey as fast we can extract from them. Last season, from 1891 to 1892 was a magnificent honey yield. In September, 1891, we had 50 colonies, we increased from those 50 to 128 and the yield of honey was 10 tons 3 cwts."

Mudgee Mems.

BY W. SHAW.

Since my last, there is nothing fresh to report in connection with apicultural matters. The weather has been very unsettled, and a large quantity of rain has fallen. It has however, taken up, and is now just of the kind to gladden the hearts of bee-keepers. Swarming is all the rage, and some immense swarms have issued. On Monday last, I secured a swarm of hybrids, which I think was the largest I have ever seen. Honey is coming in freely, but the queen seems to take a delight in paying a visit all over the hive at this time of the year, and as a consequence, some of the supers contain almost as much brood as the brood chamber. This, to my mind, shows the great necessity of using queen excluding zinc. Altogether, matters in the bee line have a regular "hum" in this part. I am sorry to hear, however, that the disease known as Spring dwindling has been prevalent in some of the apiaries along the coast this Spring.

Mudgee, October 4th, 1892.

The adjourned General Meeting of
The H.R.B.K. Association.

The above took place in the Science class-room at the Technological Rooms, on the evening of Tuesday, October 11th, 1892. The Vice-president, Mr. J. W. Pender in the chair.

After the minutes had been read and approved, and some accounts passed for payment, the following letter was read from the—

General Post Office,
Sydney, October 5, 1892.

SIR,—Adverting to my communication, dated the 23rd June last, I am directed to intimate that intelligence has now been received from the London Postal Authorities to the effect that the British Postal Regulations prohibit the transmission of any living creature through the post, and it is not considered expedient to make an exception in favour of bees, even if sent by "Letter" post. It is pointed out in the International circular issued by the Berne Bureau, experience shows that bees forwarded by post sometimes remain alive from 7 to 10 days, but may die after the 3rd or 4th day of the journey, and that, therefore, apart from considerations of postal expediency there is reason for believing that it would be impossible to arrange for an exchange of live bees by post, between England and Australia, the transit being too long for bees to reach their destination alive. As regards the inter-change of live bees *intercolonially*, and between this Colony and the *United States of America*, I am to state that the different Australian Colonies have given their consent to the inter-changing of the bees, and steps are now being taken which, it is not improbable, will lead to the Colonies generally agreeing to exchange the articles in question with other Union Countries (including the United States of America), willing to exchange such articles with them. Of course, as previously stated, any packets containing

bees received here from America, will be delivered.

I have the honor, etc.,
S. W. LAMBTON, Sec.

M. Scobie, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., H.R.B.K. Association,
West Maitland.

And the following from Mr. F. G. Daley.—

Richmond, October 5, 1892.

Re your letter dated Sep. 12, 1892, many thanks for proposing me as a member of the Association, for which I enclose 5s. in stamps as entrance fee. As the Association is the only one in the colony, you will, I consider, be perfectly justified in adopting the name of the N.S.W. Bee-Keepers' Association; but I suggest that it be not done before the next convention, at which you will have the subject thoroughly discussed. I shall certainly endeavour to be present at one of your meetings shortly, and shall be glad to accept of the proverbial hospitality of beekeepers just the same as I am very willing to extend it. I am preparing a circular to send to every beekeeper in the colony in reference to subscribing to the "Bee Bulletin," and will send it to Mr. Harrison. If something is not done I am afraid it will die out, as the Victorian one did. With kind regards to self, Messrs. Pender, Patten, Pender, junr., Harrison, and others I know, believe me to remain, &c,

F. G. DALEY,

MR M, SCOBIE, West Maitland,

The business for which the General meeting had been adjourned was proceeded with, to wit, the alteration of the rules, according to notices of motion made on September 13th prox., the first of which stood in the name of Mr. R. Patten.

Mr Patten said that this association, though local in name, was, in regard to membership, influence, and general scope, essentially national, its membership extending to the Queensland border on the north and little short of the Victorian border on the south, and as far as Forbes on the north-west, therefore at the annual meeting he had given notice of motion that the title of this Association be altered to the "Bee Keepers' Association of New South Wales," and had then pointed out that there was then no other Bee Keepers' Association in the province; there had been an association

of that name in Sydney, but he had been present at the formal burying of that then defunct body, 3 years ago. He had remarked upon the possibility of his notice of motion galvanizing that dead and buried body into the semblance of life, which a private note he received the previous evening from Mr. E. Tipper informed him, had since taken place. All that was known was that Mr. Major Shallard had communicated the fact that a meeting had taken place in Sydney under the chairmanship of Mr. T. H. Bradley to resuscitate the Bee Keepers' Association of N.S.W.

