

surpass the "men-folk" in apiculture. We suppose that it is because the ladies take more pains to prepare their bees for winter quarters than do the men. You all know that when women make up their minds to do anything it is going to be done. It is scarcely necessary for Miss Buller to tell us that she succeeded in wintering her bees, as her success has been quite marked ever since she embarked in the business.

C. MCINALLY, SIMCOE, ONT.—I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Jones in the Fall of 1884, and have just returned from Beeton this spring, May 15th, and must say I feel under an obligation to the readers of the C. B. J., who have been mourning over empty hives this Spring, to give a brief description of my visits. I would strongly advise those who met with severe losses last Winter, to make Mr. Jones a visit, and I am sure it will never be regretted. There are a great many bee-keepers, who, if they do condescend to impart a little knowledge to the novice it comes with such a reluctance, that it makes one feel a little comforted to meet a whole-souled good-natured fellow, as I know Mr. Jones to be. In asking for information I found he was always ready to inform me of about 100 per cent. more than I knew enough to ask for. After spending some time in the Home Apiary, which was composed of 400 or 500 colonies, Mr. Jones kindly offered to accompany me to some of the outside yards. We visited two and to my astonishment they were fully as well populated as the home apiary. In reference to the hive factory, it is a little building about 250 feet long, just packed full of hives, sections, etc., already to drive in the nails and I would judge from the appearance of the lumber yard, he intended keeping it the same condition for the next ten years. I should like to have had a peep at the engine, being informed by some of the citizens, that it was the largest in the county, but, being pressed for time it was impossible. We must not forget the printing office, tin shop, lecture room, stock rooms, etc., as they are on no smaller scale than the factory I have just described. Now, gentleman, if you want a pleasing as well as profitable visit, it you want to see thousands of dollars invested in the bee-business, if you want to meet a good fellow who is not afraid to lend a helping hand go to Beeton and I am sure Mr. Jones will make you feel yourself at home. Wishing him all success and hoping that the C. B. J. may reach the eye of every bee-keeper in America, as it is

worthy the patronage of every man who possesses one colony, I will proceed with my report. I began in the spring of 1884 with three colonies in the old fashioned box hives, transferred them to the Jones' hive during apple bloom. Bought thirty divided colonies in Jones' hive on eight frames in the latter part of July, purchased Italian queens and increased to 64 colonies. Fed sugar syrup in the Fall. Built a cellar twenty by thirty seven feet and eight feet deep, put down two six inch tile, nine feet under the surface of the ground, and 250 feet long, one tile entering the cellar at the south west corner, the other running on under the cellar and entering at the north east corner. The dead air pipe was made of bell shape, four feet in diameter at the bottom end extending from cellar bottom to stovepipe above. Another ventilator, four feet under surface of ground, thirty feet long, extended through centre of cellar, made full of holes. Cellar walls not having time to dry I packed one foot of dry chaff on inside of them. Carried down my bees the 21st and 23rd of November, took them out 22nd and 23rd of April. Did not lose a colony. Not the slightest sign of dysentery, apparently as strong as when I put them in. Not an egg laid while in cellar to my knowledge. One peck of bees lost during winter out of the lot. My bees now, May 20th, average seven cards of brood to the colony all through the yard; hatching out wholesale; drones crawling on the combs May 18th. Queen cells formed with larvæ in them, and not from being queenless. Have been helping themselves to honey which was in a building not bee proof. We have seeded sixty acres with Alsike mixed with red clover on our own farm. It makes a splendid quality hay, so you see the bees will have a feast.

S. H. MALLORY, DECATUR, MICH.—The sample copy of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL with request to send report of last season's work received. I commenced last Spring with fifty colonies, some of them quite weak. I worked them all for section honey, as there is very little demand here for extracted honey in any shape. Fruit bloom gave honey enough to last the bees for breeding purposes until clover came, which, with basswood, is our principal dependence for our surplus crop. Clover opened profusely about June 10th, and there seemed to be a fair prospect for a bountiful crop from that source, but dry weather came on and soon put an end to all hopes of much surplus from that quarter, and as basswood did not yield much honey, we were left with but little to show for our season's work, except the increase, which was forty prime swarms. No after swarms were allowed. I did