

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

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EDITORIAL

ROM the Record (British) we learn that an apiary is soon to be started on Mount Carmel by the brothers Baldensperger, who already have an apiary near Jaffa. The order for hives, etc., has been placed with an English etc. English maker, and a pupil is being trained by the same party, who has a large apiary, to go out in charge. "This," says the Record, "is the outcome of a movement for planting modern industries in Palestine, in anticipation of the return of the Jews to their own country, an event all Christians devoutly believe and hope for, as pregnant with good to all the earth, and one that is politically as probable as anything likely to happen at no distant date." It may be interesting to the readers of the Canadian Bee Jour-NAL to know that the Baldenspergers referred to are the sons of the English school teacher in the ancient city of Jerusalem, and that the eldest, by name Philip, received his training as an apiarist in the bee yard established by our Mr. Jones, at Beyrout. In the workshop of Mr. Baldensperger, sr., under the shadow of the Tower of David, Mr. Jones constructed the first movable frame hive made in the Holy Land or Syria.

The Provincial Exhibition will be held this year at Kingston, September 10th to 15th. We will give the prize list for honey, etc., in next issue.

HOW TO PREVENT INCREASE.

THIS is the subject that is attracting considerable attention, and all information is being eagerly sought after. There are a great many bee-keepers who have all the increase they require and would prefer a larger crop of honey with less increase. seasons of the year when the weather is suitable, with a moderate flow of honey, more especially if the honey is thin that is being gathered, and about enough to stimulate breeding and swarming, bees sometimes get the swarming fever, and swarm they will, after they get thoruughly started, apparently in spite of all efforts to prevent them. There are various modes practised by different bee-keepers, all with more or less success according to locality, season, etc. Yet, what does in one locality is often the reverse of the practice most desirable in another. This makes all the difference, or frequently much of it with the various managements of different beekeepers; for instance a bee-keeper in the southern or middle States or southern Canada might give special instructions for a certain kind of management which would prevent increase in his locality, while further south or further north this would not be suitable; another point is the variation in the honey season. Some have one continuous flow while others have several flows of longer or shorter duration. Some have a long dry space in mid-summer, and no honey in to be gathered, while