The place where the before-mentioned funeral took place, was at the office of a legal gentleman in Sydney, who was a member and who was also Hon. Sec., *pro. tem.*; he (Mr. Patten) too, was a member.

He wrote (since giving notice of motion) to Mr. Campbell, asking if anything had been done during the last three years in the matter of the old association, and received a reply dated Oct 1st, 1892, stating that nothing of any kind had been done. In his communication dated October 5, Mr F. G. Daley, of Richmond, says that he was glad that the Association is about to take the name of the N.S.W. Association, that there was no other society; now, that meeting was reported to have taken place on Oct. 1, was carried out without the knowledge of the gentleman who, when the association lapsed, was its hon. secretary, and through whom any steps towards convening the body would naturally be taken, and without the knowledge of himself, who as one of the members, and also as the intended mover of the motion, notice of which had brought about this action, would naturally expect to be apprised of such.

He had several proofs that that meeting was not valid, but he would leave himself in the hands of the meeting as to whether he should move that motion standing in his name or not.

Mr. Munday deprecated any action which might give rise to any feeling of bitterness among the beekeepers of N.S.W.

After a pretty general discussion, Mr. W. S. Pender moved, and Mr. Harden seconded, that the question be left to be discussed at the next convention, as suggested in Mr. Dalys' letter.

The next notice of motion was in the name of Mr F. C. Pullen: that the night of meeting be altered to the Tuesday nearest the full moon. In the absence of Mr. Pullen the matter was left in abeyance.

Mr. Tipper then moved the motion which stood in his name: That the rule reading, a President and Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, &c., be altered to read: President and Vice-Presidents, Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, &c., which was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. C. Mansfield was then elected with no little enthusiasm, as Hon. Assistant Secretary.

Mr. John Tucker, Paterson; Mr. F. G. Daley, Richmond; Rev. John Ayling, Pitt Town; Mr W. Shaw, Mudgee; Mr. John S. Rutter, Armidale; and Mr. G. R. Humble, of Warrah, were then elected with acclamation, Vice-Presidents of the H.R.B.K.A., as a recognition of the many services of those gentlemen to beekeeping generally, and this association in particular.

Mr. George Russell and Mr. Robert L. Pender, both of West Maitland, were elected members of the association.

Mr. Patten read a letter he had received from Mr. Thomas W. Cowan, M.A., M.S., F.R.S. the great English authority on bees, in reply to some questions regarding the microscopic slides he had made and presented to the New Zealand B.K.A.; and also relating the failures of himself and fellow investigator, Mr. W. S. Pender, to find the bacillus described by Cheshire, and also asking if he could point to *one* radical cure effected by the use of medicated syrups. Mr.

Cowan explained that the slides he had sent to New Zealand, were the result of months of labor, and he had no duplicates, but would be very glad to receive slides mounted here to see if any difference existed between the disease as found here and there, and that the characteristic bacillus could not be found in the tissues of every drone or worker in an infected hive, but in affected brood it could be found in the early stages and later they developed into spores, which could be found in millions, and one spore could infect a whole apiary. Many cases in which foul brood had been cured by medicated syrup could be cited, both with salicylic acid and naphthol beta, while many were effecting perfect cures by means of Eucalyptus oil. The failure with many was in want of care in disinfecting the smoker used, their clothing, even their hands, before handling other hives. He had often taken infected hives into his own apiary for treatment for others, and had not introduced it to his own hives, and perhaps no man in Great Britain had handled so much foul brood as he and Mr. Cann, as editors of the *British Bee Journal*.

A vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Patten for the amount of trouble he had taken in this matter, and also Mr. Cowan for his kindness in giving so much valuable information.

Mr. Robert Pender exhibited some hives and appliances among which was a two-storey redwood hive, with flat cover and Heddon bottom board, furnished with Root-Hoffman self-spacing frames; a two-storey "Munday" hive with $\frac{3}{4}$ L frames, with broad top bars, a neat shipping crate with glass front to hold a dozen sections, and a machine on the American "Daisy," pattern for fastening foundation in sections by means of an iron plate heated by a lamp; also "Bingham" and "Novice" uncapping knives, these being samples of goods which are stocked at the manufactory of Mr. R. L. Pender.

The meeting then formally closed and an hour after, the members had betaken themselves to their respective homes.

A Visit to some of the Cumberland Bee-Keepers.

