

other half west. It also covers many years. The editor, Mr. Gravenhorst, who has a world-wide reputation as a bee-keeper, in an editorial foot-note gives the preference to the entrance facing east.

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In Germany, and, we believe, in Great Britain and Ireland, it is quite customary to move bees, for better pasture they "wander." In Canada this has been practiced but little;

Moving Bees
for
Pasture.

it may, however, yet become customary. Better facilities for shipping bees and better express and freight rates would assist much in this. To the specialist, in many localities, moving apiaries to favorable localities may have decided advantages.

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The Department of Agriculture, Washington, deserves great credit for having issued that excellent and instructive work, "The Honey Bee." Everything points in the direction of a great development of bee-keeping, and this, with the development of dairying, leads us to

The Honey
Bee.

believe that before the close of the century more than one land shall flow with milk and honey. In the work referred to, the first subject taken up is "Classification of the Honey Bee—the Different Species and Races." The common East Indian honey bee, *apis indica*, is reported as gathering very little surplus and being very small. The Giant East Indian honey bee, *apis dorsata*, is spoken of at some length. The writer, Mr. Frank Benton, says "he visited India in 1880-81 for the purpose of obtaining colonies of *apis dorsata*." And, again, the execution at that time of the plan of bringing these bees to the United States, was prevented only by severe illness contracted in India." We think Mr. Benton is mistaken. He was then working in connection with D. A. Jones, Beeton, and had gone to the East in Mr. Jones' interests. The impression he con-

veys is wrong, and he means bringing the bees to Canada. It was Canadian enterprise to which the eyes of the apicultural world was turned. But, to pass on, *apis dorsata* is spoken of as being much larger, and more easily handled, taking up quarters in hives without objection. Again, Mr. Benton says:—"Should these bees and the common East Indian Bee (*apis indica*), previously referred to, visit in the main only such flowers as are not adapted to our hive bees, their introduction, wherever it could be made successful, would, without decreasing the yield from other hive bees, add materially to the honey and wax production of the country. We certainly see no objection to the importation and judicious testing of the above bees; in fact, such an undertaking should be commended, but if in the above, it is the intention to convey the idea that these bees in one case being able to utilize blossoms with short carolla, or rather the distance shorter to the nectar, and in the latter case they can reach the nectar when the distance is longer, and therefore they will not interfere with our present bee *apis mellifica*, there is surely a mistake here. The larger bee, especially, in a poor season, is likely to interfere with the smaller.

Passing on to *apis mellifica*, our common bee, the Egyptian Syrian and Palestines, are condemned as inferior in temper and wintering qualities to the races of bees already here. The Tunsians, for similar reasons, are condemned also because they are great collectors of propolis, and he very justly condemns the idea of trying to sell these latter under the name of "Punic bees."

Of Cyprians, Mr. Benton says "they have produced the largest yield of honey on record, from a single colony, in this country—1,000 pounds in one season. Everyone who has fairly tested these admit their wonderful honey-gathering powers and their persevering courage in their labors, even when the flowers are secreting honey but scantily. They winter well and defend their hives against robber bees and other enemies with greater energy than