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The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

BELOW we reprint for our readers what Friend Root, editor of *Gleanings*, has to say of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. It is just what we expected would come from a man with a great big heart such as Friend R. has, and we don't believe it will hurt him a bit to give us credit, if there is any due, for anything we have done or may do in the future. We hope that the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will not interfere in any way with *Gleanings*, nor for that matter with any other bee-journal published. There are none too many in the world at the present time, that we know of, because the army of bee-keepers is growing far faster than bee-literature is increasing. Most bee-keepers can afford to take two bee-papers, and we would like *one* of them to be the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

"The initial number is at hand, and it certainly gives great promise of much usefulness. Its motto is, 'The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.' If friend Jones can keep a weekly bee-journal going, and make each number equal to the one before us, it will, without question, have a wide circulation, even throughout the U. S., and may be some of the brethren may decide to take the C. B. J. instead of *Gleanings*. Dear me! what a calamity that would be! But if it carries out the spirit of friend Jones' little text, I think I can say amen, and not be troubled either."

In our second number we told you that Friend Newman, editor of the *American Bee Journal*, did not think we had any right to call our paper by the name which was chosen for it. We learned it from him by private letter, and when we did so, we thought best to tell our readers *at once* that we did not do it with any thought of harming him or his journal. Here is what he has to say about it in his last issue:—

"The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, is the title of a new bee-paper published by D. A. Jones & Co.,

Beeton, Ont. Names are plenty enough without taking that of BEE JOURNAL, which for a quarter of a century has been the name of our paper. It is not only *unjust* but *unwise*, for it will cause much confusion among patrons and agents. The Dominion of Canada is a part of America, and as such it is fully included in the cognomen of the *American Bee Journal*. Why not have taken the name of one of the scores of bee papers that have died, instead of appropriating that of the oldest living bee-paper on the American Continent? We have none but the kindest feelings towards the new paper, but its name should be *changed*.

We have only to repeat that we do not desire in any way to clash with the *American Bee Journal*, and that we shall not do so, and we are also determined to work harmoniously with all other bee-periodicals.

MORTALITY AMONG BEES.

REPORTS from many parts of the United States and Canada have come in, giving doleful accounts of losses. In many instances the bees have consumed all their stores and starved, whilst others have died from starvation, although there was plenty of honey in the hives. Dysentery seems to be the principal cause of those dying which did not starve from lack of stores. We have had reports from some having had quite large apiaries who have lost every colony. The general belief was that this was to be a very mild winter, and the necessary precautions to guard against the severity of the last three or four months were neglected. Some fed their bees on syrup made from granulated sugar, and others were on natural stores; both seem to have suffered, but those which were on natural stores to the far greatest extent. It is indeed very discouraging to bee-keepers to lose the greater part of their colonies. It is a dear lesson and we trust it will not be learned in vain. How long before bee-keepers will learn that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure? In most instances a few dollars of expenditure at the right time would have saved their apiaries. Some are now asking what they will do, when nearly

all their colonies have died or become badly diseased. Last fall we gave full instructions for winter preparations and warned bee-keepers several times to prepare for the coming ordeal, and that should they fail to do so, many of them would be mourning over empty hives in the spring. This great mortality among bees will certainly cause the price of them to be very high and the demand for them much greater than usual during the coming season. Although bees may be scarce the probabilities are that those who have been fortunate or successful enough to have any left or are able to purchase will be well repaid for any reasonable expenditure they may have made, as we have never known a cold, severe winter, when bees have suffered as during the past, but it was followed by a summer with great abundance of honey. Every appearance thus far indicates that the honey flow the coming season will exceed any we have had for many years, as the clovers have seldom been so well protected. A person should not be discouraged if he is left with empty hives, for he will still have his hives and combs. Should these be properly cared for he will only need to purchase a few bees, which by the aid of the empty combs will give him a fresh start, and the anticipated large crop of honey, will, in all probability, more than repay him. When bees are scarce the price of honey is higher, and should their apiaries be so decimated that the crop of honey is shorter than usual on account of the few colonies which may be left, the price will fully make up the difference. Bee-keepers should not be discouraged on account of their losses but should make a determined effort, and show that though once negligent or careless it would not for the future prevent them from making the necessary preparations to insure success, and that their present losses will be their future gains. Those who do this

are sure to make their mark in the apicultural world.

CLARIFYING WAX.

IN order to clarify wax properly and leave no sediment on the bottom of the cakes, it is important that it should be run the second time if it is to be made perfectly pure. After it has been rendered by the wax extractor it should be re-melted, which may be done by placing it in a vessel containing water or by placing it in a wax extractor, allowing it to melt. Wax should never be placed in a vessel over fire without one or two inches of water, as it is liable to be injured by overheating; after it has been melted the second time it may be placed in any vessel desired, tin pails or basins with flaring sides, from which the cakes may be easily removed. If allowed to stand in a very warm place for several hours without cooling, yet not hot enough to cause the steam to pass from the water under it, up through the wax, thus preventing the sediment settling, all sediment will settle to the bottom leaving the wax perfectly pure. Should any sediment adhere to the bottom of the cakes it can be removed with a sharp knife. By filling large tanks with hot wax, keeping it hot from twelve to twenty four hours but not allowing the water under it to boil, merely keeping it hot enough to prevent the wax from caking, large quantities of dirty wax may be clarified, as the dirt will settle to the bottom on the water, when the hot wax may be drawn off through a faucet placed above the point at which the sediment settles, which point can be determined by the quantity of water placed in the bottom of vessel under the wax, that portion containing wax and sediment in bottom may then be placed in a vessel to cool. Water should always be left under the wax to receive the sediment. We have sometimes taken a vessel filled with dregs,

containing very little wax, placed it on the reservoir of a stove or on bricks placed on top of a stove where the temperature could be kept the same for many hours. By this method all sediment gradually settles to the bottom and the wax rises to the surface and after having cooled they may be easily separated. The saving of every particle of comb that it may be rendered into wax, is a very important item; many pounds of wax may thus be saved each year that are now allowed to go to waste. Beeswax has now become so scarce and the price so high that it will repay careful attention as to the preservation of combs. Save every small scrap not suitable for the frames and have them rendered into wax. Pieces of comb should not be left lying about during the warm summer months, as moths are liable to destroy much of the wax frequently rendering them useless. They should be kept in a cool place, or packed so tightly in a box, being pounded down with a mallet, that moths will not work in them or they may be melted and emptied into a dish leaving the mass until it can be carefully rendered.