Being on business in Sydney, I looked into the office of the Parramatta Steamboat Company, and hailed Mr. C. F. Jeanneret at Hunter's Hill, through the telephone. He reported having just received 15 queens from Signor Bianconcini, safe and well, and was just then introducing and caring for them. I then wended my way to Macquarie-street, and saw Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, the Director of Agriculture, under whose direction the cases of bee paralysis are being investigated, and who informed me that there are very few parts of New South Wales which are not affected with it, its ravages in some parts being very serious.

Next I visited the well-known bee-hive and appliance factory at Messrs. Allport and Co., at Little Arthur-street, North Sydney, and found the establishment running up to the utmost of its capacity. A large amount of the latest and best machinery is now on the way for this factory, and will probably be installed before many weeks.

I wandered out to the little village of Willoughby, where I found Mr Brummer, with some 50 simplicity and other pattern hives, stocked with bees of the Doolittle strain, which were imported last year. His bees were fairly forward, as his only honey flow occurs in the winter, from the honeysuckle scrub.

Thence I passed on to St. Ives, about eight miles from Sydney, and called upon Mr. Peter Riddel, whose articles upon the qualities of the Carniolan bee and the nomenclature of our flora have been read with much interest. I had here a merry time till nine o'clock, when I was passed on to a young and enthusiastic student of

bee culture, in the person of the public school teacher, who hospitably entertained me for the night, and next morning after showing me his stock of bees and appliances, and the tree planting which had been done by the school children, accompanied me back to Mr. Riddel's, whose apiary I wished to look through, especially as he has some of the Carniolan strain of bees which I had not before seen. I found it to consist of some 150 stocks, in substantial solid looking hives, with gable covers, warranted not to leak before being painted, and taking ten frames of the standard Langstroth size. But that which seemed most strange to us was the fact that each hive was mounted upon a log about two feet long, stood on end, which gave the apiary a very novel appearance.

We were shown the bees and soon found those with the Carniolan strain were by far the most ahead, unfortunately none of the Carniolan queens had been purely mated, so we had only the choice between Carni-Italians and Itali-Carniolans, which latter appeared to have the most good points, but both were ahead for early breeding, of the Italians.

Mr. Riddel has a consignment of these queens on the way, which he expects will be to-hand shortly.

Mr. Riddel favours the Italian mother mated with Carni drone for winter, replacing her in early spring with a purely mated Italian, thus keeping a number of queens resting in nuclei.

We next passed on to the apiary of Mr. Nancarrow who has nearly 100 similar stocks in similar hives, and after showing us around, he put his horse to his trap and drove the whole party to Mr. George James' apiary at Gordon, some four miles away.

Mr. James uses the Gallup hive, but he being away we were unable to interview his pets, but Mrs. James showed us through his workshop and honey house, which latter is somewhat novel, as it is set upon brick piers standing in brick and cement dishes containing water, thus

effectually solving the difficulty of ants in the honey house.

On our return I had to part from my three jolly companions, and then sought the dwelling of Mr. Seabrook, who besides running a large apiary, single-handed, does a very large wholesale trade in comb foundation, his appliances for the manufacture of which, are very complete indeed.

Mr. Seabrook, also, has Carniolan blood in his apiary, but he aims to produce a bee which has but one-fourth Carniolan blood, which is attained by using drones from a queen the progeny of Italian mother and Carni drone. These bees are very pretty, they have all the yellow of the Italian and the bands of silvery hair which is characteristic of the other strain.

It was very noticeable that all the Italians were very late in building up, while those with any of the Carni blood were very strong.

Next day Mr. Seabrook piloted me to the apiary and orangery of Mr. Jerrett, where we found some 40 Berlepsh hives, containing some very good Italian bees, also a very well furnished dinner table and a hearty welcome, we were also introduced to some loaded orange trees, with which we made very free.

Leaving these good friends, I next meandered to the well known "Italian Bee Farm" of Mr. William Abram, of Beecroft, where I was received with that hospitality which I find to be so characteristic of the bee-keeping fraternity.

Of course, every one knows Mr. Abram's Apiary, with its two long sheds at right angles containing about 250 Berlepsh hives, of various colors, I found the bees a little backward, but coming on fast.

I next paid a flying visit to Mr. J. Worrall, of Baulkham Hills, but it being night-time, I was unable to inspect his stocks, and his time being engaged most part of the evening, I had but little opportunity of talking bees to this experienced apiarian.

