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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

Vol. VIII, No. 8. BEETON, ONT., JULY 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 316

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We want a share of your trade, and if

LOW PRICES, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP

with a **GUARANTEE** to give **PERFECT SATISFACTION**

will bring it, we are going to have it. We make almost everything you require for the aptary and have exceptional facilities for manufacturing cheaply.

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If you have not received one of our 1892 Illustrated Catalogues drop us a postal card. It contains many new and useful devices not handled by other supply dealers. You will find in comparing prices we are **"AWAY DOWN."**

We ask a trial order, either in small or large quantities. Send us specifications of your requirements for the coming season and we will be pleased to quote you prices.

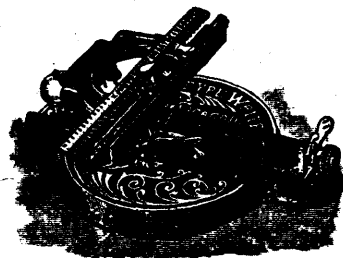
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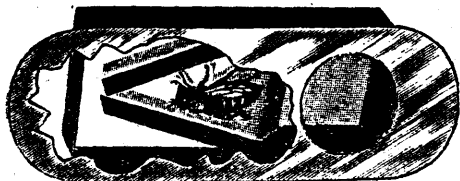
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Was awarded THREE PRIZES at the Toronto Industrial Exposition in 1891. Wm. McEvoy, Foul Brood Inspector, Woodburn, Ont., says of them on Jan'y 29th, '92:—"I know from experience it won't pay any bee-keeper to do without them, as they are one of the best things ever brought into any apiary, and should be used in every bee yard in the whole wide world."

F. A. Gemmill, Stratford, Ont.:—"I have used

many kinds of escapes for years past, but like yours best of all."

Prof. Cook:—"No bee-keeper can afford to be without them."

Send for testimonials and read what others say about them.

Prices:—Each, by mail, post paid, with full directions, 20c. Per dozen, \$2.25.

If not found satisfactory after trial return them, and we will refund your money.

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Alone, 75 Cts. For \$1.75, the Review, the Queen, and the 50 ct. Book, "Advanced Bee Culture," will be sent. W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich.

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Square Glass Honey-Jars,
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Perfection Cold-Blast Smokers.

Dealers in honey and beeswax.

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Send 10 ct stamp for 'Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers'

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This cut represents our Combined Circular and Scroll Saw, which is the best machine made for bee-keepers' use in the construction of their hives, sections, boxes, etc. Machines sent on trial. For catalogue, price lists, etc., address: W.F. & JNO. BARNES CO., 274 Ruby street, Rockford, Ill. b4ly.

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SEND us fifty cents and get Hutchison's "Advanced Bee Culture." C B J. Beeton.

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FOR SALE.—Supplies of all kinds. A number of a 1 Extractors for sale cheap. See adv. on another page. BEETON M'FG' CO'Y

FOR SALE.—About 15 good strong colonies bees in new Jones hives. \$5 per colony or a discount on the lot. R. J. GRACEY, St. Thomas, Ont.

WE have several bound volumes of Clark's "Birds Eye View" of Bee-keeping w.11 mail on receipt of 10c CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Beeton, Ont. b-24-1f

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FOR SALE or exchange.—Red Irish Setter Bitch Juno II, 790 C. K. R. Good Breeder. Want Honey Extractor, Comb Foundation, or bees, make offers.—H. N. HUGHES, box 97, Barrie Ont. b-6 2t

W. A. Chrysler is filling orders promptly. He is selling the nicest foundation you ever saw for 45 and 55 cts. per pound. 1 1/2 story "L" hives in flat all complete, for 60 cts., 2 story 70 cts., and all other supplies at prices that cannot be beaten. Address—W. A. Chrysler, Box 450 Chatham, Ont. b-6 1f

MY BEE-KEEPING FRIENDS. If you have any wax you wish made into foundation I am your man. Ten years a maker and not one dissatisfied customer yet. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars address W. ELLIS, St. Davids, Ont. Express office: Niagara Falls, Ont. b 23 1f.

IF you want T supers, extracted honey store cans, capacity 450 to 550 lbs.; wood and wood zinc-coated excluding honey boxes, suitable for 8 frame Langstroth hives, as I shall not be able to refer to so many bees after this season, as formerly, I must sell about half of my stock of supplies, cheap. W. ELLIS St. Davids, Ont. b4-5t

COME QUICK! Rys advancing will double value IN HULBERT PARK BY A HOME IN CUMBERLAND Mts. low prices, easy payments, 200 feet above sea level, all the year health resort. No malaria, mosquito, buzzards or niggers. Fine timber and rich soil underlaid with coal, watered by pure soft sand-rock springs. Well adapted for Poultry, Vegetables and Fruit \$0,000 acres land, lots in all plateau towns. Address, Cumberland Plateau Land Office, Roslin P. O., Hulbert Park, Tenn.

Write Hulbert Fence and Wire Co. St. Louis, Mo., description of what you want in their line and they will give you a tory price direct.

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Brood Foundation, 50 cts. per lb.
Section Foundation, 60 cts. per lb.

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bred from pure mothers for the coming season, at a grade of prices to compare with that of honey production; and the utmost care should be taken to have them as good as any man can breed. Carniolans or Italians, untested, each, 75 cts.; 3 untested queens, \$2.00; 6 untested queens, \$3.60; tested queens from either yards, after the 20th of June, each, \$1.00. All queens that are known to be mismated will be sold at 50 cents each, including all "Yellow Carniolans."

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The five Banded Golden Italian Bees. One Queen, June or July, \$1; six for \$5. Circular free. J. F. MICHAEL, German, Darke Co., Ohio. b 3'8t.

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I expect to continue the breeding of Choice Carniolan queens next season, and orders will be booked from date. No more sent until queens are ready to ship. JNO ANDREWS, Patten's Mills, Wash. Co. NY



New Discovery by Accident
PART OF THE HAIR, FACE, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON

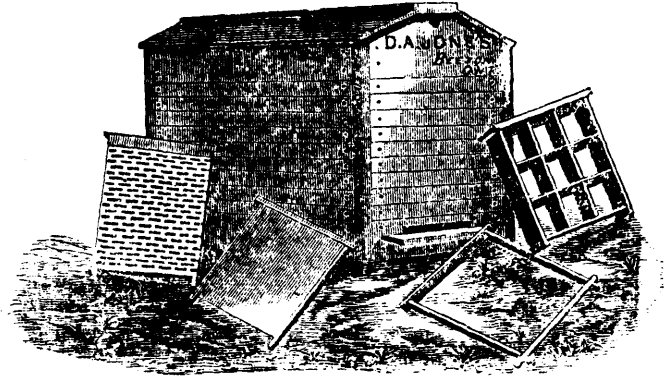
address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and nothing as represented. Every woman who has a hair on her face, arms or any part of her person, for any cause of fall-out or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed. SPECIAL—To ladies who will introduce and sell among their friends 25 bottles of Queen's Anit-Hairing, we will pay \$1 with a Silk Dress 15 yards best silk. Extra large bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with each order.

—SILK DRESS—
FREE TRIAL
TO INTRODUCE IT.

quickly removed and permanently removed by QUEEN'S ANTI-HAIRING. The hair and wonder of this discovery. Discovered by accident, the hair was completely removed. It is perfectly harmless, and so simple any child can use it. Lay the hair over and apply for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic. No scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. Thousands who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK, and ARMS, attest its merits. It cannot fail. If the growth be light, one application is sufficient; if the hair is thick, two or three applications will do it. The hair is removed at each application without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming also use it. Harmless as water. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairing in per bottle, sent in safely mailing boxes postage paid by us, (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address. Write me at once. I will send you a free trial bottle and a sample of the hair on your face, arms or any part of your person. I will send you a free trial bottle of Queen's Anti-Hairing. We will pay \$100.00 for any case of fall-out or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed. SPECIAL—To ladies who will introduce and sell among their friends 25 bottles of Queen's Anit-Hairing, we will pay \$1 with a Silk Dress 15 yards best silk. Extra large bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with each order.