MARKETING HONEY.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE FROM FRIEND MCKNIGHT.

BEES are once more on the wing. The active operations of the apiarist have begun. A few short months and the honey harvest of 1885 will have been gathered. What the coming season's yield will be is yet a mystery, but the prospects are favorable. When September comes, and barrels and tanks of honey stand around, a pertinent and important question with the fortunate possessor of these barrels and tanks will be, "How shall I dispose of my stock?" This is certainly an important matter with those who have not established a reputation and a market for their surplus. It is undoubtedly so with the budding bee-keepers of Canada, for few of them have been long enough in the business to know exactly where to place their honey, that its sale may bring them a profitable return. I know of nothing connected with the business that has such a discouraging effect as to find oneself with two or three tons of honey on hand, not

knowing where or how to sell it. It is not so with most other things. Ready sales of nearly every other product of the garden, the orchard, and the farm, can be made without trouble. Even badly cleaned grain, or carelessly made butter are picked up with eagerness on our town and village streets. But honey has not yet become one of our staples, and is a drug in the market. To remedy this state of things, a taste for honey *must* be created. To create a demand it must be put upon the market in good form and at reasonable prices. The prevailing idea that it is medicine to be administered only in case of sickness, or a luxury only to be enjoyed by the wealthy, must be removed. People must be taught to look upon it as an article of food, and as economical in its use as the majority of articles put upon the table—then, and not till then, will the difficulty be removed. How, it may be asked, are we to persuade the people that it is as cheap, as nutritious and as healthy as butter, sugar and preserved fruit, for instance; all of which are essential in nearly every household. Again, I say, put it into the houses of the people in good form and at reasonable rates. It must be pressed upon their notice in some way and it must be sold at a price that will do away with the idea that it is a luxury, otherwise it will never become a common article of food. Let nice extracted honey be sold to the consumer at, say from 10 to 12 cents per pound and there will be no great difficulty in getting rid of it. Of course if we are compelled to send our crops to an outside market, pay for packages, pay freight, pay commission to a middleman, who sells to the retailer at a price that will enable him to sell it to his customers at 10 or 12 cents a pound, our returns must of necessity be unprofitable, but it is only in exceptional cases where this course is really necessary. The bee-keeper, who pays no attention to the home market had better give up the business—for he is leaving the most profitable field unworked and glutting the centres of population—thus bringing loss and dissatisfaction to himself as well as retarding the progress of the industry. My own experience last year confirms me in the belief that there is a home market for nearly all the honey we produce so far. I had about two tons of extracted honey—the largest quantity ever produced in this neighborhood. I waited upon one of two of the leading grocers with a view of disposing of it to them, but they laughed at the idea of being able to sell so much. They might, they said, be able to sell a little, but it was very rarely asked for. They appeared as if they would like to accommodate me by taking a little but I told them I was not looking for favors at their hands, and jocularly said I would create

market for them for next year's crop. I then engaged a suitable man for the work and said to him: "There is a can with a faucet in it; it holds about 150 pounds of honey. When it is empty you know where to get more. Put it upon the seat of that old buggy, fill it with honey, set the scales on the bottom of the buggy right under the tap, hitch up the horse and drive round to the houses in town. Go up one side of the street and down the other, call upon every one—rich and poor—sell them what they want, whether it be one pound or one hundred pounds. Tell them it is mine and that they can get more if they want it by coming up to the honey house. I am not very particular how you succeed, only do as you are told." He was out three or four days and sold quite as much as I expected. Many of the buyers took but a small quantity. In the meantime I sent a case of nice section honey to the sanctum of each of our local papers and my honey soon became the talk of the town. The result was that people who took but a small quantity from the man came back with much larger orders, and before six weeks I had not a pound of honey for sale. Of course I supplied a few outside customers, but the greater portion of my two tons of honey was sold in less than six weeks without any further effort, and that too in a town where honey was before looked upon as a luxury. I did more to cultivate a taste and create a market for the article in those four days than I could have done in four years through the grocers. But some fastidious people may be disposed to take exception to its sale in this undignified way. Well, all I have to say, is that their idea of dignity and mine differ very much. I cannot understand why a man should be ashamed to sell what he takes a pride in producing.

R. McKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Ont.

The above article shows just what a practical man can do in his own locality when he makes up his mind. We have for some time been telling the people that a home market is by far the best, yet the majority imagine that it is necessary to rush off to some larger town or city to dispose of their honey; others, that it is beneath their dignity to peddle honey or dispose of it among their neighbors. Perhaps we might here state that Friend McKnight has a yearly income of \$4,000 or thereabouts, and yet you see that he is not above his business. When

pride prevents a man from making the best of the means at his disposal it is well to have a few such examples as the above set before him. It may be read and re-read with profit by many of our bee-keepers. We thank you for your valuable and appropriate article, and now that you have shown us what you can and have done, we hope that you "will not weary in well doing."

THE SPRING OUTLOOK.

