

for the benefit of apiculture. His apiary and bees were in nice order, and bees in good order for the honey harvest. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the chairmn and also Mr. Alex. Dickson of Lancaster,  
JAS. CHARBONNEAU.  
Sec'y-Treasurer.

### The Apiary of G. A. Deadman.

(Concluded.)

In continuing a description of my Apiary as shown in last issue of this Journal, I would say that the hives, with the exception of an odd one at alternative end of every other row, are in pairs. Between the hives constituting each pair there is a space of one foot, or sufficient to stand in to use the other hive for a seat if so inclined; then between each pair of hives there is a space of 4½ feet, which is ample room for a wheelbarrow or hand wagon to go between.

Before swarming begins only one hive in each pair contains bees, the other is empty and remains so until the colony in the other one swarms. When they do we simply exchange hives and place them in the old stand. In going over the apiary with this plan, there is no difficulty in seeing at a glance which colonies have swarmed and which have not. Of course only one swarm is allowed from each colony. Not only this, but by having your stands properly distanced you can *slide* the full hive on to the empty stand, which is much easier than lifting it. When desiring to unite two colonies, one hive is placed on the ends of the four blocks and the bees from either colony readily go into it. The stands are best made of round cedar 6 inches or more in diameter and cut the desired length. Shave off one side so that the hive will rest firmly, and sink the other in the ground an inch or so; a very little does. They should be slightly lower in front, otherwise it is better that the four blocks of each pair are level. The white in front of the hives is refuse salt, and is fortunately obtained so easily from a salt block which is adjoining the premises. The large evaporating pens are scraped every week or so and thrown out in heaps at the end of the building, and only costs the expense of hauling it. No doubt, when this is not obtainable, it would pay to buy ordinary salt by the barrel. With the exception then of about a foot in front of the entrance of each colony, the remainder of apiary is of grass. It is friend Boardman, I think, who has given us an account of the

way he and his assistant literally scraped his apiary, so that not a blade of grass nor weed could be seen. With all due respect to our good brother, I would not want my apiary treated in that fashion, nor not if a man would pay me for doing it. When the thermometer is in the eighties, or any other time, a carpet of green grass is decidedly preferable. I do not use a lawn mower either to keep it in subjection. It will be a surprise, except to those who know, how closely one can cut with a good sharp scythe, especially when the dew is on. A good plan is to take five or ten minutes each morning and cut between one row. This can be gathered up and given to your Jersey cow, (and what bee-keeper should be without at least one) and by the time you have gone over your apiary it is ready to begin again. Of course cutting it all at once makes a nicer job of it. Only one corner of the honey house is to be seen in the engraving, and this portion is open on two sides. It contains a work bench which is very necessary, as all bee-keepers know. It affords a shady retreat when you want to keep "your eye" on swarms and do some fixings besides. A swarming box after the style of friend Sheppard's, is leaning against the building. It has what I consider an improvement, viz: The box is made to swing on the handle so that it is always right end up no matter which way you hold it. This is an advantage, especially when the swarm is directly above you. No apiarist can afford to be without one or more of these. Two waggons are noticeable in the front ground, and I seldom "work among the bees" without one of these along. It contains the necessary tools and that may possibly be required. Like the worthy editor of this Journal, I am the happy possessor of a wife and family. The former has a child in her arms. My brother-in-law, Mr. T. McGillicuddy of Toronto, occupies a position to the left of the group, and his wife and one son at the right. Your humble servant is supposed to be busily engaged with a colony near by, while at the same time enjoying the shade of a cherry tree. The portion of a bee-tent can be seen to the left of the group, and which occasionally I find very useful.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

Clover did next to nothing. Linden doing only middling.  
S T. PERRIT.

Belmont, Ont., July 9, 1894.