Queens Through the Mails.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir—I expect before this, some, if not all the beekeepers who sent for queens to G. M. Doolittle, have received same, dead or alive as I did both, got dead and alive. I sent for two of his best queens, and glad to say that one arrived safe was introduced is laying and ready to start cells at once. I don't write this to tell all that I got queens of Doolittle, because I had his queens these past two years, but as I cannot write and ask all those who received queens from Doolittle what state they arrived in, I will ask through the *A.B.B.*—"Were all the workers dead packed in each end of the cages—thus shutting out all food supplies?" That is just how both mine arrived, and the queen that was alive had about another good square feed left that she could get at. The remedy I offer is as follows:—"Fill all the holes with candy along one side of the cage; and not any in the end holes; if you lay the cage in front of you you will see at a glance that if a few bees get stuck at the entrance to the candy holes, it is all up." I claim to have solved the cage for Bianconcini to send queens to Australia—who knows that the above remedy may not solve for Doolittle and Root.

GEORGE JAMES.

Bee Farm, Gordon, N.S.W.

[Friend James, the chief reason of the queens and bees being dead was the necessity, through our Postal Department refusing to take bees in the mails at packet rates, of their being sent as "first-class matter," that is in sealed envelopes. We have since raised—well—a little fuss round the G.P.O., and this rule will probably be amended before next year.]—(Ed)

With a good honey season ahead your trouble will be to sell your honey. Our Pamphlets are the thing, send for sample.

PUNICS IN QUEENSLAND.

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

Dear Sir.—In the September issue of the *A. B. B.*, in speaking of Punic Bees, you take it for granted that we have none yet in this country. This is an error as a short time ago, I received two fine queens from America. Both queens came through in grand order, and in each cage the bees had built a little bit of comb. Honey is coming in nicely here now and bees swarming every day.

H. L. JONES,
GOODNA, QUEENSLAND.

TO sell your Honey get some "HONEY PAMPHLETS."

Vineyard Apiary,
Kirmington, Milton.

Dear Sir.—I would like to make a few comments on an article appearing in your last number, written by Mr. Wm. Niven, on the relative virtues of the Italian and Black Bees. We have tried both, and can form a fair opinion as to their relative honey gathering qualities. Prior to the introduction of our Italian queens, we found the Bee moth very troublesome, so much so that the honey season would be well advanced before the Blacks began to store surplus honey. With the Italians such is not the case, their hives are kept altogether free from the moth. The Italians are stronger now than the Blacks will be in about three weeks hence.

Apart from this the Italians are better honey gatherers, swarm less, and are less vicious than their neighbours.

I feel confident that if Friend Niven, had all Italians his last two years, excellent returns would be very much larger. Wishing your paper every success,

We remain,
Yours faithfully
E. M. KENDALL,
PRO. KENDALL BROS.

A Sample Copy of the BEE BULLETIN will be sent FREE upon application.

SWARMING.

BY C. MANSFIELD.

As the swarming season will be upon us before another issue of the *Bulletin* reaches us especially in the Northern Provinces a few remarks and suggestions thereon may be considered "Seasonable" I shall address myself chiefly to beginners in Apiculture.

In such a case the bee-keeper would wish to secure all his swarms, and also to obtain a fair increase, the production of honey in such a case not generally being of as much importance as obtaining stocks. Presuming that the apiary is handy to the residence, and so under the observation of the family, I would advise the bee-keeper to clip his queens wing carefully, taking the wing of queen between the thumb and finger, and clipping off with a sharp scissors—button hole scissors are admirable—about two thirds of the long wing on one side only, either that held or the opposite one. Do not cut both sides as the queen will then fly, unless cut very short.

Prepare a few small cages in the following manner; viz.—take a common broom handle, or wood of similar size, and cut it into lengths of about two inches, and cut some wire cloth or gauze into strips about three inches wide and long enough to encircle one of the pieces of wood just mentioned. Around one of these pieces of wood, the gauze is bent so as to form a tube, and fastened with a tack, the other answers for a plug to stop the open end. Hives should be in readiness, comb foundation secured in the frames, or starters as described in my contribution to the August number of the *Bulletin*.

Occasional examinations of the stocks will generally show from which swarms may be expected. At the same time it will be seen when they may be expected to swarm. Almost at any time during the summer, queen cups will be hanging on the combs in readiness for use. When the hive contains a super abund-

ance of young bees, unless they are kept busy comb building, storing honey, &c. there will be a desire to swarm. The queen will then desposit eggs in the queen cups, and a swarm is safe to issue from that hive within a fortnight.

