

nearly 500 empty combs on hand, and will continue to sulphur them weekly until all are in use. I can sulphur them in thirty minutes. Don't melt up combs, you will be sorry if you do.

WILL ELLIS.

St. David's, Ont., June 10th, 1885.

P. S.—Saw the first white clover last Saturday. Splendid prospects.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ON BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

THIS is a subject that occupies the minds of more persons to day than at any other period for the last hundred years. Many of those who have never kept bees, as well as many hundreds who now make it their special calling and life occupation are now deeply interested. It has been long since demonstrated beyond a doubt that bees will pay a large increase on capital properly invested, if managed rightly afterwards. This is the whole secret on which successful beekeeping is hinged; and it should be understood by many who make loud professions of knowing it all. If we could credit half of what we hear some people say we could not but think the science of apiculture had really been exhausted by the all-wise and would-be beekeeper. But here let me say as one who has watched with much interest for many years the wonderful workings of this most industrious insect, that no man ever lived long enough to learn all there is in this beautiful science of apiculture. I am well aware that failure need not overtake the judicious and careful beekeeper. It is at all times proper and right that the bees should receive at least their proper share of attention from the manager of the apiary, especially during the working season from the 20th of April, or when pollen is gathered from the willow and soft maple, until late honey harvest, which sometimes continues to the first week of September. Now we have come to a period of time that will demand at the hands of the bee-master some of his best efforts and judgment for successful wintering of his bees. In the first part of the season which we call Spring, do not set your bees out on their stands too early, not before the willow or soft maple is in blossom, for before this period there is great risk of spring dwindling. When bees are set out, clean all the dead bees from the combs; also dirt and mould if any, so that the bees will not be under a laborious work of cleaning. First of all see that your bees have enough to live on, if not feed granulated sugar, viz., three pounds to a pint of water, well dissolved, put in a feeder. Be sure and not have them fed on candied honey, for it will give

them dysentery. Next you should be well provided with at least a superabundance of well made and finished hives, all of which should be of the same size and shape, well painted and ready for use. Then comes the question of swarming which means increase of stocks. Proper management of the same can only be achieved by means of a good movable frame hive. There is a class of people who think a box of any kind will do so long as the bees are procured in it. To such I would say you are wasting time and money in not getting a good marketable quality of honey. Some may say anything will do so long as we get the honey to sell, as we always have done in the past by using the old box hives. Let me say that I have had my bees make honey the past season in my hives with section boxes and sold it for 18c., 20c., and 25c. per lb. There is another class of persons who are too miserable to have a good article as the price is too great to suit them; they are always looking for a half price article and they are always behind, bees die, loss of labor and time, careless and indifferent like a man always on a mortgaged farm.

F. W. FULFORD.

Brockville, June, 1885.

We are now making a comb honey hive which will be described later on, and which, we believe, combines all the valuable principles in connection with the production of comb honey, and perhaps some others that have not yet been brought out; it is wonderfully simple in construction, and will be produced at such low prices that every person can use them, or make them for themselves if they choose to do so. There are some features about it that will entirely get over many of the difficulties that have been encountered in connection with the production of comb honey in the past; it will answer equally well for extracting purposes. A prominent beekeeper who has examined it pronounces it a marvel of perfection.

SWARMING, PERFORATED ZINC., ETC.

I COMMENCED last spring with eight colonies most of which were very weak and as they had no pollen in the hive they did not commence breeding until I fed them meal, which was late in April. The Spring was so cold and wet they gathered very little pollen before