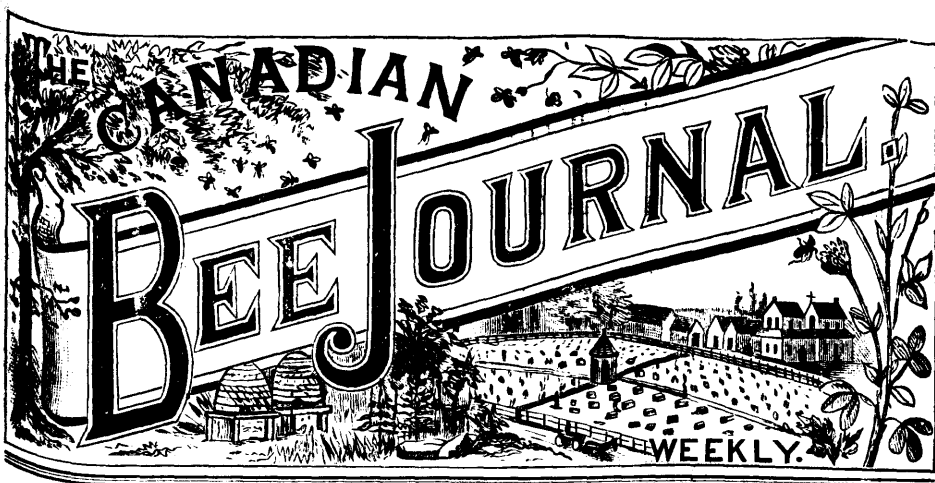


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

Vol. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 16, 1885.

No. 38

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents perline for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil, of which there is twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

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Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
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We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

JOURNALS will occasionally be lost in transmission through the mails. We are always ready to re-mail such when notified of the loss.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL at 25 cents each post-paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free to Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 70 cents per year extra; and to all Countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

ERRORS.—We make them : so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us, any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.80
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
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" " "Texas Bee Journal," monthly.....	1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thoroughly practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has been tried to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

# “FOUL BROOD”

## Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-Keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for fasting.

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

D. A. JONES & CO., PUBLISHERS,

Beeton, Ont.

# FEEDERS!

Those who require to do feeding will find it to their advantage to have some of our

## CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

You can feed 15 to 20 pounds of syrup in one night, and there is no danger of robbing. The price is low, and the sale is very active. Our factory is running on them at the present time.

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
“ per 100.....	45 00
In flat, each.....	4-
“ per 100.....	30 00

We can guarantee that they will give satisfaction.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

**J. P. CONNELL**, Hillsboro, Hill Co., Texas, can fill orders for **Pure Italian Queens** by return mail. Untested Queens, \$1.00. Tested Queens, \$2.00. Send me your order and send for my circular of Queens, Nuclei and bees by the pound.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

# LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

## EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,

Toronto

# 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, Dewabic, Mich.,
- DOUGHLIKTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. 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 1893. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

CHAS. S. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON Hancock Co., ILL

# 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.

3-t.f.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

## 120 Colonies For Sale!

Having too many colonies on hand I will sell the above number, all in movable frame hives, in first-class condition for wintering, and insured against fire. Purchaser can winter them in my cellar without extra charge. Address  
J. B. LAMONTAGNE,  
Box 964, Montreal.

## Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

## PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

Toronto, Ont.

# GLASS JARS!

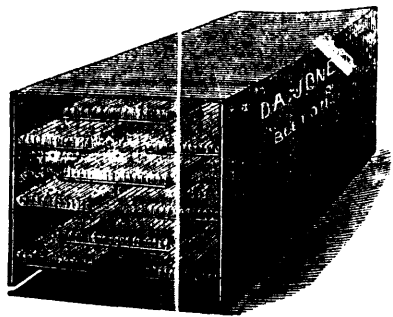
We have several gross of these jars ready for shipment by return freight or express, at the following prices:

“Crown” brand”	1 Pint	Gross.	Half gross
“ “	1 Quart	\$14.75	\$7.50
“ “	1 Gallon	15.75	8.00
		19.00	9.75

They are put up in half-gross cases—no charge for packing or cases.

D. A. JONES.

# WINTER FEEDERS.



These are for feeding in winter, or at any other time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids.

### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE CANDY.

Take pure pulverized, or granulated sugar—the former preferred—and stir it into honey, nicely warmed up, until the honey will not contain further additions. Allow it to stand in the dish until both are thoroughly mixed through each other, then place in feeders and set them on top of the frames, packing all around nicely to allow no heat to escape.

Each, made up .....	30
Per 10, .....	75
Each, in flat .....	20
Per 10 “ .....	1.75

We have a full stock on hand ready to go by return express or freight. D. A. JONES, Beeton.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON.

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS CONVENTION.

THE Convention just closed was one of the largest ever held, representatives being present from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity there being hardly standing room for a number who had gathered to hear the speeches and essays to be delivered or read. The meeting was more than usually interesting as it was a gathering together of the most successful bee-keepers in America. Lady apiculturists, in goodly numbers occupied seats around the platform, while on the platform was our universally beloved friend, Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Next to him on the right sat our worthy president, L. C. Root, and on his left sat the worthy Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, who in his usual easy manner carefully noted in short-hand the proceedings of the meeting, which will appear in pamphlet form in due time. During the three days of the great apicultural Congress, with three sessions each day a vast amount of information was imparted and received; one note-worthy fact in connection with this great meeting was that the best of feeling prevailed on all sides throughout, nothing having been said or done to offend the most sensitive. Indeed it was a pleasure to glance over the room and see the bright cheerful faces, beaming with good humor and intelligence. At no time during the nine sessions was there one moment to spare, as there were always a number ready to take the floor and discuss each subject as it came before the meeting. Another feature worthy of note in connection with the Association was the presence of six ex-Presidents of the Society while the seventh (the newly-elected President) Mr. H. D. Cutting, occupied the chair. During the session, Father Langstroth frequently addressed the audience, seemingly with as much vigor

as in his younger days. The good results of this gathering must certainly have a favorable effect upon our industry. It is true that in Europe, especially Germany and Austria they have had very large gatherings of bee-keepers, probably larger in numbers than any we have had here, but for an array of advanced bee-keepers we think the Detroit convention can carry off the palm. Having secured all the essays and papers read and also noted many of the valuable points brought out during the discussions of the various subjects, we shall from time to time, and with as little delay as possible, have them appear in the JOURNAL together with a list of officers and members of the Association, and other interesting matters connected therewith.