THE spring outlook is not quite re-assuring. The 6th of April is here and there has not been a day so far suitable for putting out diseased or unquiet bees for a flight. We have just had a heavy snow storm completely covering up outside colonies again. The last day of February was sufficiently mild and fine for some of the colonies to take wing; but there has been no opportunity since. The winter, though so exceptionally severe, seems still determined to "linger in the lap of spring." Accounts are coming in with unpleasant frequency of the mortality of the bees in this district. Many of those with but a few colonies have lost all; and the percentage of losses among the best and most careful beekeepers is considerable, and will be generally heavy should the spring prove an unfavorable one. Hitherto the losses in wintering hereabouts have been confined principally to outside colonies, especially those without proper protection; but this past winter there seems to have been a considerable and unusual cellular mortality. With the fatal results of outside wintering before them, the small second rate bee-keepers seem to have pretty generally housed, their bees last fall, either in cellars or lofts and out-houses. I am inclined to think, however, that in general bees will stand a better chance outside on their stands during the winter than they will stuck in some loft and covered with straw or even stowed away in a cellar without regard to any of the other essential conditions of successful wintering besides that of heat. A few days ago, happening in at a neighbour's, he asked me to examine his one surviving colony which he had carried from the cellar to the garret after the others had all died. Upon examination I found it dead too, from bee-diarrhœa of apparently the worst type. But on a further inspection the cause of the difficulty was obvious enough—*bad food*. Some of the honey was two years old and granulated solid in the cells; while the balance, having been gathered late in the fall and un-

capped, was thin and sour. In such palpable cases as this the bee-keeper has only himself to blame. Sometimes, however, the bees will die of dysentery having the best of food, but not probably in a cellar where the temperature is about right. I am satisfied that too low a temperature is a prime factor in producing the disease. The past winter, of the thirty colonies I had wintering outside about half were packed in chaff and sawdust and the balance stood on their summer stands. Of these latter all were in the Jones' double-walled sawdust hive except three or four which were in single-walled hives. All had number one stores of good capped honey. As I had previously repeatedly wintered successfully in single-walled hives without any special protection except the snow which I kept well shovelled up around and over them during the cold snaps, I expected to bring them through the past winter as usual. But this time I reckoned without mine host—old Boreas. The other day, upon gently "calling the roll" outside, there came no response from the single-walled hives, except one which had been somewhat sheltered and buried in a snow drift. The other three were still—an ominous stillness—the stillness of death! An examination revealed that two had died of bee-diarrhoea and one had starved with plenty of good food left. The excessive cold caused both the diarrhoea and the starving. But the bees in the double-walled hives are all right, having successfully weathered the intense and prolonged cold and the storm. Their food was no better—their condition in the fall was no better in any respect, except that they were in the double-walled, sawdust hives. For outside wintering, this is the hive I would strongly recommend after trying various kinds. It is also a better hive for spring and fall and even for summer as it preserves an equable temperature. As to the condition of the 60 colonies in the cellar they are (to a use platitude) "as well as could be expected, under the circumstances." At this writing, April 6th, they are all quiet, as they ought to be, except four or five, two of which have the dysentery and are very anxious to get out on wing, which anxiety I will not fail to relieve the first suitable day. They have now been in the cellar about one hundred and thirty five days. I find on referring to the record that last spring I set the first of my bees out on March 23rd and the last April 15th. The first pollen appeared April 19th. From present appearances it will be May before they are all on their summer stands for good this year. I find as I grow older I am getting more conservative about getting bees out early in the spring. This spring, as an experiment in part, I intend to leave a few colon-

ies in about as long as their patience will hold out, and then compare the results with those of similar colonies set out earlier. As a rule, the colonies with little or no pollen, ought to be set out earlier than those with plenty, and this matter as to quantity of pollen ought to be noted in the fall when preparing for winter and a record made of it. It must be remembered, however, that good colonies in the cellar having plenty of pollen and honey will be breeding freely late in the spring, and these may often be kept quiet by supplying them with water. Some colonies appear to get along very well without the water, while others make a great fuss till they get it. During the latter part of winter and in spring bees in cellars ought to be looked to every once in a while, and where uneasiness is noted without any signs of disease, water ought to be supplied which often proves a panacea for the restlessness. A little piece of sponge which will hold a tablespoonful or two of water may be placed under the quilt on top of the frames.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ontario.

You're right, Friend Pringle, about too low a temperature being one of the principal causes of losses in wintering. We usually find that the coldest winters on record have been the ones in which the greatest losses have occurred. Many who protected their bees this season in cellars and otherwise did not anticipate such extreme and continued cold, and although protected sufficiently to bring them through an *ordinary* winter in safety, the cold of the past one has proved too much for them and many have lost half and some *all* the colonies they had. A Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, Ont., has just paid us a visit and he informed us that all his bees wintered splendidly in the double-walled sawdust hives, with the exception of two, one of which was queenless and in the other the combs were broken down in the centre, dividing the brood chamber into two parts. Probably we can induce Mr. Smith to tell us all about it. Though the season is very late and many may be anxious to set out their bees early, it is a mistake to try and get them out until the weather is suitable; it is better to lose a few in the cellar from not having been set out

soon enough than to lose many by setting them out too soon. We do not now set our bees out nearly as early as we formerly did having found that those set out later usually do better.

SETTING OUT BEES.

As you are well-aware, the bee-keeper's first concern in spring is when to set his bees on summer stands, so as to be safe from spring dwindling, &c. But the question is how are they to be got there with the least annoyance to, and smallest loss of, bees. Would I impose too much on good nature by asking you to explain, through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, how you proceed to remove from winter house? Do you close the entrances of all before lifting, and do you set out the whole on the same day, or do you take part from the repository on different days; if so, how can the remaining ones be kept quiet while the first lot are being carried out? Objections arise in both cases. In the former too much excitement in the yard, in the latter the first set out would be somewhat confused by the surroundings being changed when the after lots were placed on the stands. Do you ever set out at night? My bees, I consider, are wintering well. Two or three colonies had dysentery quite bad in January, but appear to be perfectly rid of it again, and are wintering as well as any. Have lost three colonies out of 174, one of which had fertile workers in the fall, (of course it's doom was sealed), the other two most likely lost their queens and then went to nothing as they had plenty of stores. The last Italian queen I bought of you is dead after laying for four seasons; she is now preserved in alcohol. Most of the bees in this part have wintered outside and in houses, but those not well packed have "gone the way of all flesh."

D. CHALMERS.

Poole, April 6th, 1885.