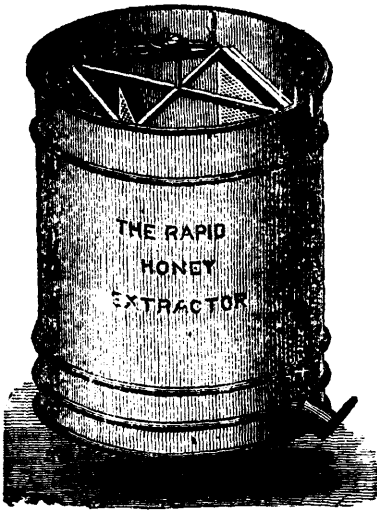
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HIVES, HIVES.



All kinds of hives made from good lumber at lowest possible price

Jones Extractors.



A quantity on hand which will be sold below the regular price. If you require anything in the shape of bee supplies don't fail to write us for quotations before purchasing elsewhere. We have still on hand a large quantity of sections, second-hand hives, shipping crates, automatic swarmers, feeders, gloves, section presses, force pumps, poultry netting, sixty, ten and five pound tins which we purchased from the late D. A. Jones Co., at a rate on the dollar, thereby enabling us to offer the bee-keepers of Canada and the United States special value. Send for particulars.

PORTER AND HASTINGS BEE
ESCAPES,

By Mail, 20 cents

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Honey, Queens, and all kinds Apiarian Supplies,

BEETON, ONTARIO CANADA.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

"The Greatest Possible Good to the Greatest Possible Number."

VOL. VIII, No. 8. BEETON, ONT., JULY 15, 1892. WHOLE No. 316



G. A. DEADMAN.

GENERAL.

G. A. Deadman, Brussels Ont.,

WE present our readers this week with the above cut of Mr. G. A. Deadman, of Brussels Ont., who keeps a Drug and Stationary store also deals in Jersey cattle and extensively in bees, Queens, Honey and apiarian supplies. No doubt many readers of the C. B. J. will have become familiar with his writings ere this, as some very interesting articles from his pen have appeared in each of our issues recently. Mr. Deadman is a strong supporter of the C. B. J. and one who has taken a great interest in its prosperity, realizing as he no doubt does, that a body of men, and women,

such as the bee-keepers of Canada should have a Journal the columns of which are thrown open for the free discussion of all subjects pertaining to bee culture. We hope to hear from Friend Deadman regularly and should the writer drop off at Brussels he may expect a visit from him.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
Faralysed Bees.

MR. EDITOR.—In the spring of 1890 I found one colony in the conditions described on page 82 my attention was first called to them by noticing a quantity of bees on the ground in front of the hive. It was a two storied colony one of my best the previous season and was wintered on perhaps 30 lbs. of

honey, at that time honey was coming in fact, and brood rearing was in full swing. I thought that it was a case of starvation but on opening found hive full of honey and bees and brood. Yet day by day they continued crawling out and on opening the hive the bees between the frames crawled lazily, fluttering their wings and and although distended as you say, there were no signs of dysentery. They struggled on for six weeks and then died. No more were affected neither have I had another case, the combs and hives were used without disinfecting.

Mr. J. F. Gates is right off his base in regard to extracting being the cause of foul brood. Heres M. France in gleanings says he has extracted from brood combs for 20 years and I have done it for 15 years and have had no foul brood in my yards yet.

Avery, La.

Yours Truly
H. FITZ HART.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

"To Boomer"

IN next issue you propose to comment upon "Boomer's" article on page 104. Fearing that you may leave out one point in your commentary, that I think should be there, will you allow me to suggest it.

Apiculture like all other cultures, has its literature, and from it, we get many of our plans and purposes. We look to the popular writers for guidance. To the captious writers, we are impressed that any bee-keeper who writes and writes, and heads his article with glowing titles, such as, "How I obtain large yields of surplus honey", must be the right man to follow. We think that the editor *knows*, and he would not seek, and pay for misleading articles. But by and by, we get a lot of dear-bought experience, and begin to suspect that the great leaders run more to literature and theory, than to practical, dollar and cent success. Certainly they succeed in getting well paid for their apicultural contributions, but in that the beginner cannot follow. In the most profitable part of their apicultural labors, he cannot follow: They do not advise him to. After all, honey production in a good location, managed with true learning and tact, is the most profitable of all branches of the business, whether it be queen rearing, supply trade or the literary branch.

As it happens to be a fact that many of our most voluminous writers, who write, authoritatively, are advocating systems of management that no one can follow and succeed, no wonder that Boomer has been led astray. "A Subscriber," on page 107 is mistaken in supposing that

in the proper use of the Heddon hive, we hive swarms in two brood cases. One is all that is used the first year. Not until the following May or June, do we need to add the second case. Please call them brood cases, and not brood chambers, for in this hive, it takes two brood cases to make one brood chamber. The whole matter is canvassed in my book, pages 82 and 96.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Of course we are glad to have suggestions and some are not in a position to follow instructions given, and while some make a perfect success of their system, others may fail with the same system, by leaving out some little details of apparently minor importance scarcely worth noticing, or overlooking some slight points that tend to make all the difference between success and failure. My eyes have been so weak lately that I have not been able to look as carefully over the communications as I otherwise would have liked to so the party who manages that department has been forced to take more responsibility in that direction than he should and if he continues his superior ability will enable him to take sole charge of the department.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Those Wired Frames.

NOTICE Friend Deadman's remarks re wired frames on page 100. I have nearly vanquished my opponent on this question for he has in his remarks got badly enough mixed to have given me so able a beekeeper as F. A. Gemmill Pres. O. B. K. A. as a colleague on the wired frame question when really he is with Mr. Deadman and against me. Yes I read Gleanings but I will shortly have the editor turn his electric current into something better than a wire for imbedding in cell foundation, for nearly two years I have been striving the question of sounding an alarm by electricity when a swarm issues. During April 1891 I mentioned it to E. R. Root when on a visit to Medina and have since that come to the conclusion that the question is a practical one. For a dollar an electric battery can be bought which will answer for one or a hundred swarms. The hive is placed on springs and at the side a piece of copper is arranged, so it can be raised or lowered by means of a thumb screw, a wire passes from the battery to the hive and back to the battery setting up a complete circle if the piece or ad-

justable copper joins the broken wire. When the swarm issues the weight on springs is lightened and the hive and copper at side raises and sets up the current ringing the electric bell in a heavy flow the adjustable piece of copper will require to be set twice a day but during the bulk of the season a colony gains or loses very slowly and very little setting will be required. This device will be cheap and simple. I feel sure it will assist many in bee-keeping. On the farm the electric bell can be placed in the kitchen and the good housewife need trouble her head no more "if the bees are swarming." She knows the alarm will sound. It will be a convenience in many ways. It is my impression that beekeeping will yet be vastly simplified and there are changes and progress to be made undreamed of.

The World's Columbian Exposition:—Mr. Nicholas Awrey M.P.P. Com. for Ontario of the above Exposition has taken in hand the work of preparing a honey exhibit. Only a hundred lbs of comb and fifty lbs of extracted can be sent of each kind of honey. This gives everyone a chance to make a first class exhibit at a small expense and every beekeeper in Ontario should send something. We are all of course anxious to beat everyone else besides that we are interested in the development of one country and should show the world that Canada. (or Ontario) is a first class honey producing land and this will do much to prove her a land in which it is safe to live and to invest money in. Let us do our best to help one another and help our commissioner in this matter. Mere self interest should be laid aside old differences if any forgotten and the welfare of the honey industry and the Province looked at.