The Detroit reporters have queer ideas of the business of bee-keeping, and their reports of the meeting are laughable in the extreme. They do not give reports at all reliable, and in this respect our Toronto papers are away ahead. A sample of the reporting will be found sufficiently ridiculous to be worthy of space, for the sake of giving our friends a good laugh, as we all had when the item was read in Convention.

"The Rev. Mr. Langstroth of Oxford, Ohio, prayed both for the producers and the consumers of honey. About 150 of the former were present and none of the latter, who had pressing engagements at home. Mr. Langstroth is an old bee benefactor, having studied their ways to such an extent that he can anticipate their wants. He invented the three-story 'bee mansion' so popular in apiary circles, in which the bee can retire to his closet when he feels like depositing in his bank without disclosing the size of his roll to envious neighbors. Each bee also has the combination to his own safe, and burglarious drones are often hustled before the queen for punishment for breaking and entering."

"One member of the association has a paper on the cure of habitual drunkenness in bees. It has been discovered since the last session that bees frequent cider mills and get intoxicated on pomace, preferring it to buds and blossoms and other æsthetic fancies. The case is cited of a bee, who was once a gentleman, having fallen so low in intemperance that he pawned his wife's honey two days ahead of production in order that he might indulge in strong pomace. This paper may be presented to the meeting to-day, and, if so, will open a deep discussion between rival bee-keepers."—*Journal*.

## DIFFERENT RACES OF BEES.

Read by D. A. Jones at the Detroit Convention of the N. A. B. K. Association.

IT is not my purpose to occupy the valuable time of this Convention with a long essay on what has been done in the past in reference to this subject, nor shall I trouble you with a history of the efforts put forth, the trials and hardships endured, and the successes, failures and disappointments connected with the importation of the different races of bees in which I have participated. The object of the majority of the bee-keepers of to-day is to have their capital and labor yield them as good a return as possible, and the desire is to obtain such a race or strain of bees as will be conducive to that end. With the aforesaid object in view, I shall therefore tell you what we have now and what we prefer. We have as yet found none having all the good qualities and being possessed of none of the bad; and none therefore that suit us in every particular. We are not now breeding either Cyprians or Syrians in their purity for our own use, but for experimental purposes and to supply the demand in our business for pure stock. It must not, however, be supposed because of this that they are not without many good qualities; such is not the case. Different climates have different requirements, as evidenced by the success of Mr. B. F. Carroll, Texas, with pure Cyprians, and of Mr. A. W. Osburn, in Cuba, with Holy Lands or Syrians. We simply assert that they are not so suitable for our climate as are others. After the experience of years we find that for this particular climate, several crosses give far better results than do the races in their purity. This experience is the outcome of experiments conducted on an extensive scale and with all possible care as to selection and breeding—the latter on our isolated islands in the Georgian Bay. Crosses

between Italians and Cyprians or Syrians, and between Carniolans and Cyprians or Syrians, seem to give the best results. One-third Cyprian or Syrian is sufficient with two-thirds Italian, or half Carniolan and half Cyprian or Syrian, work well together. While bees are all crossed the same the results vary for a time till the strains become more fixed. It is not well to decide because the first cross is of extraordinary value, that you have found just what you are seeking for; in after experience you will find that they seldom duplicate themselves in this respect. These first crosses are too often adopted as the standard, with the impression that breeding from them will always give equally good results. Who knows, unless with proper facilities for breeding, what these crosses are? On the islands of which we have spoken we have found that *at all times* we cannot be successful, especially in those particular points we most desire. Unless the mating of the queen can be better controlled than now, perfection cannot be reached and the best races or strains of bees produced. The breeds of horses and other animals over which we have perfect control, are being constantly improved, through persistent efforts which have been going on for hundreds of years. It is not a mere assumption then to assert that by crossing, recrossing, selecting and reselecting, we certainly make much progress; but these operations will need to be much more carefully conducted than is generally the case, as few, from their surroundings, are enabled to properly prosecute the work. Where pure races best meet the requirements of the climate it is well to have them in all their purity. Mr. Benton is still engaged in the East in the exportation of queens of the different races, and his efforts are worthy of and should receive proper recognition.

Read at N. A. B. K. A. Convention, Detroit.

### PROVIDING PASTURAGE FOR BEES.

**CAREFULLY-PREPARED** estimate reveals the fact that in North America (the territory covered by this Society) there are 300,000 persons who keep bees. The annual product of honey amounts to over one hundred millions of pounds, the value of which is about fifteen millions of dollars!

May not these figures give us a full comprehension of the dignity of our mission, the magnitude of the work before us, and the exalted possibilities which may inspire us to fresh zeal and grander achievements in our pursuit?

In passing—let us contemplate, for a moment, how invention, art and science, have followed every "progressive step" in apiculture! Just think of the crude methods of our fathers, and then contemplate the wonderful improvements of to-day! Instead of tubs and pails of yore, containing broken combs of honey, bee-bread and dead bees, taken from the breeding apartment of the hives, the result of murdering the bees by fumes of sulphur, and then robbing their homes of the "stores" laid up for winter—see the beautiful little sectional boxes in which we have educated the bees to build virgin combs, and then to fill them with honey from Nature's laboratory—at man's behoof and for man's nourishment! This is but one item in the long catalogue of accomplishments, but it illustrates the apicultural development of the scientific progress and art of this ever-advancing age!