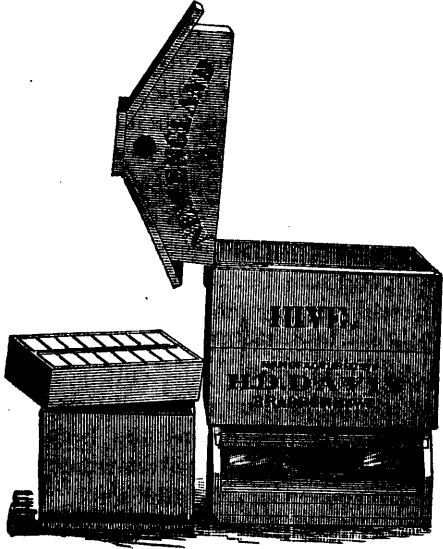
The way we usually set out our bees is as follows: After pollen has appeared we select a day which we suppose will be warm and favorable. If the sky is red when the sun is setting it is considered an indication of the following day being fine. Next morning, if the appearances are favorable and the weather is warm enough, with the wind South, South-East or South-West (but not if in the North or West), we proceed to the bee-houses, entering them and closing the

doors after us, allowing no light to get in, and place the entrance blocks on all the hives. As soon as we have done this we open the doors and commence carrying them out, setting each one on the summer stand on which it is to remain. We usually have assistance enough to carry from 150 to 300 colonies from the repository in about an hour. After all are set out we then open the entrances just sufficient to allow the bees to get a flight. Should the day be very warm and the bees seem inclined to enter some hives more than others, as some are liable not to mark their proper location when leaving the hive and will settle with any colony or colonies where the most bees appear to be flying, it is rarely necessary but we always have our smokers charged and ready, and sometimes when we find them clustering too much on one hive we either set a smoker down and allow the smoke to pass near the entrance and scatter the bees, or puff a little smoke around. By this means the bees are prevented from entering hives which they should not. Occasionally some hives will get more than their complement, but should they be unequally divided, we exchange the hives which equalizes the number of bees, as bees may enter any hive when they are set out, without loss of queens. In setting out early in the morning or late in the evening very little trouble is experienced, but setting out at mid-day, especially if there are many hives in a yard, some colonies will lose many of their force by the bees going to others, but by exercising a little care in smoking or exchanging the colonies in the yard his difficulty will be obviated. If you have a few old pots or pans in which to put fuel to make a smoke, they may be placed so that the wind will carry the smoke in the direction required, and prevent the bees from clustering where you do not want them to, and you will soon see the benefit and the effect produced by the smoke.

THE SAFE WINTERING OF BEES.

THIS is one of the most important topics with which we bee-keepers have to cope, and my success in this regard has been such that it may benefit your readers to consider carefully the following.

In this communication I shall hope to supply some needed information regarding a properly constructed hive and *healthful food* for bees as these are inseparably connected with success in wintering and no art or skill can remedy the defect or mistakes in this particular.



The hive that I use is called the New England, No. 7, hive and one upon which I have been employed for a number of years and embodies many and oft-repeated experiments. The hive is constructed in sections: the cap, two sections and the base. The brood-nest is disconnected from the hive being separated therefrom both beneath and at the sides so that it can be removed by hand without any disturbance of the outer case. The space between the brood-nest and hive is packed during the entire year with buckwheat or India-wheat or dry sawdust or any other material that is dry and fine. The object of this packing is to protect the bees from the extremes of both heat and cold. The packing beneath the brood-nest is serviceable during winter in that it inclines the bees to seek the bottom of the hive (which is the warmest part of it) instead of at the top. In this case when the bees drop from the combs they do not die of exposure but finding a place among the cluster are warmed and revived. It is also an advantage to have bees at the bottom of the hive in spring as their being there protects the brood above from the

draughts of air.

In my locality the last harvest of honey is gathered from basswood. As soon as my surplus from basswood is properly sealed, I remove it and put a set of extra combs in its place. I then feed *strictly pure* granulated sugar food (in the proportions of four pounds of sugar to one quart of water) until the combs are filled therewith. In preparing this food I pour the water in a boiling state upon the sugar and stir it until it is dissolved. Having these combs filled at this time in the season serves the double purpose of stimulating bees to rear young brood for winter use and also to thoroughly ripen the sugar syrup food which is of the utmost importance. On no account should any but an expert attempt late feeding, which, as a rule, is unadvisable and a detriment to the bees.

Before the fall harvest of honey is gathered, I remove these combs filled with sugar syrup food to the storehouse and also lift out of the brood-nest all of the frames of honey that are not filled with brood, replacing them in the centre of the brood-nest with empty combs or frames filled with foundation. If the bees gather a large quantity of fall honey the bee-master must use his judgment in the matter, supplying room for surplus.

After the colonies have finished storing fall honey and the brood is all hatched out, I remove the fall honey to the storehouse keeping it for the young swarms to use while rearing their brood. In place of this fall honey thus removed I give combs filled with sugar syrup food. Upon this the colonies will feed during the winter. As a final arrangement I lay two one inch square sticks cross-wise over the frames to enable the bees to pass from one comb to the other, then cover with two thicknesses of burlap or porous cloth and cover the whole with packing such as has been described to the depth of four inches except over the centre of the brood-nest. Thus fed and packed on the summer stands no colonies need be lost during winter.

In 1882 I went into winter quarters with sixty colonies. In 1883, I had eighty four colonies and I did not lose one of them. Nov. 15, 1882, I put into the cellar a number of colonies of bees in old hives with movable frames, fed on sugar syrup food, (as by my former description). By some mistake one colony was left in the cellar until June 29, 1883, when my little girl informed me there were bees in the cellar; and upon examination I was wonderfully astonished to find the colony in a perfectly healthy condition, lively and no traces of dysentery which was remarkable as the colony which was a small one, had been confined about 224 days and was removed

from the cellar when my other bees were nearly through with swarming. It was amusing to see what a grand fly they had after their long winter's repose.