Now? how are we to act when the swarm issues? This will generally happen during the forenoon, and will be evidenced by a number of bees hovering around the entrance, with their heads towards the hive, and although the early workers will be returning laden, none will return to the fields. Presently the cry, very familiar to the advanced apiculturist, is heard, "Father, the bees are swarming." We then proceed to the hive, being careful to look where we are treading, lest we might unwittingly tread on the queen, for it must be remembered that the old queen almost invariably leads off the swarm. Having one of the queen cages previously described, in hand, we wait till we spot the queen, either as she walks from the hive, or runs about on the ground mounting every available eminence in her eagerness to join the swarm. Place the cage in front of her, and she will run in, insert the plug, and lay the caged queen somewhere handy in the shade. Remove the full hive, from which the swarm has just issued, to a distance where the returning swarm is not likely to find it, place a frame of honey and brood in the larvae state, from the old hive, in the new one, being careful to choose a comb that has no queen cells adhering, as that would certainly send out the swarm again after being hived. By the time this is done, the swarm will have discovered the loss of their queen, and within ten or fifteen minutes will return to the old location, where the new hive has been placed to receive them. When they begin to enter the new hive, free the queen from her cage, and watch that she enters the hive and the swarm will speedily follow her, and the hiving is complete. Place the old hive on a new stand. Some however, take the new hive to the new location. By cutting out all

the queen cells but one, from the old hive, an after swarm, which will of course have a virgin queen, will most likely be prevented. I need scarcely remark that the young queens must not be clipped till they start to lay; as impregnation takes place on the wing.

Should it be impossible for the bee-keeper to attend to the swarm when it issues, he need not fear losing the swarm for the bees will generally return to the hive, and the queen will follow them in, in the case of a clipped queen, and he can then, if he choose shake the swarm into an empty hive at his leisure.

Hunter River Apiary, Largs.

Will somebody tell,

Which is the largest bee: Black or Italian, or is there any difference, and in whose favour?—GERMANIA.

Write to DRUMFIN APIARY, West Maitland, for COMB FOUNDATION.

Mr. Halstead's Bee Farm.

We paid a visit to Mr. Halstead's farm at Eglington. I am sorry to say there was not much work for me here, but I was highly delighted for half an hour going over the bee farm, in which I consider Mr Halstead reigns supreme. This is in my opinion one of the best bee farms in the colony. The owner makes it a great study, he also educates the youth under his charge in making boxes, frames, and gives general instruction in the cultivation of bees and the production of honey. This alone is a very valuable branch of education. There are 60 boxes of bees, and the proprietor tells me he anticipates getting two tons of honey this year, and that there is no trouble in selling it at 4½d per pound, as people run after him for it. All the operations are carried out on half an acre of ground; and yet many say there is nothing that a man can go into that will

Our Contemporaries.

We have received this month's *Garden and Field*, an agricultural monthly, published in Adelaide, and which is well up with, in fact, ahead of the times; it contains also an apicultural column. From the fact that the current number is the fifth of the 18th volume, we learn that it is not by any means a mushroom growth; it is well written and splendidly got up; its price is 6d per copy.

Martin's *Home and Farm* "keeps pegging away." It is making big strides ahead, and a year of it is a good half-crown's worth of any man's money.

The October *Fancier's Chronicle* is to hand, and full to the brim of interest to lover's of the "fancy."

Some of the September Nos. of the *American Bee Journal*, and the *American Beekeeper* are here to gladden and help us.

pay. Here is a man that makes £150 a year from half an acre of land, clear of all expenses. This shows the difference in men in this country. Only a few days ago a man told me he had half a ton of honey and that he could not sell it. If the honey is like many other things I saw about that place, I am not surprised at his not being able to dispose of it. Mr Halstead's place is the picture of cleanliness; in fact it is quite a manufactory on a small scale. It is astonishing the many different drinks Mr. Halstead makes from honey. The store-room is like a chemist's shop. All the different articles made from the honey, such as meade, vinegar, beer, &c., being there. Some of them make a lovely tonic. Altogether I consider Mr. Halstead one of the right kind of settlers, and one who will, in my opinion, do good service in the community. If the youths under his care will only act according to his instruction they are bound to make headway in the world.—*Bathurst Free Press*.

SCRAPS.

By MAJOR SHALLARD.

Dear Editor.—Just tell Patten not to import any of those so called Punic Bees. See what the Editor of the *British Bee Journal* says of them. They are very bad tempered, they supersede their queens several times in a season, and fill up with laying workers, and lastly they are not Punic at all only Tunisian. Now we ain't done nothing to deserve this scourge Patten old man. That's a good account of friend Petersen's apiary. May we get more such and plenty of details.

"What price."—L. T. Chambers getting his cold wind from N. S. Wales, why we have had them all the spring and have them now, and they're coming from Victoria, if she is South West, and I think she is.