R. F. HOLTERMANN,
Brantford.

July 5th. '92.

Notes By The Way.

AS we are just at the beginning of the honey harvest, I thought I must pen a few notes in addition to those of last week, trusting I am not filling the place of more important matter. Well, as usual, it's the weather, and that is nondescript; first it rains and then it blows, and then both come together with fitful gleams of sunshine occasionally; no opportunity of storing honey for the busy bees, and but little to cheer the heart of the bee-keeper, yet we hope on, and trust, after Whit—or shall I say Wetsuntide—is passed that we may get a spell of fine warm weather. Last year we had unsettled weather at Whitsuntide; and now, though it is some weeks later, we are experiencing similar

weather. The dull days and frosty nights have retarded swarming. I have only had four swarms, where I expected forty, but all we want is warm weather, and then all would go merry as wedding bells. As new hands are always taking up with beekeeping who probably do not read up past bee history, permit me to remind readers of the wants of our bees. The first and most important is water; it must make a great difference to a colony of bees if water is supplied near the hive than if they have to forage the neighborhood in quest of it. In country places where ponds or brooks are near, the bees will have a constant supply; but in suburban districts, where water-butts are the only places they can get a supply from, it is imperative that a supply be given near the hives; a very good fountain is a small barrel with a leaking tap; also the drops of water to fall on a slanting board or on a house flannel, or a shallow pan, with moss or spent tea leaves, to prevent bees drowning while drinking. I should add a barrel will require a lid, or piece of sacking over the top, or bees will get drowned. Weeds near hives should be kept cleared off, and as a preventive of another crop, sprinkle salt on the ground around the hives; this answers a double purpose, as bees require a portion of saline extract which prevents the 'nameless' disease in bees.

Extended alighting boards are also a great help to bees returning heavy laden, even in the best of bee weather. How much more so when the poor bees have battled with the rough chilling winds? With slanting boards reaching from the ground and top end with two nails partly driven in, making a fair joint with edge of alighting-board, many bees returning will fall on the boards and run up into the hive, which otherwise would have fallen on the ground.—
B. B. J.

Bees Destroying Birds.

THE California Blue Jay frequently helps himself to a breakfast in the apiary, no doubt first attracted to the spot by the imperfect or dead brood thrown out of the hive by the bees, but in time the Jay discovers that worker bees are palatable morsels, and after the first taste of honey from that source it will perch on top of the hives and destroy large numbers of worker bees. It would be doing the fruit grower and bee-keeper both a service if the Blue Jay was driven out of California. When peaches and apricots are ripening the Jay swoops down on the fruit driving his beak into the finest specimens and gashing them so that linnets, hornets, wasps and bees have as

opportunity to destroy what the Jay has left of injured fruit. There is another bird still worse than the Blue Jay. The Bee Martin breeds and multiplies in Southern California, so that in and about an apiary where there are trees they become a great nuisance and destroy large quantities of worker bees. They have a habit of getting in the hive of bees as they come home from the pasturage. The martin on the wing with its mouth wide open hovers in the air taking every bee it can reach; one bird will destroy hundreds of bees in a day. There is another Martin practicing in Southern California that bee men should beware of, is a rare specimen; none like it west of the Rocky mountains—a recent importation. It has a *brodbeck*, is of a *make-entire-ly* different from the ordinary bee martin.

Foul Brood Cure.

QUING to private grievance and other causes I am unable to do what I intended in printing a paper about foul brood act &c. (at any rate at present) but I will arrange with anyone who has a foul brood hive, within a reasonable distance from Toronto, to let me have same to cure free of charge as a demonstration in view of printing something later. I would take a few from men in different places.

H. E. HALL.

44 Borden street, Toronto.

Mr. Hall of Toronto, as will be seen by the above fancies he is able to cure foul brood. He kindly offers to do it free. We think there are a number who have cases of foul brood not far from Toronto, who should be able to accommodate him, anyone having same might correspond with Mr. H. and see what arrangements could be made in reference to curing them but we are decidedly opposed to shipping foul broody bees about the country, unless specially protected by double wire cloth in transit and we do not think it is fair to other bee-keepers to have them shipped about for experimental purposes, I have before frequently mentioned the great danger attending the handling of them and would be sorry to hear of fresh cases appearing in any person's apiary caused by the experiments of others; at the same time I should like to see every person have the best possible opportunity to test any methods they may have which in their judgment will effect a cure, so long as it does not interfere with the rights or interests of others.

Reports.

MR. Robert Shaw, of Rosemont, writes us: My bees seem to be crazy in the yard, they are all swarming. These last few days have been excellent weather for them and they are doing splendidly. I had thought that on account of the wet weather it would not be necessary to lay in any supplies but find the weather lately has changed my mind considerably.

Decoy Hives—Self Hiving.

READING in the B. B. J. of May 26th of 'J. T.' setting up decoy hives for his swarms, I notice he does not say if he has ever realized his expectations.

Now, I must relate what took place in my own apiary on Saturday last. Some time since I bought two hives, which I painted and fitted up with comb foundation, ready for swarms. Taking one indoors, the other I left in the garden about twenty yards from my apiary. For some days I have noticed bees going in and out of this hive, but took no further notice beyond thinking that perhaps the comb foundation attracted them. On Saturday morning last, however, there seemed many more than usual, and on lifting off the roof I found quite fifty bees, so in this way they kept possession till about mid-day, when all at once the hive was surrounded by a beautiful swarm. I rang my bell as usual, but the swarm seemed bound for this identical hive, and at once commenced alighting on the roof. When I saw they were bound on taking possession, I merely tilted the roof a little by means of a small stone, when the bees at once commenced crawling in, and in less than an hour they had all drawn in and so hived themselves.

We have had lovely weather, and the bees seem to be doing well. I had three swarms last week, one on the 24th, and two on the 28th.—J. H. DEAN, Brookfield farm, Chestnut, Herbs, June 1st.

A. E. Manum says: "Yes, I sometimes do feed back; and since I got up my new feeder I find I can do so at a profit. I prepare the honey by adding 1/3 its bulk in hot water, by reducing it that much. I find the bees take it much faster than when fed without reducing, and they cap it over much nicer."—Gleanings.

Does Sour Stomach trouble you? Don't take saleratus or any other alkali, but try this: Drop 20 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid into two-thirds of a glass of sweetened water, and take a swallow as needed.—Dr. C. C. Miller in Stray Straws.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Columbian Exposition.

THE following letter which will explain itself I have received from the Ontario Commissioner to the approaching World's Fair at Chicago. The mistake in regard to the present presidency of our Society I correct by communicating with Mr. Awrey and also with the president Mr. Gemmell.

I have no doubt Mr. Awrey will do everything in his power to aid the beekeepers of Ontario to make such an apiarian exhibit at Chicago as will do credit to them and their country. I beg to urge upon them the desirability and importance of keeping the Chicago Fair in mind in their manipulations in the bee yard and out of it. The season has not been overly encouraging so far but we must make the best of it. Next season may be better and it will be observed that the clover and basswood honey of next year may be put in up to August 15th '93. It will be well, however, to produce the very best possible this year and keep it over, and not depend too much on next year which might not prove as favorable. Let Messrs. McKnight, Corneil, Hall Alpaugh, Chalmers, Gemmell, McEvoy, Emigh, Smith, Clarke, Post, Holtermann and a host of other good men whose names do not just now occur to me bestir themselves in this matter and do credit to themselves at Chicago.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

To ALLEN PRINGLE, Esq., President Ont., Bee-keeper's Association.

DEAR SIR:—By an arrangement with Prof. Saunders, Dominion Commissioner I have to take charge of the exhibit of bee's honey, wax and bee appliances.