In this connection I would give my method of transferring bees. I do not transfer until late in the fall when the hive is most free from brood and when I am preparing them for winter. I then drum out the bees running them into a hive containing a set of combs filled with sugar syrup food.

Now, if there be any brood, I cut it out and transfer it into hives placing it in the centre of the brood-nest after which I pack and prepare the bees for winter. There are valuable features in this method. First, you are not obliged to stop during the busy season to attend to this work. Second, as all bee keepers are aware, if the bees are transferred in the spring and the season proves a poor one, while the expert may overcome this and build up in time for winter, yet with the beginner disastrous results are almost certain to follow on account of the bees not properly building up in time for winter.

While I consider *strictly pure*, sugar syrup food, properly sealed, the best thing for winter stores (pure clover and basswood honey free from fall honey are good, but more expensive), yet I would caution my brother bee keepers *never* on any account to allow one ounce of it to be placed in with the surplus honey.

I trust that these few hints may prove beneficial to your readers.

HILAS D. DAVIS.

Bradford, Vt.

STIMULATIVE FEEDING USELESS.

ENCLOSED find subscription for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, the first number of which has been received, and is very nice indeed.

All Canadian bee-keepers should take it in preference to an American paper. I believe in "Canada for Canadians."

The past winter has been splendid for bees, almost all over the country. Most of them have died which is money in the pockets of three-fourths of those that try it, thus you see nature has preceded you in "the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number." It is a law in nature that the animal or insect world shall not be over-stocked, and bees cannot of course be excused. It is a kind of "preserve-the-balance-of-power" law, and a good one it is. The big reports of the past few seasons have set folks crazy on bee-culture. I know fifty men trying to keep bees in a very short radius, and not more than ten of them are students, but get a few to

bring out 100 lbs. per colony, "just for their own use" and that of course swells the "grip sack" of the supply men. The fever is now, however, down to zero with most of them, and beeswax should be cheap this year. It seems to me that stimulative feeding in the spring is useless. The queen will not lay any more than the bees can attend to, and if other things are right she will do that anyway. It may be different in warm weather, and between honey flows. If bees are short of stores in the spring, and no other bees near, how would it do to have one big feed trough out of doors for the whole apiary? A sort of "Government Chest" you know.

JOHN YODER, 52-90.

Springfield, Ont.

Now then here is the other side of the picture. You see friend Yoder fears an overstocking of bees, which is about as unlikely to occur as anything we can imagine. There is an immense quantity of honey going to waste and why should not every person keep bees if he desires, especially a few to raise a little honey for their own use. If more bees were kept and more honey consumed the demand for honey would be greater and less glucose and adulterated stuff sold. He says Canadian bee keepers should take the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in preference to an American bee paper. We think Canadian bee keepers should take the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and some of the American bee papers as well. Any person who wishes to make apiculture a success will be doubly compensated by taking several journals. We believe all our most successful bee-keepers take all the leading papers in apiculture, and that that in a measure accounts for their success. If there were no other bees but your own in your locality you might then place a trough outside but we much prefer feeding inside the hive for this reason—all the bees in the hive are required to carry on brood rearing to its fullest extent, and heat being one of the principal accessories to brood rearing, if one third of the bees leave the hive all the heat that they would produce in the hive is lost, therefore you will readily see that by allowing

one third of the bees to remain laboring outside of the hive instead of inside, one third of the warmth is lost and one third less brood rearing will be carried on. All systems of spring feeding or feeding in cool weather when the heat is required in the hive should be carried on inside.

SUBSCRIBERS' REPORTS.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO., LOREASVILLE, LA.: Bees swarming daily. Honey coming in. Thermometer 67° above; weather cool.

J. S. WATSON, WINGHAM, ONT. Our bees came through the winter all right, so far, we put them up in a box with about six inches space and filled it up with dry sawdust and chaff mixed.

Stratford "Beacon": Beekeepers hereabouts say the winter just over has been unusually hard on bees, the long continued cold causing the insects to consume an unusual amount of food. Quite a number have lost half their colonies already and expect still further losses. Those wintered outside are said to have suffered the most.

ISAAC LANGSTROTH, SEAFORTH, ONT.: Six, all in splendid condition at present, all seem to be healthy, all having queens and some rearing brood. A year ago, I only had one hive and I lost it in wintering. My loss made me study the wintering process thoroughly, with the above result. I wintered in sawdust clamp. Heavy losses are reported all around me, several losing all. I think from 50 to 75 per cent. will be lost in this locality.

WM. CLIMIE, JR., LISTOWEL, ONT.: I enclose subscription to JOURNAL. Am glad to see that your venture promises success. I would like to see the JOURNAL discuss the suitability of the Jones' hives with a second story for extracting. I am afraid that it is a little too high, but intend to try them double this season. At this date all my queens are living and laying, but a few hives were weakened by dysentery. They were all surrounded by shells, containing about six inches of chaff on all sides.

IRA ORVIS, WHITBY, ONT., 57-147: We put 108 colonies in the cellar and left 39 out of doors mostly packed in chaff. Temperature of cellar from 44° to 48° at the bottom, and from 50° to 56° at the top. Some of the hives were covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch boards, some with burlap

and some had nothing over the frames. The outlet of the underground ventilator was snowed under nearly all winter, and is now filled with water. A 6 inch stove pipe leads from the top of cellar to the pipe of the coal stove. Loss, in cellar, one starved to death; outdoors, 14, and some very weak.