Look here Patten, I object to you calling your Association the B. K. A of N. S. W. The name is already taken up, as the N. S. W. Association, is not dead, but having a rest. Seriously though it will muddle matters as the old Association will probably be called together again within a month. What about that Bee-keepers Union. Has anyone anything to suggest? How would it do to send a circular to each of the Beekeepers asking them to become members and send along their subscriptions. Then you could call a meeting and get business going. I think that if you try to get an Australian Union you will fail, but perhaps it is worth trying. Rambler says in *Gleanings* that, people who prefer Black to Italian bees are "side tracked" standing still. Take it to heart ye beekeepers of the back block Yellow box country and tell us if after a real bad season you do not vote Black bees not worth hive room? They are all right in a tip top season, but, if they have to hunt for it, they are usually found wanting. I do not like Gaggin's Chloroform method at all. I can introduce any choice queen in Winter (seldom necessary) without it and I think it would permanently injure bees to a certain extent. Will some one try it on five hives and compare them

to five others, of equal strength, and see how they "pan out." You know someone started this racket in the *British Bee Journal* for getting bees from the supers, but it did not seem to take. People sometimes write to me for cheap queens, can't afford a good one, etc, etc. Now did ever you hear of a breeder wanting a cheap bull or a cheap ram? No, my friends you want the best queens to breed from, you can possibly get.

I cannot endorse friend Abrams argument re Hybrids as I have proved beyond a doubt by testing them side by side last season, that the Hybrids are the best honey gatherers. By Hybrids I mean a pure Italian queen crossed with a black drone and for business you can't beat them. That the Italians are the best pure breed in the world, no one will deny but a cross often beats the pure breed for business and it is so in this case.

I think that next to getting his hair cut the most important thing for a beekeeper is getting his name and address on his note paper. If you can't do this, get your younger brother or son who writes, round hand to put your name at the bottom of your note. I get lots of letters of which I cannot decipher the name at the bottom. No doubt they are as clear as mud to the sender, but, I can't read them.

Blue Mountain Honey Farms,
Glenbrook, N. S. W.

Flood losses

Mr. George Gardiner, of Macquarie View, is reported to be a loser to the extent of £1000, over the recent floods. A valuable Apiary was entirely destroyed, hives swept away, and bees destroyed. A garden in beautiful condition was ruined and vegetables, seeds, bulbs, etc., were all lost. "*Bathurst National Advocate*."

The total value of honey imported into the United Kingdom during June and July, 1892, was £16,870.—B.B.J.

The September issue of the *Australian Fanciers' Chronicle* contains the following re their apiculture department:—

"Readers will remember that this department of the *Chronicle* was started at the request of several beekeepers just a year ago, to partially supply the want then existing of a journal devoted to the interests of bee-keeping. Since then, however the *Australian Bee Bulletin*, a monthly publication devoted entirely to bees and their keepers, has been established; and consequently, having fulfilled our promise of carrying on this department for a year, there is no longer any necessity for its continuation. In closing it we have great pleasure in recommending the *Bee Bulletin* to those of our readers who are interested in bee-keeping, as an excellent publication which we hope to see increased in size and importance as the years roll on, and to receive the support we are sure it deserves. In the meantime we trust, by devoting more space to our other subjects, to increase our own usefulness—indeed, we could supply much more news and information did our circulation admit of enlarging our paper which we trust it will, with the assistance of our readers, in a very short period.

"We cannot bid adieu to our bee-keeping friends without thanking those amongst them who have so kindly assisted us with articles and letters. We beg to wish them all success, and trust to still merit the support of all lovers of poultry and the kindred fancies, whose interests we shall continue to study to the best of our abilities."

Catalogues Received.

We have to hand the new catalogue of the Beekeepers Supply Co., of Franklinstreet, Melbourne (Leonard T. Chambers, manager). This is a book of octavo size, con-

taining forty-eight pages of illustrated price lists, &c., and shows the importance to which the beekeeping industry has arrived in Australia.

Mr H. L. Jones, of Mel Bonum apiary, Redbank Plains, Ipswich, Queensland, also sends the 92-93 edition of his catalogue of supplies, which is more complete than ever. The splendid facilities afforded by the Queensland postal department for sending parcels, viz., 6d. for first lb., and 3d. for each additional pound up to 11lbs, is a great boon to Queensland beekeepers.

A post card to the respective addresses will secure either of these.

OUR QUESTION COLUMN.

Stands for Hives.

Question 5.—What is best and cheapest for hive stands, proof against white ants, and not a harbor for snakes, &c?—QUEENSLAND.

White Box.—P. S. GRUNSELL, Goulburn.