Surely these *are* grand achievements! but shall we with them rest and be satisfied? No! says the impulsive and enthusiastic bee-keeper—show us the exalted *possibilities* of the future! Teach us how to obtain a crop of honey day after day, month after month, and year after year! Well, this is the duty imposed upon me by your committee—why, I know not; nor did I ask; but I will seek a solution of the problem by leading you into "green pastures" by the side of the "still waters," filled with myriads of "flowers" in which Nature distills the honey, drop by drop and invites the bees, by their gorgeous hues, to come and dip into their tiny fountains, and feast and fly, and fly and feast continually. These fields of splendor will point you to success—to shining dollars, and affluence!

Ask the breeders of stock, the shepherds, and the dairymen, for the secret of their success, and they will point you to their well-tilled fields, green pastures and mountains of hay. They will tell you that they provide corn for their hogs, rich meadows, pastures and hay for their stock, and then naturally expect good results!

Ask bee-keepers upon what they depend for

results, and they will have to confess that "luck" has a good deal to do with it; they depend upon natural forests, neighbors' clover fields, wild flowers in the fence corners, roadsides and wild lands; and if they are "lucky enough" to have these in due proportion to their bees, they will sing a song of gladness; but if not, their long visages will tell of hopes blasted and prospects blighted!

But alas, with advancing civilization comes the woodman's axe, cutting down the basswood, elm, oak, and maple trees. The farmers' plow destroys the magnificent wild floral carpet supplied by nature, and the poor bees often find nothing to gather—the wild flora is destroyed—the honey all gone—and starvation stares them in the face! Nothing remains for them but to destroy their brood, kill their drones, and if possible to hold out on half-rations, until some stray wild flowers, unmolested by the plow, in fence corners or by the roadside, replenish their scanty stores; but if these are denied, they "succumb to the inevitable"—and their owner declares he "has no luck with bees!"

Now, what is the duty of the apiarist, in this state of affairs? The answer is plain, positive and unmistakable. Pasturage for the bees *must* be provided—it is an absolute necessity. He must study the honey seasons of his locality, and supply the deficiency by planting white, Alsike or sweet clover, mignonette, borage, motherwort, cleome, mustard, rape, etc., and thus provide the bees with honey-producing flora when the natural supply is insufficient or entirely destroyed.

Good judgment *must*, of course, be exercised in the selection of seeds for planting. If white clover is plentiful, and fall flowers abundant, scatter mint "to fill the gap." If basswood is the main stay for honey, then sow sage, motherwort, and other early nectar-yielding plants or trees. The goldenrods, asters, buckwheat, sweet-clover, etc., will always pay to cultivate for fall honey. The latter (sweet clover) with its white, modest bloom will gladden the eye in June, and the sweet fragrance of its flowers, will linger till frost and snow comes, and the bees are safely placed in "winter quarters."

We are well aware that many who keep bees have not enough land to spare to devote to bee-pasturage: but in the immediate vicinity of every apiary, and within easy flight of every colony of bees in America, there are waste lands enough, covered with unsightly brambles, burdocks, fennels, mulleins, rag-weed, etc., which it would pay to seed with suitable plants for producing honey. Many of the best honey-plants require but little or no cultivation, after scattering the seeds; and even the poorest

honey-producer would be more agreeable to the eye on such waste lands than sand-burrs, brambles, fennels, and other weeds which grow spontaneously on road-sides and waste-places.

In view of the uncertainty of sufficient continuous bloom being provided by nature, and the certainty of annually recurring periods of cold weather, long and hazardous confinement — to insure success, the apiarist should as carefully and certainly provide pasturage for the bees as to furnish them with hives to shelter them from the cold and storms.

Do you ask, "Will it *pay* to plant for honey?" Let me reply by asking if it *does pay* to keep bees to gather honey at all? If you answer yes, then let me assert—the more bloom, the more honey for the bees to gather; the more honey gathered, the more honey for the market; the more honey sold, the more money for the bee-keeper, and the better the business will pay!

To further illustrate this point: If a honey flow of thirty days (which constitutes an average honey season, one year with another) will pay will not 150 days pay *five times as much*? If by judicious planting, we can lengthen the honey season, do we not thereby correspondingly increase the honey crop? and does not this increase of the marketable honey-crop correspondingly increase the income of the apiarist, and add just that much to the material wealth of the nation?

Rational replies to these queries, by progressive apiarists, ought to demonstrate that *it will pay to plant for honey*; and also that as the country grows older and the population increases, it becomes a *positive necessity*.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN.

Read before N. A. B. K. Association.

#### ONTARIO REPORT FOR 1885.

**B**EE-KEEPING in Ontario for the last year has not been of the most flattering kind. During the last winter and spring about 75 per cent. of our bees perished. This great loss was brought about by three principal factors, poor stores, long continued cold in both winter and spring, and inexperience.

Generally speaking those of long experience in apiculture who have given much time, study, painstaking and *exact* care, in a word, those who make bee-keeping a *specialty* and who are *adapted* to the business came through with comparatively little loss. Hence it is plain that this great loss fell principally upon those who as a rule *neglected* some other business to enjoy an immense amount of pleasure and grow suddenly rich by *keeping bees*. The large amount of dead filthy honey thrown upon the market this last

spring has done no little harm to the profession. Interested parties are constantly promulgating the idea that everybody should keep bees, which results in no inconsiderable loss to the country. Beside the indirect loss, by diverting the minds of many from their legitimate calling I believe a fair calculation would show the startling fact that every pound of honey produced in Ontario for the last six years has cost the producers on an average not less than 25 cents per lb.

The teaching that everybody should do everything for himself is a retrograde movement undermining the best manufacturing, producing, carrying and commercial interests, and tends to semi-barbarism. No matter how persistently or plausibly put "the trail of the serpent is over them all." "Every man to his trade" is a noble motto and "brings the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number."

