

honey in fancy packages, were erected in the British style, with thick slabs of glass between each storey, and the honey being of fine quality, and well put up throughout, the effect was specially pleasing. Here and there the exhibit was embellished with cakes of beeswax cast in fancy shapes. Some of the extracted honey was granulated, but most of it was clarified and looked very well. Mr. John Newton, of Thamesford, Ont., President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, was in charge of the exhibit, and gave me a great deal of interesting information about Canadian bee-keeping, much of which, I regret, I have no room or time to repeat here. I was surprised to find that nearly all the sections in the Ontario exhibit were made of four pieces, and therefore dovetailed at all four corners. By what I have seen I should say that no bee-keepers in the world know how to produce a better-looking finished section than the Ontario men.

Bees Make the Orchard Profitable.

A. C. Attwood, of Vanneck, has thirteen acres in orchard, but quite a number of his trees are just coming into bearing. In the district in which Mr. Atwood lives very few orchards have any apples worth speaking of this year, while Mr. Atwood himself has sold \$1,100 worth. When he was asked how he accounted for having all these apples he pointed to thirty hives of bees and said: "The explanation is there. Whenever there was the least streak of sunshine last spring these bees were at work in the bloom of my orchard, and it is to that fact I attribute the fertilization of the trees and consequent crop. I do not keep the bees for honey, but for the benefit they confer in helping my orchard. —The Sun.

Reviews of Foreign Bee-Papers

By R. Hamlyn-Harris, F.R.M.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

BEE-KEEPING IN THE TRANSVAAL —A correspondent of the "Deutsche Imker aus Bohmen" gives the following interesting information:—The indigenous Kaffir tribes who use honey as food, as medicine, and in their religious rites have cultivated bees for a very long time, as also have the European colonists. The pure Italian bee prospers in this part of Africa and is said to be free from the diseases prevalent among other varieties, which diseases are reported to proceed from the English colony of Natal and to be caused by the use of syrup made from cane sugar.

The climate of the Transvaal is very favorable to bees. The winter months are June, July, and August, during which time there are short but sharp frosts; during the other nine months the country is covered with flowering trees and plants, chiefly acacias and rhododendrons, which yield honey in abundance. The first and principal harvest is from the acacias and orange flowers. Unfortunately the eucalyptus blooms almost at the same time, and its peculiar flavor often deteriorates from the goodness of the otherwise excellent honey of the first gathering. Immediately after the spring harvest comes the swarming time, which demands the greatest vigilance on the part of the bee-keeper. Generally it suffices to remove the queen cells to prevent swarming; sometimes it is needful to weaken the colony by removing bees or sealed brood. Swarming be allowed it interferes with the second harvest, which follows immediately, as the bees occupied with preparations for swarming lose much of their activity.

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