H. D. DAVIS, BRADFORD, VT.: My bees are in fine condition in New England No. 7 hive. In 1882, I had 64 colonies. In 1883 I wintered 84 colonies. In 1884 I packed on their summer stands 109 colonies, among them being 12 nursals, there being in none of them over three pints of bees. One of this number starved as there was not enough bees to remove the cluster to where there was honey on account of the steady cold weather. I left these nursals out that I might test the New England No. 7 hive and my method of feeding. I have lost but this one nursal for the three years. I have not a frosty brood nest or mouldy comb within my bee yard. My frames and comb are not defaced with dysentery. There was not a day previous to March 25th for eight weeks, but the thermometer stood at zero in this section, much of the time from 10° to 40° below. I deem my success in wintering to be due to a properly constructed hive, and suitable packing, with food adapted to their winter use. I fed pure granulated sugar syrup in August, when sealed I removed it to the store house, replacing frames for the bees to fill with fall honey. When the flowers were all killed by frost I removed them to the store house to be used for young colonies as they are cast off this spring. I then put in the frames filled with granulated sugar syrup, and packed the bees again for winter. I covered the top of my frames with porous cloth, packing with dry sawdust, fine shavings, or buckwheat hulls, to the depth of four inches for the purpose of ventilation. I closed entrance slide to one-fourth of an inch, and kept the front of my hives banked with snow for the winter. The object of thus packing was to prevent moisture gathering in or around the brood nest. I consider a hive with brood nest packed all around indispensable in a cold climate.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

HOW TO GET COMB HONEY.

E. SCHULZ, LETHBRIDGE, MUS.: By nailing the hives I ordered from you, I find that the racks don't come flush with the top of the hive, and that I cannot raise the metal rabbets high enough to bring them so, a space of a quarter of an inch is left. I would like to raise some comb

honey on the tiering-up plan, and wish you would explain how to proceed to avoid this large bee space?

Place your metal rabbets on bottom of honey crate, by nailing strips of tin or iron on bottom of crate instead of letting them rest on pieces of wood. We are making them that way.

SETTING OUT BEES.

THOS. HELME, LINDSAY, ONT.:—My brother had two hives last spring. He took over 60 lbs. of honey from them during the summer. We have three hives alive out of four; they are packed in sawdust. They have plenty of honey yet. When should bees be taken out in the spring?

See comments on D. Chalmer's article in this issue.

SECTION RESTS.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Can you tell us in the next issue, just how those \perp tins for cases are made, and how fastened to bottom of cases. By having them the right height long separators could rest on them?

The rests are made by taking strips of tin about one and one-half inches wide or more, doubling it in the centre then folding back the two edges, leaving the centre about half an inch and the rest for section about a quarter inch; or two pieces of tin may be taken, each about three-quarters of an inch wide, bend them at right angles in the centre, place the two edges together in the shape of \perp , and solder a little along the bottom to keep them in place. The way they are generally supported is by nailing pieces of tin or sheet iron on the under side of the case, allowing it to project inwardly about three-quarters of an inch, which forms a hole for the ends of the tin supports or \perp . By this means you see separators of full length may be used. Years ago we used these \perp rests and separators of full length, allowing the separators to just drop down on the top of the \perp rests. The system then pleased us, as it has many others since, but as new things are the order of the day now, we shall as soon as we can get time, have illustrated and described a new system of arranging

section cases, sections, etc., which we think for simplicity and valuable features will interest all producers of comb honey. We are now constructing a special machine for making the \perp rests, by which they can be made very rapidly. There are many valuable principles in connection with the taking of comb honey yet to be brought out, and we shall expect Friend Doolittle, and some others of our experienced comb honey producers to assist in testing the various methods, and proving or disproving their value.

FRAMES CROSSWISE IN HIVE.

B. BOTH, PORT ALLEGHANY, PA.: Please give me your reason for hanging frames crosswise in hive, and would it be any advantage to change Langstroth by hanging frames crosswise to entrance?

We used the Langstroth hive for many years with ends of frames to entrance, or rather frames running lengthwise of hive. At first we tried it as an experiment, then, after giving it a further trial, watching the results carefully, we found that in this climate frames running crosswise from the entrance give better results. When the cold winds of Spring and Fall blew in the entrance it seemed to chill the bees, and more brood was chilled in the hive with frames running lengthways of hive. We found by placing one well-filled frame of comb in the front of hive crosswise, that the bees behind the frames, seemed to be affected much less by cold weather and especially by cold nights; much less brood was chilled; brood rearing was carried on more rapidly and comb building was commenced earlier and kept up later. The difference was so marked in favor of the frames running crosswise that we blocked up the end entrance and made side ones instead in nearly 500 hives. We could place one comb in a hive so arranged, next to the entrance, adjust the division board behind it and close the entrance in proportion to the

strength of the colony or nuclei, and use it for queen mating or building up as we desired. When the cold can pass in at the entrance of the hive, between all the ranges of combs, you will readily understand that it is not as warm as where the frames run crosswise. Those who argue that it is can be convinced by taking a broad board or door and stand it edgeways to the wind, then stand at the edge of it, allowing the wind to pass on both sides of the board and strike you with full force, then turn it around with flat side facing the wind, stand behind it and see which is the warmer, and in the same way the bees between the different ranges of comb, back of the front are well protected from the cold current at the entrance. Besides this it has another advantage, your frames are shorter and will hang in the extractor in the same position as they do in the hive. When they are long, in order to make the centrifugal force of the honey extractor equal on all parts of the comb, it is necessary to stand the comb on end for extracting. There are many other advantages well known to those who have had experience in the matter.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 22ND 1885.

BEESWAX.

Since we told our readers that we were paying 40 cents in cash, delivered in Beeton, for good clean beeswax, we have had dozens of letters from friends in the States saying that they could supply us, and from what they wrote we are under the impression that they were not aware that there is a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, on all wax coming into this county, and we thought best to tell them so in this number, that none of them may make any mistake in their calculations.

CLUBBING RATES,

In our "Clubbing Rates" on the front page, we clubbed the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and *Gleanings* at \$1.75 whereas it should have been \$1.90. Of course any of our friends who have already forwarded the rate we advertised will receive them at those figures but after this date, \$1.90 will be the price.

QUERIES AND REPLIES OMITTED.