I know no man in the province to whom I can apply, who will be able to render me assistance in this matter better than yourself. I would ask you to use your influence with the beekeepers of Ontario, to make such an exhibit as will be a credit to this province and which will indicate to the people throughout the World our capabilities as a honey producing country. The exhibit will be classified as follows:

1st class I. Clover and bass-wood; class 2. white sage; class 3. buckwheat; class 4. all light honey other than enumerated in classes 1. and 2. Class 5. all dark honey other than enumerated in class 3. Exhibits of honey produced during 1892 or earlier, must be in place on or before April 20th. 1893.

Exhibits of honey in classes 1. 2. and 4., produced during 1893 will be received between July 15th. and August 15th. In classes

3 and 5 between August 15th and September 1st. 1893.

The following information should accompany each exhibit. (1) Kind of honey; (2) Name of exhibitor; (3) Place where produced; (4) Character of soil in locality where produced; (5) Variety of bee; (6) Name of plant from which honey is produced; (7) Yield per colony; (8) Average price of product at nearest home market.

The Exposition Committee at Chicago are preparing cases which will be paid for by the individual exhibitors in proportion to the lineal feet occupied, and will become the property of the Exhibitors at the close of the Exposition.

Individual exhibits of comb honey must not exceed a 100 pounds. Individual exhibits of extracted honey, not more than 50 pounds. Individual exhibits of bees' wax, not more than 50 pounds. Exhibits of appliances used in bee culture can also be exhibited. A limited exhibit of bees can also be exhibited.

I would ask you to use your influence with your brother beekeepers to make application for some one or all of these different exhibits, and forward them to me at as early a date as possible.

It will only be necessary to write in the letter your desire to exhibit so much honey in comb or jar as the case may be, or so much bees' wax as may be desired. If you consider it advisable I will prepare a blank entry form or secure them from the department at Ottawa or Chicago, and forward them to so many of the beekeepers as you would suggest to me, although I think the letter will be quite ample to enable me to make application for a certain amount of space for our exhibit. Kindly attend to the matter and use your influence with your friends, so as to do credit in your line to this Province.

Yours Truly,

N. AWREY,

Ont. Com. World's Col. Exposition.

P. S. Since writing the above I have had an interview with Prof. Saunders, Dominion Commissioner, who has agreed that the Dominion Government will pay for the casing so that no expense will fall upon the exhibitor himself, and not only will the cases be paid for but cost of transportation to and from the Exposition will be paid by the Dominion Government.

Yours Truly,

N. AWREY,

Ont. Com. World's Col. Exposition.

Aqua Ammonia is a specific for bee-stings says a late medical Journal. Will that old error be kept up forever?—Dr. C. C. Miller in *Siray Straws*.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

JULY 25TH TO 29TH, 1892.

	1st.	2nd	3rd.
1 Colony of bees, pure strain	5	3	2
2 Honey in Comb, 10 lbs., product of 1892.....	5	3	2
8 Honey extracted, 10 lbs., product of 1892.....	5	3	2
4 Honey, vinegar, not less than half-gallon.....	4	2	1
5 Beeswax, 5lbs.	3	2	1

Above we give particulars of prizes offered by the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for honey and apianian supplies. We are sorry the list is not larger, and that more specials are not offered in this line. We think that the promoters of this Fair would be considering their own interests by offering more liberal inducements to exhibitors in this line. Let them take pattern from our Industrial. There is no reason why the inhabitants of our great North-West in the near future should not be noted among the principal bee-keepers of Canada.

Punic (Or Tunisian) Bees.

FRANK BENTON GIVES HIS OPINION OF THEM AFTER TRYING THEM.

ENCLOSED you will find a clipping from the "American Farmer," Washington, D. C. Evidently, such well-known authority as Frank Benton knows what he is talking about; and the sooner bee-keepers in general know the facts of the case the better it will be for them.

Rochester, O., May 19th. M. W. SHEPHERD.

Many bee-keepers will want to buy queens of some one of the better races this spring to improve their stock. At the present time the choice lies practically between the Italians and Carniolans. The former have been known for over 30 years in this country, and are very generally recognized as superior to the common brown bees. The Carniolans have grown in favor very rapidly since their introduction, less than 10 years ago, largely on account of their uniting, to the same general good qualities of the Italians, far greater gentleness, enabling timid bee-keepers, ladies, and young people to manage an apiary with much greater safety and pleasure than formerly; also, they winter the best of any race, and their combs rival in whiteness those built by any other race.

Another race of bees has recently been advertised under the name of "Punic" bees, the queens having been offered at from \$1.50 to \$50 each. The former price is for unfertilized queens; \$5 is asked for fertilized queens, \$10 if purely mated; \$40 if selected, and \$50 for such as are said to have been imported from the native land of this wonderful new race, which, according to the claims of the advertiser, unites all the virtues that one could possibly imagine as belonging to bees, with none of their faults. As the writer

happens to have been the first to call general attention to this race of bees, under the far more appropriate name of Tunisian bees (Tunis being the native land of the race), and as he has had considerable experience with them in Tunis, and also in several other countries, he may be allowed to express an opinion as to their merits and demerits. The former are soon told, for the Tunisians (or Punic) are industrious and prolific, somewhat more so than any race of bees coming from Europe, but rather less so than the eastern Mediterranean races (Cyprians, Syrians, and Palestines). But their faults make a list! They are small and very black; are spiteful stingers, are as vindictive as the worst race known; bite in addition to stinging; are great propolizers, daubing hives, sections, and combs lavishly with "bee glue;" they swarm as much as do Carniolans, and winter as poorly as do Palestines. Most people will think the genuine imported queens are a trifle extravagant at \$50 each, especially those who remember that, in 1885 and 1886, just such queens were offered at from \$4 to \$10 each, direct from Tunis northern Africa. Millionaires who keep bees will, of course, buy "Punic" queens at \$50 each for all of their hives, although they wouldn't look at Tunisians a few years since at \$4 and \$10. But the rest of us will plod on with bees whose queens cost us from \$1 to \$5 each, and that are chiefly noted for giving us honey, money, and pleasure in handling them.

FRANK BENTON.

—Gleanings.

Sources of Honey, etc.

WHILE it is true that all nature may be aglow with myriads of beautiful flowers and yet bees not be able to gather one drop of nectar, it is evident that there can be no honey without them. Many plants that are valuable for honey in some localities are not in others, owing to climatic differences, and every bee-keeper should become acquainted with the sources of honey within flight of his bees. The sources of honey differ much in the same place. During the hot, dry season, honey may be gathered from different flowers than it would be in a wet one.

PLANTING FOR HONEY.

Many experiments have been made by bee-culturists to solve the problem as to whether it pays to raise a crop for honey alone, and the verdict has been that it will not. During an occasional season it might, and then again the product from seed, labor, and land will be nothing. Prof. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College, experimented with Rocky Mountain bee plant, *cleome integrifolia*, and demonstrated that it did not pay to raise it for honey alone, and it was worthless for anything else. While it may not pay to plant for honey alone, the sources of honey may be greatly improved by well directed efforts.

OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Brood Frames.

DEAR SIR.—I mail you to-day a sample of my brood frames, and if you can see anything original about it that would be worth anything to bee-keepers, I wish you would show it to them through the JOURNAL.

The slotted top bar serves two purposes, namely, to prevent surplus comb and wax building on it, and it is also a good thing for wintering by allowing the bees to pass to any comb in the warmest and driest place in the hive.

The grooves in the end pieces are to keep the foundation in its place, and at the same time allow it to sag if it is inclined to do so. I put two wires from top bar to bottom bar—but the wires can be dispensed with by using two clips of stove pipe wire or narrow cuttings of tin—as you will see attached to bottom bar. It serves to keep the foundation in place just about as well as the wires.

When I only put in starters on the top bar I use the same grooved ends, and I put a starter in each end—it need not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide—it causes every comb to be built straight in the frames. I commenced to extract yesterday, the 4th July. I extracted from two colonies 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. This season has been very bad here so far. To-day has been the bees best day out—the trouble being they all wanted to go out at once.