Stones or bricks for white ants, Irish soil for snakes.—A. J. C. VÖGELE, Paterson.

A kerosene box set on two bricks saturated with turpentine.—ADAM KIRKPATRICK, Blayney.

Don't know. Have no white ants or snakes in my locality.—L. T. Chambers, Franklin-st., Melbourne.

I use bricks and find them good and cheap enough.—A cement basement would probably circumvent both snakes and white ants.—J. TUCKER, Paterson.

Destroy the ants where they appear; and stand the hive on brick-bats or something similar.—J. F. MUNDAY, Iona Apiary, Woodville.

A bed of coal ashes or cinders 6 inches thick, and a bottom board that sets close on to the ashes. A bed of tarpaving under and around the hive should be good.

Sink 4 half-bricks, for the corners, into cinders, such as locomotives throw out at railway stations. Level all up nicely and nothing will come near this. Even the festive weed fails to grow.—BINNI, Bolwarra.

Take 6x1 hardwood flooring to make a box about an inch smaller than the bottom board, when finished give a good coat of coal tar (A. Heddon, Hive Stand.)—B. Naveau, Osborne Apiary, Barrangarry.

Four bricks, one at each corner of hive. I have tried Heddon's stand, have tried quartering and flat boards, and find bricks best of all. With about six inches wide of sand and cement mixed before the two bricks in front to keep down weeds from obstructing the entrance.—F. G. DALEY, Richmond.

If I were about to lay out another apiary, I would proceed as follows:—Chip the ground into walks or paths 4 feet wide, cover this with fine sand, and then have eight new bricks truly laid for each hive to rest on—that is, laid on the sides, one on top of each other, four lots in all. This makes an excellent stand, and keeps the hives free from dampness, as far as the ground is concerned, and also gives plenty of ventilation underneath the hives, and does not encourage spiders, ants, &c.—W. SHAW, Denison-st, Mudgee.

Drive four hardwood stakes into the ground, leaving them the height required, level them both ways for gabled covers, leave them lower in front if for flat covers.

Bricks, stones, pieces of scantling, Heddon stands and a whole lot of *etcetera*. EDITOR.

What our American Brothers are doing.

FROM THE "AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL."

THE PURE FOOD BILL, which is now before Congress, should receive the hearty support of all who favour everything pure and undefiled, especially when it comes to what we eat. Mr. John H. Larrabee, Field Agent of the Michigan Agricultural College, and experimenter in bee-culture, wrote us as follows, on June 29, in regard to bee-keepers helping to make the Pure Food Bill a law:

DEAR EDITORS:—I enclose a form of a letter that may, with justice and propriety, be sent by every reader of the *American Bee Journal* to his Representative or Senator in Congress. Should one-half of the subscribers of the *American Bee Journal* mail such a letter to their Representatives it would without doubt prove a powerful lever in securing the passage of the law. It is not a political Bill—it can scarcely be made such. Its provisions are wholesome and needed. It will help all political parties alike, and will harm only those engaged in wrong-doing. During this year of political excitement, such a letter would have unusual weight. Let us all unite in our own business interests on this matter.

J. H. LARRABEE.

The following is a copy of the letter mentioned by Mr. Larrabee in the foregoing, to be mailed to your Representative and Senator at Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I understand that the Paddock Pure Food Bill is before Congress. May I urge upon you to support it in the interests of, and in justice to, the producers of honey food? Bee-keepers all over the land are much interested in its passage, and regardless of party, urge its justice and the need of it. Please consider your interests, and the interests of the people you represent, and, so far as you can, consistently and honourably, use your vote and influence in this good cause. I am,

Respectfully yours,

Now, let all who read this, write out the above sample letter, and mail it *at once* to their Representative, and also to their Senator, in Congress. Do not delay this important matter, but do it *now*!

This Bill is of great interest to bee-keepers, and our pursuit will be greatly benefited thereby. Honey adulterators, as well as all others of the nefarious class will be discovered and brought mercilessly to justice, and the public protected from diabolical practice of unscrupulous and depraved specimens of mankind who live and fatten by deception and fraud. Bee-keepers can help to down these infamous parasites of humanity, by compelling their political representatives to carry out the will of their constituents, or take the consequences. Write to them *now*!

Some Nuts to Crack.

We invite Bee-keepers in all parts of Australia to tell us what they know or believe anent the subjects below:—

- (1) To what is known in America as Spring Dwindling? When did it first make its appearance, where, and in what form?
- (2) Did the disease appear only in Winter or early Spring, and only once, or reappear the next year? And what is the result if not checked?
- (3) Is the cause of the disease known? If so, what causes it?
- (4) What remedies were applied, and with what result?
- (5) What is the remedy to cure the disease? Have you proved it?—APIS.