We have omitted our "Queries and Replies" Department for this week, because we felt that our readers would prefer to have *all* the replies to any question, appear in the same issue as did the question. We sent out, some days ago, a long list of queries, for most of which we have received the answers, but as there are a few yet to come in, we deem it best to withhold them till next week so that they may all appear together.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Friends, if we were to take up space enough in the BEE JOURNAL to print all the good things that the newspapers, magazines, &c., throughout Canada and the U. S., say of us, we would not have any room for bee-news. We thank them one and all, for their kindly notices, and we hope that a full measure of success will be meted out to all brother publishers, whether they are engaged in the work of upholding any special branch of industry or not. "The power of the press" is indeed wonderful.

THE FOURTH ISSUE.

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is four weeks old to-day and for an infant is growing very fast. We know it is not a good plan to get people into the way of ordering their newspapers or magazines "on tick," but as spring is not just the best time in the year for most people to get hold of a dollar, we feel like saying to any of those who don't happen to have one by them just at the moment, and who would like to take the JOURNAL but feel that they should first send the cash, that if they will drop us a card to that effect we will send it along, and they can pay for it just as soon as it is a little more convenient. We have found nearly all beekeepers honest—and we can trust them.

DESERVING OF PRAISE.

If any one deserves praise for the part they have taken in endeavoring to have the duty removed from beeswax, it is Mr. George Brown, secretary of the Listowel Beekeeper's Association. Mr. Brown has worked well, and though his efforts have not yet been crowned with success, still he has paved the way for it in the future. To make success sure at the next session of Parliament, all beekeepers interested should

see the members for their own constituencies and ask them to use their influence, explaining the hardships that now exist; then, when the matter comes up in the House they will be able to act intelligently knowing the nature of the case.

SHIPPING FOUNDATION IN COLD WEATHER.

Many persons have ordered foundation to be shipped at once in cold weather, in spite of all our remonstrance. Of course we have complied with their requests and the result is that it is usually returned to be made over again. To-day another lot is returned, it having been broken up in transit. The shipping of foundation during cold weather is very unsafe, as the least jar of the box or package is liable to crack the sheets. The number of packages of broken foundation that have been returned to us is a very strong indication that some at least will learn to accept the advice of those having more experience in the matter. We are willing to ship foundation at any time, but prefer to send it at a time when it is sure to reach the purchaser in good condition. We shall always try to look after our customer's interests, if they will allow us to be the judge in the matter.

CANADA AHEAD.

In *Gleanings* of the 15th inst., Friend Root, in explaining why he did not give a report of the honey show at New Orleans, said:

"Although there were a great many fine displays at New Orleans, I do not think among them all was any equal to some we have had at our different fairs. The exhibition we had at Toronto, for instance, was ahead of anything I saw at New Orleans. Most of the States made an exhibit of honey as well as other products, and some of them were very fine, but probably not nearly as fine as one singly might have been made had the States all united in getting it up. The exhibits were most of them much like what we have had at our fairs and expositions, and therefore I do not see that it called for any particular comment."

The exhibition at Toronto referred to was the one of 1883, when the North American Bee-keeper's Association held their annual convention, at which Friend Root, Prof. Cook, Dr. C. C. Miller, C. F. Muth, O. O. Poppleton, Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Judge Andrews, Dr. Besse, and Father Langstroth, as well as many others of our American friends, whose names we do not call to mind, were present.

PRICE LISTS RECEIVED.

We have received a six-page circular of bees and bee-supplies, issued by F. W. Jones, Bedford, Que.

Our friend, Will Ellis, of St. Davids, Ont., has out a neat four-page pamphlet for 1885.

His specialties are Simplicity Hives, Foundation, etc.

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa, sends us his illustrated catalogue — a neat twenty-page one — neatly printed on good paper, and containing a quantity of matter telling how to be successful when using his goods.

THE proprietors of the Marchmont Poultry Yard, Bowmanville, Ont., issue a four-page circular, descriptive of the kinds of poultry they have for sale. The pamphlet is neatly printed.

THE 47th edition of "Bees & Honey" illustrated catalogue, comes to us more replete and extensive than ever. Forty pages of closely printed matter tell all about the business, which by perseverance, energy, and upright dealing, A. I. Root, of Medina, O., has built up. Friend Root has a very appropriate cover for his latest edition, which is as well a good piece of workmanship.

A neat little pamphlet of sixteen pages, comes to us from W. E. Clark, successor in the supply business in New York State to L. C. Root. Mr. Clark is the President of the N. E. Bee-keepers' Association, and a man well up in the knowledge of what honey producers require in the way of supplies.

COMPLIMENTARY.

C. F. MUTH, CINCINNATI, O.: I hope you will have success with your JOURNAL, and think it was a fortunate idea of yours to make it a weekly.

"Almonte Times": We have given it only a hasty perusal, but we are convinced that the devotees of apiculture will find many valuable hints within its pages.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.: After perusing the first number of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, I will say that I am well pleased with its "make up" and the matter it contains.

A. McNAMARA, LAFONTINE, ONT.: Every one who keeps even one colony of bees should subscribe. I would be willing to give a dollar for the information contained in the one number I received.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.: It is well gotten up, on good paper and is a good size. It must be a success, it can't help it. I like your motto: "The greatest possible greatest possible number."

DR. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.: The first dish of Canadian bee feed is to hand, in the first number of the JOURNAL, and I think the brotherhood ought to feel proud of it, as a step onward. The Royal Jelly of bee-lore it contains ought to satisfy any hungry embryo bee-keeper for one week.

J. S. SWALM, CLIFFORD, ONT.—I send a list of names for BEE JOURNAL. Send them sample copies. These should all take it as I expect it to be a beneficial paper to all bee-keepers. For my part I will not do without your good advising paper any more. I have 21 colonies.

A. R. FIERHELLER, MOUNT ELGIN, ONT.:—I am glad to learn that you intend to publish a journal in Canada, on bee culture. I am sure it will be of great value to us Bee-keepers, as the experience of a northern climate apiarist, will be of much value to all readers. Hoping and wishing for success I send one dollar for subscription, and if you send me some extra copies I will show them to my friends and try to induce others to subscribe.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

IN THIS DIRECTORY we will keep continually standing the names, dates, and places of meetings and conventions throughout the year, together with the name of the Secretary of each Association. Secretaries will please keep us posted as to the dates set for their Conventions, that this directory may always be kept complete.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, at Toronto, during the Industrial Exhibition, between September 10 and 20, 1885. Exact dates will be given hereafter. Jacob Spence, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1885. W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Genesee C., Mich.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1885. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

LIST OWEL BEE KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, at Queen's Hotel, Listowel, Ont., May 16th, 1885. Geo. B.rown, Sec.-Treas., Molesworth, Ont.