The season was a poor one, the take being about 50 per cent. below the average. The weather was too cold and wet with occasional hot spells. The principal honey producing flowers were abundant, but the elements failed to get into the proper humor to inspire them with their natural love for the secretion of the delicate, sparkling sweets and the friendly visits of the honey bee. In spite of all this some of the short crop of 1884 is yet on the markets but we will have a clean market for '86. These are several practices that militate against the true progress of apiculture in Ontario besides those already referred to:

(1st.) Extracting green or unripe honey. It is impossible by human art or skill to impart that exquisitely fine finished flavor that the bees give it when left with them until capped.

(2nd.) The practice of feeding sugar either for stimulating or wintering purposes. It is very difficult to disabuse the public mind. They know we feed sugar and they seem bound to cherish the belief that some way or other it gets into the honey. If we all fed honey instead of sugar a less quantity would be thrown upon the markets, and a correspondingly higher price would be obtained; besides inspiring confidence in the purity of our honey.

(3rd.) Small bee-keepers demoralize our markets sadly and give a good deal of trouble by allowing their bees to be robbed.

(4th.) And last, but not least, I fear the most of us will have to plead guilty to the charge of painting the bright side of bee-keeping too bright, while we keep the dark side obscurely in the dark. In fact it is much easier to show up the bright side than the dark, it seems to loom up so easily.

One thing more, the practice of exhibiting granulated honey in glass at our expositions is doing good service by way of an educator. Both dealers and consumers begin now to regard granulation as a proof of purity. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

S. T. PETTITT,

VICE PRES. N. A. B. K. A.

Belmont, Ont., Dec. 5th, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### SHALL WE KEEP OUR BEES PURE OR NOT?

**Q** F late considerable discussion is being had in regard to crossing the races of bees in general use; more especially in regard to the yellow and black. The idea claimed is, that by so doing we shall breed out bad qualities, and retain and fix the good ones. How far this matter can be carried into actual practice is as yet wholly theoretical; the assumption is made, however, that as we can form new *strains* by crossing our horses, cattle and fowls, etc., we can also by purity of reasoning do the same with our bees. This assumption while exceedingly plausible at first thought, is open to so many serious objections in actual practice, that I fear failure will result so long as we do not have the power of absolutely controlling fertilization. As is well known I have always been a strenuous advocate of preserving our noble breeds in absolute purity; and believing, as I do, that the moment we commence crossing we shall lose those distinctive markings and characteristics by which the various races are now known and identified, without forming a new strain that will possess such markings and characteristics, and also open the door to fraud and deceit. I must still advocate this principle in order that we may be enabled to know just what we are purchasing, and that we may be absolutely sure of being able to duplicate one and all of our stocks. It is held out by some that we should work for the best bees without regard to markings; so we should, but how are we to know or even guess which one will be the best if we attempt to cross? We know now just what we have got; we also know that when we cross we have no possible idea of what we shall get. We know also that certain races have proved all right in the past, and that by crossing we get bees that are an improvement only on the poorer race; why cross them? Or, at least, why advise crossing generally? Is such advice a "dodge" on the part of some one to enable him to "rake in a pile"? It certainly looks that way to me, and will continue so to look till fertilization is so fully under our control, that we can breed everytime from selected specimens. Does

anyone claim for a moment that we could, as we have done, make such great improvement in the breeding of our horses, cattle, etc., had we bred them as we must at present breed our bees? I rather think not. Our stock-breeders are particular to select the very best individual specimens they can get, from which to breed for a new type, or even to keep the old strain "up to the mark." Without such care but little improvement could be made; and I fear they would retrograde rather than advance. I do not desire to carry the idea that I am not in favor of experiments, or of preventing progression. Far from it. What I do desire is, that our bees should be kept pure, and the best specimens so far as possible kept for that purpose, in order that improvements may be made in and with them, so that the general public may be assured of obtaining certain results from each race as they may prefer to operate with, leaving for those who may choose to cross as much as they please till they establish a new variety, or satisfy themselves, as they eventually will, that such a thing is an impossibility.

J. E. POND, JR.

Foxboro, Mass., U. S. A., Dec. 1885.

We have no desire to have crosses with black bees, having had and tested them years ago. Any crosses we have now are Carniolan, Holy Land, or Syrian, Italian and Cyprian. We have crossed and re-crossed, bred and tested the various crosses of the above races and are convinced from our past experience that to re-commence crossing with black would be a retrograde movement. Although we have a number of apiaries favorably located, yet we can only cross with *certainty* on our isolated islands in the Georgian Bay. When bees will intermingle when as far as five or ten miles apart, we do not see how it is possible for any one to tell with any degree of accuracy without complete isolation. It is true that by looking at the progeny a person may imagine they can tell positively, but after being several times crossed, the person who can tell by the progeny the exact cross, is possessed of more ability in that direction than any one we know of.



FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### BEES IN WINTER.

**H**AVE been interested in reading queries and replies numbered 45 and 46.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding as to my views and experiments regarding the subjects therein treated, perhaps an explanation from me would be acceptable to your readers.

Very few of us who produce honey for our income, are chemists; neither do we have the time to post ourselves thoroughly regarding many particular points in chemistry, even pertaining to our own pursuit. Well, must we all know that neither honey nor cane sugar contain heat within themselves. We know that it can be productive of heat only by the part it may play in chemical action. From my readings, I had gathered the idea that the action produced when cane sugar was taken into an animal organism, was more productive of heat than would result from honey or grape sugar, when similarly taken. My four, somewhat extensive experiments, as well as the experiments of others, in wintering our bees on pure cane sugar syrup, had given me the idea that what I had read regarding the matter, was correct.

In every instance, I have noticed that a less quantity of sugar syrup than of honey, would be consumed during the period of confinement. Of this point I feel quite well assured, and I think the large experiment of Mr. A. I. Root has given him the same opinion.

