

Shaver of Cainsville, Ont. He had taken two comb honey surplus cases and filled them with sections, a part of these sections being filled with foundation made by the Weed process, and the remainder of them with foundation made in the ordinary way; also, the sections containing these different kinds of foundation were placed in the cases so as to be mixed one among the other. When thus prepared these two cases were given to the bees, and when about one-half to three-quarters completed by them, were taken away, and just as left by them placed upon exhibition. An examination revealed the fact that the sections containing the foundation made by the Weed process were much farther advanced than those containing the foundation made in the ordinary way.

Concerning the honey crop, the exhibit showed it to have been practically a failure this year, at least in Ontario. Further inquiry of the wholesale honey dealers in the city revealed the same fact, and that it was hard to get. Those having honey, therefore, need have no fear of being able to dispose of it at a good figure, prices already having advanced from forty to sixty per cent. over last year.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mr. W. S. Pender of West Maitland, Australia gives the readers of the new "Australian Bee-Keeper" for August 15th some "suggestions for improvement in Australian Apiaries" from which we take the following:

Having had a desire for many years to visit the United States of America and study some of their methods of bee-keeping under different climatic conditions to what we are used to in our sunny land; my wish was gratified in the beginning of this year. As my trip was solely of a business nature in connection with our bee-keepers' supply manufacturing trade. I was lead to many places where I could get the very information I required, and had opportunities of investigating for myself. I visited all the principal manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies and their apiaries, and also made special visits to the apiaries of Dr. C. C. Miller, Messrs. G. M. Doolittle, F. A. Salisbury, W. H. Pridgen, R. F. Holterman, J. H.

Martin, better known as "Rambler," and the Jennie Atchley Co.,

It is not my intention to allude to any one of the above in particular. but say a few words on the following subjects that lead to success in American bee-keeping, viz., wintering, building up colonies in the spring, and mailing queens, with suggestions for discussion by this convention as to what advantages are to be derived by the adoption of similar practices in Australia.

WINTERING.—In the Northern states of America where the winter is intensely cold and of several months duration, special attention has to be paid to the wintering of the bees, in order that any bees may survive, and even then it is not sufficient to be able to save enough bees to build into a strong colony the following summer, but the colonies must come through the winter sufficiently strong to be able to store honey from the first flow. There are many beekeepers who contend that we have no wintering problem to solve in our favoured land, and yet there are many apiaries where the bees do no more than build up during clover and fruit bloom, when probably if the bees had been protected and attended to they would have been strong enough to store honey during those blooms. My locality is among the lucerne which seldom yields honey after March 1st, and very often not after Feb. 15th, there is but a slight flow from weeds and grass to induce a small amount of breeding for the next two months, and by June 1st hardly a colony can be found with laying queens, the queens rest until about Aug. 1st. During this time the colonies will continue to weaken through loss of old bees, and those attempting to fly are often chilled with cold winds and lost, so by August 1st instead of colonies covering 8 or 10 frames, they are reduced to about four frames. Clover starts to bloom about August 15th to September 1st, and unless special provision be made for keeping up the temperature of the hive and stimulate the bees, they are not ready to gather more than sufficient nectar for breeding purposes. There are also localities where there is a honey flow right through the winter, this stimulates the colony to brood rearing, and hence there are young bees emerging right through the winter, and when spring comes the colonies are in about a normal condition. Now during these winter flows where is the