EAST ELGIN BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, at St. Thomas, at the Hutchison House, on the first Saturday in June—6th—at one o'clock. John Yoder, Sec., Springfield P. O.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in **BEEES AND HONEY.**

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE** with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly,
4-t.f. A. I. ROOT, Medina, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

Settings of Eggs from Pure Black Spanish Fowls, \$1.50 for settings of 13 Eggs And a few colonies of Italian bees.
JAS. STEWART,
Meaford.

4-t.f.

COMB FOUNDATION.

FIRST PRIZES.—Toronto Industrial Exhibition, September, 1884; London Western Fair, September, 1884. Root's Simplicity Hive and Supplies. Circulars free.

WILL ELLIS,
St. Davids, Ont.

4-t.f.

ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ or nine-sixteenth) we will sell them at \$5 per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont.

3-4.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

Send for our FREE "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of "circular" and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

3-t.f.

Manager, Beeton, Ont.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

MCCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

2-17.

E. L. GOULD & Co, BRANTFORD, ONT.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FOR

HIVES, EXTRACTORS, SMOKERS, FOUNDATION, ETC.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

"KANSAS BEE-KEEPER," ESTABLISHED 1881.

A 24 Column WEEKLY journal. Devoted exclusively to bee-culture, at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Three months on trial for twenty-five cents. Address,

SCOVELL & POND,

Columbus, Kansas, U.S.

4-t.f.

W. E. CLARK,
SUCCESSOR TO L. C. ROOT.

Dealer in all kinds of **Apiarian Supplies**, the Quinby **Smoker**—the best made—a specialty. The Quinby unby **made** and sold finished and in the flat. Also all Hives **kinds** of hives. The Vandervort Foundation k other **stock**, both wired and light. Send for illustratedept in **1st**, free. **ORISKANY, N. price**

2-3m.

Garwood's Reversible Frame Device

Will fit any frame, is simple and cheap; any one can make it. No nails or screws required to fasten it to the frame. Send ten cents for photograph and instructions. The Device was recently turned down by Friend Root as "too much machinery; but quite ingenious." C. GARWOOD, Box 858, Baltimore, Md.

FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color, evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

- A. H. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- E. L. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O. and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 2883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
 HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

1-6m.

BEES AND HONEY

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
 Port Colborne, Ont

1-6m.

Eggs for Hatching.—White Leghorn, one dollar for thirteen. **GEO. WRAY,** Beeton, Ont.

The BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK

A work of over 300 pages and nearly 100 fine illustrations, written by a practical bee-keeper of twenty-seven years' experience. This work contains more real practical information about bees and their management than any work extant. Send for particulars. Price by mail, bound in cloth, \$1.50. Address, **HENRY ALLEY,** Wenham, Mass

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Is second to none in the market. **Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.**

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." Address

CHARLES F. MUTH,

976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

SECTIONS.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

Though these sections cost more to make than the old style, still we are supplying them at the same price. We keep in stock 33x44 (ours), and 44x44 (Langstroth), and can make any other sizes to order on short notice. Prices:

Per 1,000.....	\$ 6 00
" 5,000.....	27 50
" 10,000.....	50 00

Sample sections sent on application. **D. A. JONES,** Beeton, Ont.

M. B. HOLMES,

DELTA, ONT.,

DEALER IN

Italian Bees Queens, and Honey.

Agent for D. A. Jones' Bee-keepers' Supplies. Send for Circulars.

1-6m
 Strawberry Plants, Wilson's Albany, 40 cents per dozen.
 Red Phlox, Raspberry, \$1.00 per dozen.



1-6m
 Italian Queens, Tested, \$2 to \$4; Untested, \$1 to \$2. (Lamb Plan, Root's Improved Cell, sheets 12 in. wide, 46 long, cut to order)

WM. BUEGLASS, BRIGHT, ONT.

TINNED WIRE.

We have just bought a large lot of Tinned Wire, No. 30, which seems to be the number best suited for wiring frames and we are able to sell it very low:

Spools holding one pound, each.....	30c
" " " one-half pound, each.....	18c
" " " one ounce, each.....	9c
Reels, of from three to five pounds, per lb. 25c	

The spooled wire is much more convenient than that reels as there is no danger of tangling. These prices will supersede those in our price list.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

IMPORTED QUEENS

BY MAIL

—DIRECT—

FROM ASIA AND FROM EUROPE.

Cyprians, Syrians, Carniolans, Italians
AND PALESTINES,

ALL REARED IN THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

Grades and Prices of Queens:	before	July	After
	June 1	June	Aug. 1st.
Finest Selected Queens, each	\$12.00	10.00	9.00 \$8.00
Fine Prolific Queens, each...	10.00	9.00	8.00 7.00
Smaller & darker Queens each	8.00	6.00	5.00 4.00

Owning an apiary in Cyprus and another in Syria, I have facilities equalled by no other person for obtaining choice queens of these races. I shall visit these apiaries during the coming winter and return in early spring bringing with me a fine lot of queens. Those who desire Imported Cyprians, or Imported Syrians VERY EARLY can have them mailed direct from Cyprus or from Syria to their addresses during March, and on all queens so sent I will assume three-fourths of the risks, that is, will replace at one-fourth the regular price any that die in transit, provided the purchaser receives mail from New York City within five days time.

Imported Carniolans and Imported Italians.

Grades and Prices of Queens:	before	July	After
	June 1	June	Aug. 1st.
Finest Selected Queens, each	\$7.00	\$6.00	5.00 \$4.50
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