However, this is by no means the important factor connected with the use of cane sugar, in wintering. While we all well know that bees are often successfully wintered upon natural stores, we know that they frequently, yes *too* frequently die with bee-diarrhœa, when so wintered. This is not all. In my own experience I have never seen a colony of bees *perfectly wintered* upon natural stores. I fear I never shall. I mean by perfect wintering, examples where our bees remain continually in the quiescent state, and though confined within their hives for 5 months, void nothing upon their first flight; containing no fecal accumulations whatever. Messrs. Cornell and Demaree mention the fact of my losing bees last winter, whose stores were exclusively sugar syrup. They speak quite truly, but in so speaking, they are discussing a question of heat, and not of bee-diarrhœa. None of those stocks showed signs of bee-diarrhœa, which is our only winter enemy, worthy of mention, because it is little trouble for us to maintain such temperature as we know to be conducive to perfect wintering as far as it within itself has to do with the problem. All my colonies that froze to death, were not well protected. Those packed out-of-

doors, upon sugar syrup stores, were, as before stated, in white boxes elevated nearly above the snow line, thus getting no protection from the earth and snow.

In my Glenwood apiary, where 208 colonies were all on natural stores, the manager, Mr. W. H. Shirley, and myself, found numerous colonies frozen solid, the bees of which showed no considerable fecal accumulation, and none of them had discharged within the hive; neither did their bodies indicate that they would be forced to do so for some considerable time yet. These colonies were better protected than the sugar fed ones in my home apiary; though in the same kind of boxes, the packing was thicker, the boxes dark red and rested well under the snow, being only about four inches above the ground.

The colonies that died here upon sugar syrup, in our "old cold cellar," were among the weaker ones of the apiary, and that cellar remained for weeks with a temperature not to exceed ten degrees above zero, at any time.

From my readings and former experience, I had been led to believe that cold, alone, would not bring mortality to our bees, when in normal clusters within their hives. The above experiment, however, shed new light.

In all these experiments, I had no evidence that cane sugar did not contain elements productive of more heat than was contained in honey.

It is a low temperature *within* our hives that affects the bees. As to how the temperature without, may affect the temperature within, depends not alone upon the non-conducting principles of our hives, but upon the *duration* of said temperature without.

The past winter has no equal in the memory of our oldest inhabitants, for its *continued* low temperature.

As I have several times made the statement incorporated in query No. 46, and not objected to by any answerer except Mr. Demaree, I will here say that nearly all agree with my idea regarding how exercise produces heat and I think had they omitted to have answered the question asked, and answered the one answered by Mr. Demaree which was not asked they would have agreed with my observation and experience, that bees do not only arouse to activity when the temperature runs extremely low, but that such activity raises the temperature.

Dowagiac, Mich.

JAMES HEDDON.

#### BEES IN WINTER QUARTERS.

B. LOSRE.—Weather fine—Bees all packed on their stands except one in cellar—a late swarm. There is no material like waste paper for packing with me.

Cobourg, Ncv. 18th, 1885.

From Prairie Farmer.

### GENERAL USEFULNESS OF BEES.

**H**ERE appears to be a growing antagonism between bee-culturists, horticulturists, and stock-raisers. Why should this be?

Are they not brethren? And does not the prosperity of one aid in the advancement of the others? The horticulturist may dig, graft, and bud, and what will the returns be without the labors of the bee? The Creator has provided no other means for the fertilization of flowers but the visits of insects, and there are no other insects at this time of the year to flit from flower to flower. The body of the honey-bee is wisely adapted to this purpose, being covered with fine hairs, invisible to the naked eye, which brush off and carry the fertilizing powder to the germ that requires it. The fruit sets better, even when the tree has perfect flowers, containing both pistils and stamens, if pollen from another flower, or better still, from another tree, is brushed upon its germ. Who has not observed that a long continued rain storm, occurring during fruit bloom, in preventing these little messengers from their rounds, is followed by a failure of fruit?

#### IGNORANT PREJUDICE.

When some stock-raiser sees a neighboring bee-keeper have tons of honey gathered from his meadows, he thinks he has been robbed, and his clover is less sweet for his cattle. He ponders over it until he concludes that he is a much-abused individual, and must have redress in some way. He does not see what he has gained; forgetting that "crops will flourish all the more, when flowers mate by rifled store." Bees have a big job on their hands fertilizing the crops of the farmers. Clover would become extinct if it were not for their labors, and corn, buckwheat and other plants are benefited by their presence. Many flowers have their own fertilizing insects, and cannot propagate without their agency. *Dicentra spectabilis* perfects no seed in this country because its fertilizing moth has never been imported. Messrs. Farmer, Gardener, Horticulturist and Stock-raiser, the bee is your servant and appears to have been created especially for your benefit. The honey that is secreted in the nectaries of flowers is apparently for no other purpose than a free lunch spread for the bees, inviting them to come and dine; and as they partake and fill their sacks with nectar, and pack their panniers with bread, they act as messengers carrying the fertilizing agent to another flower.

#### THE SHEEP-BEES LAW SUIT

in Wisconsin lately attracted considerable attention. It was claimed by the shepherd that the bees drove the sheep from their feeding

grounds and caused great loss to their owner. It is the instinct of the bee to defend its hive, and its sting is its weapon of defense, and is never used away from home, except when pinched or hurt. An animal soon learns to know the difference between the happy hum of industry, as it flits from flower to flower, and that of infuriated bees in defense of home. The judge in this suit wisely decided that there "was no cause of action," and dismissed the suit. If a ram had butted over a bee-hive, then there would have been damage to both parties.

#### BEEES VS. GRAPES.

This suit in California lately was brought by an owner of a vineyard, claiming damages against the owner of a bee-ranch. Though it was clearly proven that the proboscis or bill of the bee is constituted to lap or suck up sweets, and not able to tear open the skin of fruits, the case went against the defendant. When the skin of grapes, peaches, or pears is punctured by birds, wasps, or other depredators, then the bees suck out the juices. When raisin growers and large apiaries are contiguous, it would be well for both parties to take a common-sense view of the matter, and provide against contingencies. If grapes are exposed to dry in the open air and sunshine, where bees can have access to them, every grape broken from the stem or with the skin broken in any way, will have its juices sucked out, until nothing but the husk and seeds remain. Would it not be better, if both parties united and purchased wire netting or mosquito-bar, to keep off the bees than go to law about it?

