

he accumulated re unnecessary toil.

some length, decided an out apiary ethod amounted to taken into screened removed to a fresh distant. The brood, but were rendered were kept in the they began to fall they began to ey were transferred as done in October, nies were fed and although Mr. Par- ornian bee-keeper,

tells us how he ob- 50 colonies in the t the following ex

r management con- stores so that all ng was done), un- eens, scraping and s, and combs.

agement consisted f the bees didn't the super promptly, . All the colonies raising the hives ds three quarters of ring was started were kept in each supply of young obtained whenever e first super was ds full it was lifted in underneath. In ers were used on a the upper one was relieve the second ready to lift up. does not appeal to o much trouble and eekly examinations full sized supers are

used, and besides dark honey comes in the wake of the white and we must be up with the extracting or get our beautiful white honey darkened.

"Our system of swarm control was to prevent swarming conditions as far as possible by ample ventilation, room, and re-queening. In spite of all this a percentage of them would be found preparing to swarm, and were handled about as follows: If a colony was found with extra well filled supers and cells started, probably caused by over-crowding, cells were destroyed and new empty supers of combs given, some brood raised up or taken away and full sheets of foundation or full combs given in the brood nest. This treatment would often cure such a colony of swarming.

"If a colony had not been filling its supers up to the average, had plenty of bees and no very good reasons for preparing to swarm, only perhaps laziness, they were treated to shook swarming, and left destitute, a sure cure for such a colony.

If a queenless colony was found the cells were destroyed and a young laying queen introduced.

Superseding colonies were treated in the same way, also all colonies where the queen appeared to be failing. Every young queen successfully introduced makes a colony that can be counted on as safe and passed without the usual examination. If a colony is working well, from and to the entrance, no clustering there, the super showing good progress and the bees well up into the corners of it, a further examination is often unnecessary, and much time can be saved.

The Australasian Bee-Keeper

The annual conference of the Victorian Apiarists' Association was held in June last, and the whole of the July number of the Australasian Bee-Keeper is really a report of part of the business trans-

acted at the meetings, comprising three of the papers read before the conference. Dr. W. Brown, Government Pathologist, read a paper on "Paralysis or Dysentery of Bees." The following summary will interest Canadian bee-keepers:

For a long time past bee-keepers in Australia have been complaining of mortality amongst bees, and the complaints have been coupled with the assertion that the bees become paralysed before death supervenes. Further they say that there has always been plenty of food in the hives, and that the mortality is greatest in spring and summer—that is at the time of the year when food most abounds.

Now, in investigating any disorder amongst bees, it is absolutely necessary to exhaust every possible means by which the disease might be caused, and following out the plan, Dr. Brown propounded to himself certain questions. After having propounded the questions he furnished replies hereto as follows:

1. Is the condition caused by pollen grains of a poisonous type? **Reply:** Although poisonous plants might abound here and there, the number of districts affected and the fact that all hives in any given area are not involved, goes somewhat to disprove pollen poisoning. In any district all foraging bees would have equal chances of picking up poisonous pollen, and all hives should suffer alike.

2. Is it due to improper feeding? Bees well cared for and with plenty of proper food material have contracted the disorder. On Examination complete stores of honey and pollen have been found in the frames.

3. Is it due to insufficiency of food? Bees with plenty of suitable food have contracted it.

4. Is it due to weather conditions? The disease has appeared in genial seasons as well as in inclement seasons. It has occurred in cool as well as in hot summers.