The N.S.W. Bee-keepers' Association.

DEAR EDITOR,—We had a very successful meeting of bee-keepers at Milthorp's Hotel, York-street, to resuscitate the New South Wales Bee-keepers' Association. Mr. T. F. Bradley, of Appin, was elected president, and your humble servant, secretary, *pro tem.* A further meeting will be held shortly to consider rules, regulations, etc., etc.

Yours Truly,

MAJOR SHALLARD.

Glenbrook, N.S.W.



CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

WOULD urge INTENDING EXHIBITORS at the Chicago Exhibition to kindly let me have their SAMPLES by the END OF THIS MONTH (October) without fail.

Address them—

R. PATTEN,

c/o R. BLAIR,

High-street, W. Maitland.

Subscriptions Received.

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

Kendall Bros., Milton, ..	Sept. 1893
Mr. George James, Gordon, ..	April 1893
J. Clift, West Maitland, ..	April 1893
C. Brooks, East Maitland, ..	Sept. 1892
✕ Henry Miller, Mudgee, ..	Sept. 1893
✓ Watkin W. Morris, Ballina, ..	Oct. 1893
A. Parker, Wagga Wagga, ..	June 1893
✕ Alf. E. Wood, Germanton, ..	June 1893
Thos. Bolton, Dunkeld, V., ..	June 1893
W. C. Barker, Windsor, ..	Sept. 1893
✓ A. Shakespear, Blaney, ..	Oct. 1893
Jas. Kelman, Branxton ..	April 1893
T. A. Grant, Glen, Toolem, ..	Oct., 1893
via Melton, Victoria, ..	

Cash received from—

J. W. P., West Maitland	£2 2 0
R. K. A., N. Sydney	1 15 0
T. B., Dunkeld, Victoria	12 0

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THE BEE-KEEPERS' TINMAN

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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.

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Honey Pamphlets,

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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.

BEEKEEPERS 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.

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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 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 gallons, 2/6 per nest. *Full line of other supplies equally cheap.*

MAJOR SHALLARD,
BLUE MOUNTAIN BEE FARMS, GLENBROOK.

TONS OF HONEY!



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**.

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

JAS. MCFARLANE,
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Doolittle and Bianconcini
Strain.

ORDERs now booked for early delivery in September, perhaps sooner: Untested, 7/6 each; Tested, 15/-; Select Tested for breeding, 20/-. All are post paid to any address. I stand all risk through post only.

Also sole maker of the "Gallup" Hive—1½ storey, 24 frames and starters set up complete, 12/6. Boss Foundation Fasteners, 3/- each. The best fastener made. Try one.

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Gearing and Cages for Stanley Automatic
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4 Comb	40/-
6 "	60/-

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FRANKLIN-ST., MELBOURNE.

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COMB FOUNDATION
—OR—
ITALIAN BEES,

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J. F. MUNDAY'S
Strain, the result of over 5 years' careful breeding. 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.

MY 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.

COMB FOUNDATION.

Medium & Light, 2s. per lb.
6 to 12 lbs. 1s. 10d. per lb.
12lbs. and over 1s 9d.

R. H. JERVIS
MOSS VALE.

BEES.**DOOLITTLE BEES.****FOR SALE**

A FEW COLONIES of PURE THREE Banded ITALIANS of THIS NOW CELEBRATED STRAIN in SIMPLICITY HIVES with AMPLE STORES. Queens guaranteed Daughters of Imported Mothers.

PRICE, FOUR GUINEAS.

T. H. BRADLEY,
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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 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ clear pine top bar, grooved to fdn. shouldered to 5/16, end bars $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$, bottoms $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$. Fixed Distance Frames, same price. Hoffman Frames, solid, 16s per 100. Porter Bee Escapes, 6d ea.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY CO.,

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BEE-KEEPERS

I have a few nice **PLASTER SLABS** for brush made foundation, on the Cheshire plan, for sale.
 Size of Slabs, $17\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{3}{4}$. Can be cut to an suitable size.

Price, 4s 6d.

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 PLAIN OR IN COLOURS,

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 FELSENTAL APIARY, PATERSON,

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COMB FOUNDATION SUPPLIED.

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A. J. C. VÖGELE, Felsenthal Apiary, Paterson,
 or C/o of Messrs. Barden and Ribee,
 or C/o of E. Tipper, Printer, West Maitland.



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Italian Bees!

Colonies!

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By post or rail as desired.

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