#### THE GOLDEN RULE

to "do unto others as ye would that they should do to you," will do to tie to, by bee-keepers, farmers etc.. All owners of bees should use every precaution that their bees do not annoy or damage animals or persons. In the early days of our bee-keeping we set bee-hives near the side-walk, and annoyed no one passing along excepting a woman who indulged very freely in beer. The bees seemed to dislike her, and frequently stung her, when her ejaculations were more forcible than elegant. Boys would throw stones at the front of the hives, to see them rush out, and this angered them. And we concluded that the bees should be placed where they would not attack any one, and at a distance from hitching posts where horses are tied.

MRS. L. HARRISON

Peoria, Ill.

F. P. CLARE.—Bees safely housed on the 20th, and winter seems to have set in in earnest with us here.

Lombardy, Ont., Nov. 26th, '85.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

## FRIEND BULL'S REPORT.

**Y**OU ask for reports, therefore I send you this, commencing just where I left off with the report which I sent you last April 22nd, which appears on pages 84-5 of CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. I then had twenty-two colonies and felt flattered that I should not lose any more: but the spring was very unpropitious; sudden and extreme changes of weather produced disastrous results, sometimes the sun would shine out warm and bright like a midsummer day, and thousands of bees would be out gathering honey and pollen from willow and soft maple; when suddenly a cloud would obscure the sun, and along with the cloud would come a cold wind which would produce an instantaneous change in the temperature sufficient to benumb any bees however vigorous before they could return to the hive if they were very far from home. I noticed several instances of this kind last spring, and I became really alarmed for fear that all my colonies would be ruined by the oft recurrence of these sudden changes. On examination after one of these disastrous changes I found four dead queens in one day. It appears as though the bees had become so disheartened, and demoralized that they knew of no way by which to sufficiently express their disgust only by killing their queens thus four colonies were rendered queenless. I united them with others on the 12th of May. Three other colonies swarmed out simultaneously, all united together and went into a hive containing another colony of their own accord without any interference on my part. This reduced my stock to fifteen colonies to commence the season of 1885 with, these increased to thirty-five, partly by natural swarming, and partly by division of colonies. The surplus honey season was very short here, and virtually closed with me on the 7th of July. I obtained only about 600 pounds of surplus, 407 of this was in one and two pound sections, the balance extracted. I had to feed about 200 pounds of sugar syrup this fall to make up deficiency in winter stores.

I have one colony of brown bees which, with a prime swarm which issued therefrom gave me 111 pounds of nice surplus comb honey in sections besides enough in brood nest to winter on. I intend to leave my bees on summer stands again this winter, all except two or three small colonies which I think I will put into my cellar when winter fairly sets in. In preparing for winter I have followed the same plan which I adopted last year, viz., after placing the cloth over the brood nest, I laid on four sheets of paper on top of it large enough to lap over onto the

sidewalls of the hive all around, then put on about six inches of chaff or sawdust (I use some of both) and press it down firmly into all the corners. I consider the paper to be a very important feature in the winter covering, as it effectually prevents any current of air and consequent rapid escape of heat: yet it is a good absorbent of moisture and with the sawdust above to take up the moisture from the paper it keeps the inside of the brood nest dry and sweet. If any one doubts the correctness of this theory I would like to have them give it a fair trial with one good healthy colony, and report the result. I have prepared two colonies according to the plan proposed by W. F. Clark, by making a hole in the bottom of the hive and a box eighteen inches deep underneath, with an inch and a half auger hole in opposite ends of box; wire cloth is tacked over the holes to keep out mice and a tin slide fixed so that they can be closed if the cold wind blows in to freely, these two colonies are otherwise prepared just the same as the rest of my bees.

When I commenced to write this report I intended to include some of my experience with the various methods of securing surplus honey, but as I see it is already too long, I will stop right here.

We are having mild open weather, coldest morning thus far was twenty above zero, the ground has been white with snow twice, but all went off within twenty-four hours. My bees have not been out to have a good flight since October 18th.

JOSHUA BULL.

Seymour, Wis., Ontagamie Co.,

December 3rd, 1885.

We, and so do all the rest, want to hear all about your experiments friend B. And everybody will look forward anxiously to know how the experiments you are now trying will turn out.

INCREASED FROM 30 TO 144 COLONIES AND TOOK  
4,400 POUNDS OF HONEY.

WM. COLEMAN.—Began in the spring with 80 colonies of bees; increased to 144 and took 4,400 lbs. of honey—1,250 lbs. comb, and 3,150 lbs. extracted. This has been the poorest season with me for seven years. White clover was very thin; basswood yielded very little. My bees are all in the eight-frame Langstroth hive. I have them all stored away in a frost-proof bee-house.

Devizes, Ont., Nov. 27th, 1885.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear each week, Queries and Replies; the former may be propounded by any subscriber, and will be replied to by prominent bee-keepers, throughout Canada and the United States who can answer from experience, as well as by the Editor. This Department will be reserved for the more important questions, others will be answered in another place.

### JUDGING HONEY.

QUERY No. 49.—Calling 100 points A. 1 honey, how would you divide them amongst color, texture and flavor?

