second and following attacks, even though the entrances be kept closed sufficiently that but one bee at a time can pass in or out. We think that what many call "the mammoth sweet clover" is Bokhara; there is however a difference between the latter and sweet clover.

Size to be used depends on the system of manipulation. When the second storey is used eight frames should give good results but six properly prepared for winter quarters will answer as well. In our two-storey hives which hold 8 frames, the frames are just the right distances apart for brooding purposes. The second story being of equal size with the brood chamber, would be all right with six frames if used for extracting purposes. We suppose that you have reference to the I. R. Good candy, which was first made by Mr. Good, hence its name. In this issue of the Journal you will find recipe for the same.

We can hardly say what percentage of our bees we did lose, as we did not keep a sufficiently accurate account of the number put in and taken out of winter quarters, however it was not more than two or three per cent, and that was occasioned principally through colonies becoming queenless, and loss of neuclei which were doubled up too late in the fall to admit of proper clustering.

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D. A. Jones.

F. H. Macpherson

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BINDERS-C. B. J.

The binders are here at last, and are very nice, though we regret that a little mistake has been made in the name on the back—The words are

"Canada Bee Journal" instead of "Canadian Bee Journal." However, we suppose we will have to make the best of that part of it, as it will cause a good deal of bother and trouble to correct the error. The price will be to subscribers 55 cents, postage paid. We have had these made to size to hold just one year's issues. Now, then, will all those who have intimated a desire for a binder drop us a card; we have them ready to go by return mail. Full directions accompany each binder.

BEE NOTES FOR DECEMBER.

In winter, when not occupied in manipulating our bees, we should take advantage of the leisure to inform ourselves upon all that relates to the advancement of our pursuit. Those who can do so, should attend the various conventions to be held, and take part in a free interchange of views, which constitutes the value of such gatherings. Those who can not attend, should study the practical works of the day, and compare the teachings of these with their own experiences. I expect to begin in the January number, a series of illustrated articles, which I hope may be of special value to our readers. Bees should require very little attention at this season. traps for rats and mice, if the wintering rooms are not proof against them. See that the eave troughs and conductors are so arranged that water will not settle about the walls, and make the wintering rooms damp and musty. Begin ners should decide upon the kind of hives, and boxes, and other appliances to be used during the ensuing season. It is all important that everything needed in the busy season, be prepared in advance, so that there will be no delay during the honey flow. The inexpertenced are apt to neglect the necessary preparations until the articles are needed, and then to set to work in great haste to prepare them.—L. C. Root in American Agriculturalist.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

When we made application for space for an exhibit before, it was with the understanding that if we shipped our exhibit immediately the honey harvest was over it would be in time. We have however just received from the Cauadian agents notice that "all exhibits must be ready for shipment at the end of February, 1886, so as to be ready to place on board a steamship in the first week in March." As you are always aware there is no possibility of Canadian betweepers making anything like a creditable display with this year's honey, in fact the great bulk of the crop will have been disposed of ere