I have 80 colonies, and over 70 of them have their upper stories on—and nearly all working in them.

Yours truly,

R. A. MARRISON.

Inverary, July 5th, 1892.

We have before us the frame described above. It is a very neatly gotten up top bar. This bar is ripped out of inch lumber, slotted one quarter inch in the centre within two inches of each end. We have often used top bars made with 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch pieces, kept $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart by two broad blocks at the ends and one narrow one in the centre. The slot in the top bar should be made to allow the comb foundation to extend up one-eighth of an inch in the slot, and a quarter inch saw cut in each of the side bars one eighth of an inch wide would of course allow the foundation if cut perfectly true to be easily fastened in these grooves, and as it would likely be fastened at the top first, the cut being sufficiently wide might perhaps admit

of slight sagging. Should the comb foundation require it instead of a groove being inserted in the centre of the bottom bar to permit the bottom of the foundation to go into it, he uses either of two devices, a little strip of tin a quarter of an inch wide and about three inches in length around the bottom bar with the two points sticking up about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart, this prevents the foundation when placed between it from swinging out of true. He also uses a little staple similar to a blind staple (we would prefer the blind staple to the wire he uses) driven through the bottom bar and raised somewhat. The ends of bottom bar project beyond the side bars sufficiently to prevent the crushing of the bees. The frame now occupies a place in our office where visitors may view it.

Red Raspberry For Honey.

Red raspberries pay well both in nectar for the bees and in fruit. The drooping blossoms protect the honey from moisture and the bees can work upon them when the weather is so wet that they can obtain nothing from the upright blossoms of the clover. They furnish a succession of flowers during more than three weeks, and yield a supply almost as lasting as the white clover. In favorable seasons the plants supply the table with delicious berries which are more easily gathered than strawberries during as long a time as the plants are in bloom. Where is the farm that cannot afford a few rods of ground, on which to raise this luxury?

Excessive Rain and Bees.

In the Orange Judd Farmer for July Mrs. L. Harrison says:—

BEES must yet be led to prevent starvation, for the continuous rains wash all the nectar from flowers, if there is any secreted. Raspberries are blooming, and their flowers secrete more nectar than most others during wet weather. We may reasonably expect honey some time in the future, for rains promote the growth of plants. I had a letter to-day from a bee-keeper living at Wewahatchka, Florida, who says that his honey crop failed on account of severe drouth which dried up all the flowers.

RAISING QUEENS.

I am now feeding liberally some of the brightest finely marked Italians, in order that they may swarm early and raise many large fine

queen cells, which are considered best when they are reared under the swarming impulse. It is well to rear as good queens as opportunity offers, and keep them on hand in nuclei, so that if a queen fails, there is always one to take her place. If I discover a colony of inferior small black bees, I do not let them increase. If I have a nuclei containing a good queen, I build it up into a strong colony by giving combs of chipping brood, from an inferior colony. This keeps it from increasing, and when having an opportunity I remove its inferior queen and substitute a better one. In an apiary of any size there are always some colonies far ahead of others in storing honey, and these are the ones to propagate from. They may possess stronger wings, fly faster, or have longer tongues to reach the nectar, than others in the apiary. A good deal of care and watchfulness is needed to keep an apiary in profitable working order. If a colony is small lift out the combs and find the "why." If it has a laying queen, it will pay you to unite it with queenless ones. I found such an one, and in the evening removed the empty combs, leaving those containing brood. In the morning I

REMOVED A QUEENLESS COLONY,

and put this one on its stand; then I removed the combs containing honey from the queenless one, and filled the other hive with them. Then the bees were brushed from the remaining combs in front of their old stand, and jarred from the hive. They united peaceably, and have been doing well since. The bees remained with their queen on their new stand, and the queenless ones remained at their old stand. If the queenless bees had been removed to the stand of the laying queen, they might not have remained, but might have flown back to their old stand, or entered other hives creating a disturbance, and the bees of the laying queen might have looked upon them as invaders; but when they had been removed from their old stand, they had something else to think about. It is bad management to try to build up queenless colonies by giving combs of brood taken from the strong ones. Many times they have no nurses, and eat up the eggs instead of rearing queens. Better let them perish, and use the hive for a swarm. Good strong colonies are the only ones that pay the rent for their hives.

Swarming Notes.

CARE OF SWARMS—HOW TO INTRODUCE QUEENS AND QUEEN CELLS—SUNDRY DIRECTIONS.

IN opening hives from which swarms had issued, in order to preserve the queen cells, I was surprised to find so few such cells. When

the sun shone for a few hours there was quite a flow of honey, and the colonies which had been fed were populous. Why had they built so few cells, and such diminutive ones? They evidently had not contemplated casting after swarms. During poor honey seasons bees do not swarm and few queens are reared. The great mortality of bees during the past winter may in part be due to old enfeebled queen whose progeny lacked vitality. Why should one colony living upon the same kind of stores and in the same temperature as those that died, come out strong in the spring? If the bees do not intend swarming again, they permit the first queen emerging from the cell to tear open the side of the cells of the embryo queens and sting them to death. That is why she is provided with a sting; she never uses it on any other occasion. When the workers contemplate swarming they protect the queens, and occasionally feed them through openings in the capping. The capping may be cut loose all around, yet the workers compel them to remain inside, feeding them until the first one that issued leaves with a swarm. Occasionally a colony will swarm three or four times in as many days. These small swarms are valuable only for young queens which accompany them, and if left to themselves will perish next winter.

AFTER-SWARMS OR CASTS.

One great swarming year, I was very sick during the swarming season, and everything in the shape of a swarm was hived; colonies literally swarmed themselves to death. When I was able to be out in the apiary, I went to work with these colonies. In the swarmed-to-death ones, I found a young laying queen and not more than a teacupful of bees, with the combs full of honey and pollen. I took all but two of these combs out. Usually there was a little brood in one comb; I left this and a comb of honey, and confined it to the side of the hive with a division board. The combs of honey I extracted, and used the combs as follows:—I would open a strong colony, and remove a frame of capped brood, brush off all the bees and insert it between the two combs of the little colony, removing the division board just enough to give the desired room, putting the extracted combs in place of the combs of brood. This brood of course needed no feeding, being capped, and in a few days it would be covered with downy bees. I continued in this way until the hive was full. The colonies from which the brood was taken did not appear to be injured in the least, and I always found the comb given to them, full of brood. The after-swarms had been hived upon combs, had laying queens and a little

board. I proceeded in the same way with the rest of them, exchanging empty comb for brood, gradually increasing as there were bees to protect the brood, until the hive was full. By the time the fall flow of honey commenced, every hive was full and running over with bees, and they stored a large amount of surplus honey in a short time.

YOUNG QUEENS—WAY OF MATING.