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Flavor 60, color 20 and texture 20.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Color 50, flavor 30, texture 20.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Flavor 75, color 10, texture 15.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—According to my ideas, color 20, texture 50, flavor 30.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY COLLIN CO., TEX.—For use, color 1, texture 1, flavor 98; for sale, color 90, texture 1, flavor 9.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—About equal. 1st class honey must be light as clover, thick as sealed honey, and be tainted by no disagreeable element as strong or sharp honey, or bark louse secretion.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Basswood 100 as to color and texture, and 80 as to flavor. Clover 100 as to flavor, 90 as texture and color. Buckwheat 95 as to texture, 70 as flavor and 50 as to color.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—For my own eating, I should say color 0, texture 10, and flavor 90. For market purposes I should consider each one of those points as being of about equal value.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—If it is intended to ask my own opinion only, I should give flavor 50 points, color 35, and texture 15. Tastes may vary somewhat, and as the texture will depend largely upon the color, the points will vary somewhat as the honey is darker or lighter. I base my estimate above on a good fine extra quality of white clover honey.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I cannot answer the question as it stands. Allow me to put it thus—Calling 100 points honey, how would you divide them amongst color, texture, flavor and density. Then I answer:—Color 25, texture 5, flavor 50, density 20. In eating honey flavor counts a large number of points with me, and so far as my observation goes it does with

the most of us, and justly so, so I think. In judging honey it is difficult to apply figures; the degrees of flavor, color, density and texture vary so much in different samples. It should be remembered that dark honey has but a very faint chance of ever winning over bright honey, from the simple fact that all dark honeys are considerably wanting in fine flavor.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I assume that this query refers to extracted honey only, and that the points to be decided are those which depend entirely upon the skill and knowledge of the producer. Clover honey should not be placed in competition with that gathered from buckwheat, and so of the other grades. When thus classified color depends upon cleanliness and upon skill if artificial heat is resorted to in ripening. I would value perfection in color at 20. By texture I understand the querist to mean specific gravity. This is a very important quality and can be fairly determined only by using accurate tests, of which the hydrometer is the most convenient. Honey may be made too dense by artificial ripening. Otto Hehner says "there is a happy medium in which honey neither loses nor appreciably attracts moisture" when the air is in normal condition. Just what this "happy medium" is should be previously known to both producers and judges. I would value perfection in texture at 45. I think the opinion which has been advanced that honey loses flavor by the escape of its essential oils through long exposure to the air, is well founded. The retention of the highest flavor comes fairly within the skill of the producer, and is very important. For perfection in flavor I would give 35 points.

### STIMULATIVE FEEDING.

QUERY No. 50.—From experience or conviction otherwise (which?) is it injurious or beneficial to stimulate by feeding a small quantity (state how much) per night to a colony before bees are able to fly regularly? How long before bees take their last fly in the fall should stimulative feeding cease?

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—From experience find it unnecessary where colonies have plenty of feed. I should say six or seven weeks.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have never received any great benefit by feeding small quantities early in the spring. (2) I do not feed for stimulating in the fall.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKINNEY, TEX.—From experience I conclude that it is injurious to feed

any stimulatives at that time ; this applies to my locality as such.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have never fed for stimulation before flight in spring. I cease stimulative feeding four to six weeks before last flight in fall.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Both from experience and "conviction" I believe the practice injurious. One month at least, thirty-seven days would be better.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—1st. The benefit with me is not enough to pay for the trouble. 2nd. I do not stimulate at all in the fall as colonies not stimulated generally winter the best in this locality.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Upon the whole beneficial, use the "Good" candy (sugar saturated with honey) and let the bees help themselves. Stimulative feeding should not be continued later than Sept. 20th.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—From repeated experiments we have concluded that such feeding is valuable. We feed in spring about one-half a lb. a day per colony. I would prefer not to feed much after September, though bees fly here occasionally, often for several days at a time, in October and November.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I think it is beneficial to feed about one-half or one-quarter pound each night as soon as bees are put out in the spring if they are light. Stimulative feeding ought to be done in September so the young bees will get a chance to fly out before cold weather sets in.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have never practised very much extra early or extra late stimulative feeding, and have about concluded to abandon such feeding at any time. My experience has led me to the conclusion that while stimulative feeding may do no harm, it doesn't do enough good to pay cost.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—(1.) From our own experience and conviction from others' experience we conclude it doesn't pay us to feed for stimulating. I have been in localities where the first honey flow is the main harvest. If it pays to feed anywhere it would in such localities. (2.) You can't stimulate them much late in the fall and it probably don't make much difference when you begin or when you end.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY., ILL.—If bees have plenty of stores it never has paid me to feed to stimulate the bees either in the fall

or spring. It certainly is a mistake to feed for stimulative purposes either too early in the spring, or too late in the fall. Very thin syrup is best for stimulative purposes, and it depends on the size of the colony as to how much should be given. One pint of sweetened water given at night is sufficient for a large colony.

J. E. POND, JR. FOXBORO, MASS.—From my own experience I have found it beneficial to stimulate by feeding, at all times when no honey is being gathered. I don't know what the querist may understand in the matter, but I mean by stimulative feeding, the giving of food in small quantities, and regularly to keep the queen laying eggs. I feed just as long as I can induce the queen to continue laying by so doing. If any bees are raised too late to be of service, no harm is done, whilst great harm might be done by not having young bees as late as possible to take the place of those dying off from old age &c.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I suppose the querist refers to stimulative feeding in the spring though he does not say so. He is not to be satisfied with an answer to the main question, but he "wants to know you know" how we know. He may take the following for what it is worth. In a large apiary if the bees had plenty of honey on the 1st of May, I would not trouble with feeding to stimulate brood rearing. If I had only two or three hives and had plenty of time to coddle and nurse them, I would feed half a teacupful or more of thin syrup from early spring till fruit bloom. This fall we have fed none for stimulative purposes. If it were done, it should cease, say four weeks before placing the bees in winter quarters.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Here are two questions that cannot be answered categorically, because to both it must be answered "that will depend upon circumstances." If a colony has a young, prolific queen, with plenty of honey and pollen in the spring, it is not necessary or desirable as a rule to stimulate by feeding. If on the other hand the queen is old or second rate as a layer, or the stores are deficient, or the old bees likely to disappear before the young ones come forward, then by all means hurry up the old queen by judicious, stimulative feeding. As to the second question, "How long before bees take their last fly in the fall should stimulative feeding cease?" that also depends. It frequently happens that bees take their last flight in the fall as late as the middle or end of November, but it would be foolish, I should think, to do any stimulative feeding in the fall later than September. Here then would be about two months intervening between the last feed and the last fly.

