

ians and believe a cross between Carniolians and Holylands makes a most profitable and valuable bee. We crossed a large number of those races last year on our islands in the Georgian Bay and all our experiments went to prove that such crosses would be very valuable. The Carniolians are very quiet bees and less liable to sting than any other. In fact many object to them on account of their being so quiet.

A cold cellar is a splendid place to kill bees or give them dysentery, for various reasons, one of which is the moisture condensing by reason of the cold on all portions of the combs which are not covered by the bees, and the atmosphere in the cellar being damper when the moisture thus becomes condensed. This gradually prepares the honey in the best possible shape for giving bees dysentery. When you have to resort to artificial heat for keeping up the temperature of a bee-repository it is necessary to exercise great care. If gas pipes, or tin pipes could be placed from a large kettle or reservoir on the stove, so that the hot water would pass down through cellar and return to be heated again, it might keep up a more even temperature. Some practice placing lamps inside of stoves, closed up to prevent the light from shining, and set the stove on the cellar floor; others invert tin boilers over the lamps, then place rugs round the edge to hide the light; by these means a much more even temperature can be kept up than with coals, from which the injurious effect of charcoal gas is sometimes quite marked if the operation is kept up very long.

I would write to the new BEE JOURNAL sometimes if I was a better writer, but I am such a poor hand to put a thing in right shape that people would not be able to understand what I mean.

If you will send your articles to the BEE JOURNAL we will see that they are "fixed up" in right shape before they appear, though we do not think that they

will require much "fixing." The experience of novices is just as valuable as from older hands. The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is designed to further the interests of beginners by every possible means and by having beginners themselves give their experience so that, if possible, assistance and advice may be given, is one of the best means towards this end.

#### BEE KEEPING WITH FARMING.

IN these times of seeking for new resources of profit on the farm as that of grain growing wanes, bees come in for their share of attention. Prof. Cook, of Michigan, relates how beekeeping may be profitably associated with farming.

"We often hear that only specialists should keep bees, that bee keeping is no business for a farmer or for a person with other business." The professor relates the experience of his brother, E. J. Cook, of Ossowo, who is one of the best farmers in the state, and whose crops are always among the best in the county where he lives. "A few years ago he purchased a few colonies of bees more to interest his boys than with the expectation of making money. He winters them in a good cellar and has never lost any. In 1883 his colonies reached fifty, and last year sixty. In 1883 his profits from his bees exceeded by a considerable sum those from his farm. Last year the excess was even greater.

Either of his boys, one 16, and the other 14, is capable of entirely managing the bees. The apiary has been a source of valuable thought and study to all, and the constant profits have brought no small satisfaction. Mr. Cook and his boys have spared no pains to secure instruction and never refuse needed attention to the bees. They say they had better neglect the farm." Prof. Cook further says of the profits of bee-keeping, that a good thoroughly prepared bee keeper can easily care for 100 colonies without any help. Except from the middle of May to July 1, he could care for 200 colonies, which, to do well, should be separated into two apiaries which should be at least four or five miles apart.

"Thus by hiring an assistant for two or three months during the season for storing, a good apiarist could care well for 200 colonies. In a good bee region which abounds in such honey plants as white clover, basswood, raspberries and abundant fall plants, it is not too much to expect as the year's average, fifty pounds of honey per colony and increase to double the number of colonies. This estimate is below rather than above what has been secured by our best bee-keepers."—Western Farmer.