In the nuclei formed by dividing up the old colony after swarming, and giving to each a mature queen cell, the queens are taken out and some of them mated. On several occasions I have witnessed a virgin queen leaving the hive to mate. She comes to the entrance, timidly looks around, and retires within the hive; in a few moments she reappears, comes out farther and returns; the third time she comes out and flies away boldly, with the drones in pursuit. In five minutes she may be expected to return, and if mated it will be plainly discernible in a thread-like attachment to her body, which the workers remove. When the weather is favorable queens usually mate when five days old and begin laying in 36 to 48 hours after. When there is a dearth of honey in the fields, it is well to feed the nuclei to induce the queens to mate; for when there is no honey coming in they are in no hurry to be in readiness to rear a family. Bees are wise and provident little communities, and use their procreative powers with discretion.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

The first important step in the introduction of a new queen to a colony, is to know that there is no queen in the hive. In rare instances there are two queens in a hive, mother and daughter living amicably together. I know of an instance where a veteran bee-keeper lost a valuable queen, a present from an importer, because of this. He removed one queen, naturally inferring that there was no other and introduced the valuable queen, which was destroyed. He learned too late that there had been two queens in the hive. When a queen had been removed and queen cells are started it is positive proof that there is no queen left in the hive. In Mr. Alley's work, giving his 22 years of practical work in rearing queens, he says that three days or 72 hours must intervene between the removal of the queen and introduction of a virgin queen. He advises smoking the colony with tobacco smoke and dropping the queen into the hive from a feed hole in the top, and fastening up the entrance with grass to keep in the smoke. The idea is to have them of all the same scent. I prefer another way, given by him, which is to roll the queen to be introduced in honey, and drop her from the end of a spoon among the bees. They will remove the honey,

and in so doing make her acquaintance. Mr. Alley says a queen cell may be given to a colony immediately after the removal of a queen. I think there is

A DIFFERENCE IN DISPOSITION

of bees, with reference to this, or in the handling of cells. Whenever I give cells to a colony upon the removal of a queen, they are destroyed; but if I wait until they have constructed cells of their own, they do not destroy those given them. If a hybrid colony swarms, I put in an Italian queen cell which is more mature, and when the queen emerges she will destroy all the other queens, and in this way the colony is supplied with an Italian queen with little work. We are now able to

SEND QUEENS SAFELY BY MAIL

to all parts of our country, to Australia, and the most distant islands of the sea for a trifling sum, and anyone can change bees to Italians, Holy Lands, Cyprians, Carniolans or Punicus, by procuring a queen of the variety his taste may desire, and introducing it to a colony of native or brown bees. I advise persons of small means to let the other fellows invest in new fads. There have been several, whose advent was proclaimed with the blast of trumpets and brass band, but which when weighed in the balance have been found wanting. Italians alone are the ones whose colors wash well.

A QUEEN CHANGES HER MIND.

Hearing the call, "bees are swarming," I went into a apiary where I saw a swarm in the air, acting strangely as if undecided what to do. A few clustered upon a peach tree, while many joined in the gambols of young bees, playing before hives. I soon discovered the hive from which they issued, and here was the queen on the alighting board; she had concluded the day was too cool to move, and re-entered the hive. Soon the news was communicated from one to another, and they all returned, and resumed their accustomed business at the old stand.

Our Winters Will Gradually Grow Milder

A REVERSE of seasons is supposed to take place upon this earth once in every 10,500 years, due to the varying inclination of the earth's axis. About 1,500 years ago we entered the epoch of a more genial winter temperature, and if nothing happens to prevent, we may expect a gradual softening of our winter climate during the next 9,000 years. When another glacial epoch will begin. What sort of a country will this be in the year 11,500? Will it resemble Egypt, with remains of great buildings, buried or sticking up out of the sand, and known to be more than 4,000 years old?—Scientific American.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Report.

BEES in this locality seemed to come through till about 1st of April all right; but owing to the absence of honey-producing flora, many starved, others dwindled—average loss in this locality about 25%. Those who saw that their bees had lots of food in the fall came out well. Bees are later swarming this year than usual by at least two weeks. Little or no surplus honey has been stored yet. There is an abundance of clover, but weather so cool and rainy not much has been collected. Second growth basswood show good signs of blossom. Didn't climb to see what the old fellows look like, but they seemed to yield best last year.

JAMES SHAW.

Kemble, July 1st, 1892.

Palestine and Tunisian Bees.

THIS is a very busy season with us, making comb foundation still. The orange trees are filling the air with their odor, and the bees are busy. From sunrise to sunset all is movement, diligence and bustle. It was too warm in February, and the bloom was out ten days too soon; this generally proves a great loss, for the bees are not all quite ready. February was just as warm as March, the thermometer never going below 14° Celcius (57.20 Fahr.) before sunrise, i.e., the coldest time in the twenty-four hours. At noon it only once rose to 22° C. (71.60 F.), but as a rule remained at 17° or 18° (62.60 or 64.40 F.). This equal temperature was not very conducive to the flow of nectar, and up to the 16th of March we only had 1 kilo, 500 grammes brought in, and on the 16th 2 kilos.

On account of poor health and other reasons I shall leave Palestine in May, and settle in the south of France, and if you are passing Marseilles from Algiers or Tunis I should be glad to know it and call upon you. I followed your "Punic war" with interest, and have been wholly on your side of the question. I have had Tunisian bees in my apiary, and found them a busy, prolific, but a very robbing race. Just to mention to you one case, I had one hive of Tunisians in 1886 and several hundred Palestines. At the end of April a window of the honey house was left open by accident without being covered by the wire gauze. In this room there were several tanks holding 500 pounds of honey each, and one happened not to be covered with the muslin. The orange blossom was over-

and the robbers made a start, but imagine my surprise when I found dead *Tunisians one inch deep*, and only a few Palestines. I would call them 99 per cent. greater robbers than Palestines; at any rate the dead were in this proportion. They are very tenacious robbers, and very difficult to send away, and contrast unfavorably with our Palestines, who will leave off robbing after an hour or two even in the worst cases. PH. J. BALDENSPERGER, Jaffa, in the British Bee Journal.

[We can thoroughly endorse all our correspondent says about Tunisian bees and their robbing propensities, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary by persons interested in their sale. As none of these bees are now being imported into this country, and as it is more than three months since any have been sent over, it is fortunate that the few queens that came over before that time are not likely to have much contaminated our own races. We very much doubt if there is any bee-keeper in this country who has a pure Tunisian queen, and if there happens to be such a queen she must be pretty aged. We shall have a good deal more to say about Tunisian bees now that we have returned from Tunis, but must reserve this for a special article. We need hardly tell our correspondent that, although we made the most careful investigations, we failed to find any of the so called Punic bees.—EDS.]

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Report from Friend Schulz.

An account of sickness I was compelled last season to reduce my stock of bees to eight colonies; they increased to twelve, and I had over 400 lbs. of honey from them. I put them in the cellar on Nov. 4th, and they wintered well, consuming on an average 12 lbs. of honey to each colony. Taking them out of their winter quarters, April 22nd, I found one drone layer; leaving her for a week, and noticing no improvement, I pinched her head off and united the colony with another.

This spring has been very unfavorable, there being very few days in which the bees could fly, and had it not been for the close attention given them I fear they would have fared badly; but as the majority of them have 12 combs building queen cells, and inclining to swarm, which I prevent by placing on second storeys, I hang two or three combs with brood in the second storey, and as many empty combs in the brood nest. If they should swarm now I would require to feed them, as there is no honey

coming in. In stimulating the bees by giving them half filled combs, the combs should be uncapped, as the C.B.J. advises, otherwise the result will not be satisfactory.

Bee-keepers in this vicinity lost on an average of 40% in wintering; those wintering in cellars had very little loss, while those trying to winter in clamps had heavy losses. In one instance a neighbor packed his 14 colonies by putting wire screen boxes at the entrances, and in February, when the weather became warmer, the bees came out filling these boxes and clogging the entrances, and before spring every colony was dead. Bees will winter well outside when properly packed, and I prefer it to wintering them in a damp cellar, as they are less liable to dysentery, and the combs remain drier.

E. SCHULZ.

Kilworthy, June 9th, 1892.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Production of Extracted Honey.

THIRD PAPER.

IN the production of extracted honey with what is known as the "long idea" hive, the entrance should be at the side, and cool air can pass directly between the frames and the distance to the extreme end of the hive is lessened. This is not the only reason. The entrance being at the side facilitates confining the queen in a few frames, and so have no trouble with larvae when extracting. I am aware that the advocates of a "readily movable hive" have no use for this paper, but as there is no need of moving the hive at all and as a one storey hive has many advantages over a two storey one I will give in this paper what I believe to be the best way of managing such in the production of extracted honey. I am using a hive 28 inches long inside measure, and it will therefore hold 30 frames $1\frac{3}{8}$ from centre to centre; but as these frames kept exclusively for extracting should be from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches from centre to centre, there is still room for eight frames for brood and winter supply, and as many from which to extract, and two division boards besides. I may say, that a hive such as described need not be necessarily heavy or clumsy, when rightly made; it can easily be moved if required to do so for cellar wintering or other purposes. My own have double sides with one inch space filled with chaff, (one division board at each end makes these double), and yet with a 6 in. second story, it weighs less than 30 lbs. when cover and bottom board are removed. It is essential with a long hive that the queen is not allowed to roam at

will over all the frames, even though you do not approve of extracting only from frames not occupied by the queen, as advocated in my first paper. When I first began bee-keeping the idea of limiting the laying capacity of the queen had not been generally advocated, but the reverse. I remember one writer was worrying because the bees were crowding the queen in spite of all he could do in extracting. Those who have studied the subject will not object to the queen being crowded sometimes during the year. In fact I would like to crowd her out entirely, as friend France and others do by caging; but I consider it better that she should have her liberty, generally on four frames. The bees will not object to this limitation, and I know it is better in many respects. I have reference to localities where the surplus depends on white clover with an uncertainty of basswood. In this section white clover is our only surplus, unless perhaps there should be a flow of basswood. The former begins to bloom from the 10th to the 15th June, (this season was about a week later), and continues generally till the 30th or 25th of July. Basswood is so uncertain that I have not found it pays to consume good clover honey in rearing bees for it. In former years I have had hives overflowing with bees at basswood time, only to find they were reared in vain—too late for the clover—too early for wintering—practically worthless. This will explain to those who have not thought over it, how essential it is to limit the queen, as soon as by calculating you find that her progeny when old enough to work will not pay for the labor and honey given them; for we must remember that it is not only the food required from the time the egg is hatched until the bee emerges from the cell, but it is the time and attention given to her by the bees; that might have been better employed elsewhere. I will presume then, that your hive is as described, and that your colony, at the beginning of the white clover bloom, contains eight frames of brood, as mentioned in my second paper. You just place a perforated queen-excluding division board in the centre of the hive, next to it on the left four frames of brood and the queen, next to these another perforated division board, and then fill up the space with frames from which to extract, or if your colony does not require that many, give one or two, and next to these a solid division board. After you have done this there still remains four frames of brood. These are moved along to the opposite end, and between these and the division board, in the centre, is placed four frames from which to extract. You will readily see that your frame

from which to extract are just where the bees do not want empty frames, consequently, if there is honey to be had it will be stored in these, and can be extracted as frequently as necessary but not until partly capped. By this plan you have no trouble with larvae, you know at once what frames should contain honey, and you can guarantee whatever you extract from these frames to be gathered by the bees. Should your colony swarm you simply take out the four frames of brood upon which the queen has been confined, and replace them with four straight frames of comb or foundation. Your queen being clipped will be in front of the hive, you cage her until swarm returns when she is allowed to run in, you must of course arrange your entrance blocks so as to prevent her going into the forbidden parts of the hive. This is a good time (as advised for the twelve frame hive) to remove any frames that may require to be extracted and replace with empty ones. The four frames of brood and adhering bees with the queen cells that were taken out when the colony swarmed, are put into an empty hive, and when another colony swarms, another four frames are placed along side of them, so that your increase is one from every two swarms an advantage certainly when it is desired to keep down increase. I would say that the four frames of brood at the right end of the hive will require examining for cells in nine or ten days from the time you excluded the queen. After destroying any queen cells, (they sometimes build none) they remain as they were until after the honey season is over, and your extracting frames removed, when you take away the centre perforated division board, and return them to their original position. These may now contain honey instead of brood which is just what is wanted for winter supply and brood rearing the following spring. If you think the four frames occupied by the queen will not supply bees sufficient for wintering you can give one or so more, but I have found no need for doing so. If you prefer artificial swarming you simply change the four frames before swarming instead of after. I consider this plan as well as that given in my second paper, especially desirable where you have stationary hives, or have your colonies in house apiaries and yet prefer to have your queens' wings clipped. The production of extracted honey with a two story hive will be reserved for some future issue of this JOURNAL.

G. A. DEADMAN.

Brussels, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

The Wiring of Frames Containing Sheets of Foundation.

IF I had intended replying to Mr. Holtermann on the above subject some time ago, I will now attempt to do so, especially as the result of a supposed conversation and a good laugh as having taken place between Mr. Holtermann and myself is chronicled in your issue of June 15th, over his own name.

I may here state, I did laugh when I perused said paragraph, as it was the first opportunity I had of so doing, it being the first intimation of our having arrived at the conclusion we had "agreed to disagree," and I at the same time also concluded Mr. H. was endeavoring to perpetrate a huge joke on myself, and all in favor of the wiring system. No one enjoys a joke better than myself, but I fear this one is likely to represent matters in an unfavorable manner; hence I desire to correct it in as good natured a way as my friend gave it.

If I remember correctly, Mr. H. in his first reply to me gave no reason whatever for condemning the practice, except that since his conversation with Mr. Alpaugh he had received just the right kind of information that wiring was of no value, but so much of a detriment—that a large number of frames containing wired foundation were not going to be utilized, simply because wired; and while I have also seen Mr. Alpaugh and learned the same fact, I must at the same time also go further and state the whole case.

Mr. Alpaugh is to all intents and purposes a comb honey producer, and in this he justly prides himself; and, like many others, does not give his swarms on sheets of foundation, but on starters only, hence he has no use for wires under such circumstances. Nor would I, although I have seen many a perfect comb built in a frame containing wires, having only a half-inch starter therein; and this, however requires accuracy and looking after while the process of comb building is progressing. I am, notwithstanding this, an admirer of frames containing full sheets of foundation, whether used to give swarms on, or for placing in the upper storey for extracting purposes; and I know scores of progressive bee-keepers in Ontario to-day who once condemned the practice, that are now advocating the wiring system, and strongly, too; and this, also, in the Langstroth frame, which, by the way, needs wiring more than a frame that is nearer being square. If one thing has convinced me more than another that wiring frames is a benefit (and I think so much of the practice that I wire all frames even six inches deep com-

aining full sheets of foundation), it is since my unfortunate experience with foul brood, as it has given me the opportunity of a peep into the interior of many hives, not only in my own locality, but in different parts of Ontario; and if Mr. McEvoy can spare the time, I hope he will give an article on the same, as he more than any other man I know of can do so. I have tried many kinds of wiring; but so far none is better with me than the perpendicular method, and the use of eight wires for an L frame; and if I were going to be a producer of extracted honey alone, I should follow the practice of our American friends, and have a battery as illustrated in the Review and Gleanings, for embedding the wires by electricity. I must confess, in conclusion, that in justice to Mr. Deadman, (who still lives, I believe), I am on his side, and am also glad to see Mr. Chalmers is with us. Are there no others who can stand up in our defence? I, however, do not wish it to be understood that good combs can be had without adopting my views and following my methods; but I do believe that unless some more valid excuse can be given than the expense and time consumed in so preparing such frames at a season of the year when there is little or nothing else to do, that one is more than repaid by the saving of time and anxiety at a period when other important matters require prompt attention. A thing well done is twice done; and nothing holds better in any pursuit than in apiculture—good combs being "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," to say nothing of the comfort of extracting from them, or the pleasure of handling hives containing them, when removing to and from our apiaries.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Stratford, July 12th, 1892.

BEES FOR UNCLE JERRY.

A Swarm of Honey Getters Locates in His Department.

LIVED IN A BIG VASE—THEY BRING GOOD LUCK—HOW IT HAPPENED AND WHAT WILL BECOME OF THEM—THEIR CURIOUS BUILDING AND OTHER HABITS—A BAD PLACE TO PICK OUT—WONDERS ABOUT BEES.

WHEN a swarm of strange bees comes and settles on one's premises it brings good luck, so the current superstition says. Secretary Rusk ought to congratulate himself, therefore, on the acquisition of a buzzing colony which arrived the other day from some unknown source and took up its quarters in the main building of the Agricultural De-

partment at Washington, U. S. A., Such interest in the matter is felt by the official staff that every visitor is asked to observe the busy honey makers, as they fly in and out of the vase that crowns the tall column on the left-hand side of the principal entrance. In this curious place, among the cast-iron fruits that fill the receptacle aforesaid, they have begun to build their hive.

A STRAY SWARM.

"Where did these bees come from?" people ask. Undoubtedly from some one of several apiaries which are maintained in this neighborhood. They are a stray swarm. This being the season when flowers are most plentiful business was particularly good in the parent hive just before they left it. A large stock of honey had already been laid in, the population had been multiplied to the point of crowding and the queen was ready to lead a company of enterprising members of the community out and away to some spot favorable for founding another colony and constructing another dwelling. Other queens, one of whom would take her place after her departure, were in their cells and about to be hatched.

So one fine day, about a fortnight ago, she flew out of the hive with a swarm of workers, each of the latter having filled herself preliminarily with as much honey as she could hold. Of this material there was plenty to be easily obtained from cells full of it, fresh gathered which had not yet been finished by being covered over with neat caps of wax. Thus supplied, they went and gathered in a cluster on a branch of a tree. Any one could have told by their buzzing that they were engaged in consultation, the result of which might have been presently seen in the departure of a number of individuals in different directions. These were scouts and they went with instructions to hunt up some suitable place for a new home.

SELECTING A NEW HOME.

After a little while they came back and made their reports, of which one excited more favorable attention than any of the others. It was submitted by a bee, who said that she had discovered a very remarkable and attractive location for a hive just above and to the left of the main entrance to the large brick building facing 13th street, in the neighborhood of which there was a profusion of flowers. Accordingly the migrating swarm struck out for the locality indicated, where before night they had fairly set up house-keeping—a sort of St. Simon Stylites colony on top of the column. Furthermore it will presently be seen that they brought with them the materials requisite for beginning the furnishing of their freshly adopted home.

(To be concluded.)

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EDITORIAL.

The Rural California says :—The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has improved in every way during the past year and is a useful and consistent paper.

* *

We shall watch with pleasure friend Cowan's description of the bees he found in Africa.

* *

In the Rural Californian we notice Mr. S. S. Watkin describes a new strawberry named the "New Honey Strawberry." No doubt, if this blooms and bears as represented it would be quite an acquisition to our gardens, and it might indirectly form an advertisement for the sale of honey.

* *

Many of our friends expect a good yield of fall flowers in localities where they abound, as the season so far has been very favorable usually in later years the Autumns have been too dry and for want of rain or moisture the Autumn flowers have not secreted even when the weather was favorable every other way but there seems to be no lack on this point this season so far.

* *

We are in receipt of a number of exchanges from foreign countries printed in foreign languages. If any of our subscribers would like same, by dropping us a postal card we will forward them.

Mr. Thomas Ramage writes us :—

I am well pleased with the C. B. J., which I consider has been considerably improved during the last six months, and wish you every success with same.

Thanks, friend Ramage, we are always pleased to receive encouraging words from subscribers. It does us good to know our efforts to improve the C. B. J. are appreciated.

The prospect for a large yield of basswood honey has never been better. Dry weather seems now to have fully set in as we have had no rain for several days and the weather is very favorable for a good honey secretion. The basswood is just loaded with buds, it will be unusually late blooming this year, perhaps ten days later than ordinarily, but if the weather is favorable there will be an immense flow, and following the basswood will be thistle bloom. Canadian thistles seem to have taken almost entire possession in many localities and ground that in ordinary years did not show much sign of thistles is now literally covered with it. About seven years ago we had an immense yield of thistle honey and many people thought that it was all basswood and wondered how basswood held out so long, even after extracting the basswood honey from the combs after it had ceased to yield and they were filled up with thistle and that extracted, it would taste of the basswood. A very small percentage of basswood flavors thistle and frequently we have good yields of thistle honey credited to basswood. We hope our friends will look out for plenty of storage in time and when they do get a good flow they will not allow it to go to waste for want of care. During the next month will be the majority of bee-keeper's harvest especially in Canada and the Northern States, and it behooves them to look closely and carefully after their own interests by seeing that nothing is neglected that will tend to give them the finest measure of prosperity. Let nothing prevent you from seeing after every little detail in connection with the apiary, see that every colony has plenty of room for storing their surplus and that the surplus is removed in time to keep plenty of space for storing, filled sections removed and empty ones

with full sheets of comb foundation put in their places and where the extractor is used let nothing prevent you from extracting as fast as the honey is gathered, stored and ripened. In very dry weather the honey is so much thicker in clover that it will permit of being extracted much sooner than when wet but there is not such a difference in basswood as the cluster of flowers hang on such frail little stems that the weight of the flower and the honey in it causes it to hang with the opening of the flower downward and the leaves that surround the flower tend to protect it from the rain and except for the slight moisture of the atmosphere that is absorbed by the honey during a shower, it is as thick after the shower is over as before. No honey should be extracted until it is fully ripened and even then, it should be allowed to stand in open vessels. Thick honey settles while the thinner rises, the particles of water being lighter than those of honey, rise to the surface and evaporate rapidly.

Comments on A. Boomer's Article, Page 104, Last Issue.

You are perhaps not the only one who has lost all his bees by experimenting. It is always advisable to let well enough alone and not try any new-fangled notions until they have been thoroughly tested by more experienced bee-keepers. The reason that some people succeed better than others in wintering is probably this:—They have good ripe stores and plenty of them in the hives, while others expect to winter their bees with a little honey scattered here and there through the hive. Always keep the stores dry and the honey well ripened and warm, then as they move up to use it, it is in condition to be taken into their stomachs. Poor, cold, watery stores scattered about a hive is about as sure a method of killing bees as can be adopted by any apiculturist, of course there are instances where bee-keepers succeed without protection, but with protection same bees would have succeeded much better. Out door packing is becoming very much in favor, and especially has the spring of this year shown the difference between those packed and those unpacked.

ONTARIO Bee-Keepers' Association.

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Incorporated March 1886

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Any County or District Bee-Keepers' Association in the Province of Ontario may become affiliated to this Association on payment of five dollars, which shall be paid to the Secretary on or before the 1st day of May in each year, but every Local Association, so affiliated, must have on its membership roll at least five members who are also members of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association at the time of its affiliation and must continue to have a like number of its members on the roll of this Association while it remains in affiliation.

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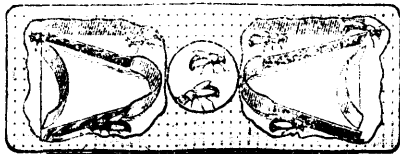
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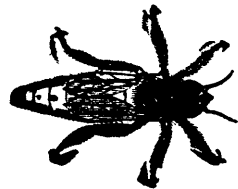
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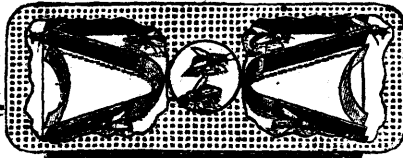
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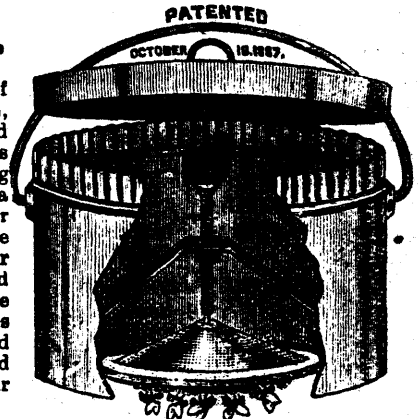


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