BY THE EDITOR.—In our locality it is beneficial to stimulate by feeding small quantities, but not while they are in winter quarters. We would not care to feed them unless they could get a fly as often as every three or six days. We would commence by feeding them in proportion to the strength of the colony; from two ounces to half a pound, and increase from half a pound to a pound, always watching that they have all they can consume and slightly more. Stimulative feeding should cease at least five weeks before their last fly, but much depends on the weather, if it is very warm and favorable less might do, if cold longer would be better.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### THE LEEDS BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

THIS convention will hold its 1st annual convention in January next, 8th & 9th, 1886, at Brockville, Ont. The Grand Jury's room in the Court House is granted for that purpose. Just below the Court House is the St. Lawrence House, which will be the hotel at which the Society will make its head quarters. From the regular rates a reduction has been obtained to those who attend the convention. A large sample room at the hotel has been placed at our disposal, where you can have every facility to show anything new or of interest to this Society.

Let every bee-keeper canvass his neighborhood and find how many will attend. We hope to see as many as possible, and hope all will come and make this meeting one long to be remembered by those present. In conclusion would say to anyone who cannot come, please write an essay on bee-keeping and send the same to the undersigned.

F. W. FULFORD, Sec.

Brockville, Ont., Box 421, Dec. 9th, 1885.

#### SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WM. HISLOP.—Began the season with 40 colonies; were raised to 77. Received about 150 lbs. comb, and 3,800 lbs. extracted honey—mostly basswood. Had to feed for winter.

Shastrug, Ont., Dec. 7th. 1885.

ILA MICHENER.—Our bees were reduced to 18 swarms last spring, and 9 of these were weak. We have increased to 57 good swarms, with

abundance of stores for winter, and have taken about 1,000 lbs. of honey—mostly extracted—in clover and basswood. I like your Syrio-Italian bees. Large red clover (pastured for seed, it has smaller heads than the small) and chaff hives. Our spring dwindling was mostly with those wintered in the cellar.

Low Banks, Ont., Dec. 4th, 1885.

#### WORKER COMB IN WHICH DRONES ARE HATCHED.

J. C. B.—Kindly inform me through your valuable columns if worker comb converted into drone combs by a drone laying or unfertile queen would be available for worker comb again if placed in brood nest for queen to lay in.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11th, 1885.

They are not converted into drone comb by the drones being hatched in them. Drones hatched in worker comb are very small and the only change that takes place in the comb is the lengthening of the cells and the conical capping. The combs are just as good after having those small drones hatched in them as they were before.

#### BUCKWHEAT HONEY AS WINTER STORES.

T. A. CHAPMAN & Co.—Which is the best way of disposing of buckwheat honey? Is it safe and desirable to use it as winter food for bees?

Baltimore, Ont.

It is quite safe to winter your bees on buckwheat honey, if it is stored in the combs early, is well ripened and sealed over. Should they not have enough buckwheat honey you might add some granulated sugar syrup. Should any be left in the spring it may be uncapped and fed to colonies or nuclei and used for breeding purposes.

#### PRODUCING COMB HONEY.

JOHN G. GRAY.—I received the comb honey hive in a very short time after ordering it. The reversing system seems to me perfect; why not make the honey board a queen excluder? I want mine that way whether I work for comb or extracted honey. Towards the end of the swarming season I tried 3 swarms on the Hutchinson system (just a starter in 8 frames, queen excluder on and sections full of foundation) 3 others were given 10 brood combs ready to store honey in, and sections full of foundation. The result was, the three that had combs all ready

built out did not give me one finished section, while the other three gave me a case each, nearly every one of which was saleable and netted me over ten dollars. There was a little drone comb built, but not much. Earlier in the season the result might not have been so marked.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 21, 1885

We make queen excluders or honey-boards of both wood and metal. The queen will not go up into the sections unless she is crowded for room as we make the honey-boards and they give better access to the sections above. We can just as easily make the slots narrower if it is necessary; it is difficult, however, to make wooden queen excluders equal to those made of perforated metal. Many who have tested the matter thoroughly have concluded that the latter are the cheaper and better. Among these we think we may count friends Heddon and Hutchinson; the latter's experiments in connection with the production of comb honey tend to prove that strips of foundation in brood chamber give better results than either full sheets of foundation or comb. His experiments are beneficial and to him we believe is due the credit of bringing this matter prominently before the bee-keeping public.

#### STRONG COLONIES FEEDING WEAK ONES.

D. McLAREN.—I am delighted with our CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. The most pleasing and interesting pastime I have is in reading it. You have such an able and willing staff of contributors from all parts of the continent and all experienced men that it is extremely edifying. Several of my neighbors get my journal after I have read it, this is their first summer's experience. I hope and expect that you will have them all subscribers another season. I have my bees all packed in chaff cribs for winter. I have put woollen quilts under the lids instead of cotton and linen as formerly. I got this hint from the C. B. J. I must tell you of something a little unusual which has twice occurred with my bees, I have not read of anything like it, if it has been published. I had a strong colony of black bees in the spring, and a weak colony of Italians was beside it, the black colony had an overplus of honey, the other was almost starving, the Italians went in and out of the black colony's hive

carrying honey away on three different days unmolested by the latter. After the honey flow commenced both colonies went to work and have done well. There was no fighting so I concluded the black fellows either lent or gave their yellow neighbors enough to bring them through, knowing they had enough and to spare. Probably they would not have allowed this in the fall. I expect this idea will be laughed and scoffed at by many who would not have allowed them to have had their own way to see what the result would have been.

Alliston, Ont., Nov. 4th, 1885.

We have never known a circumstance like the above to occur before, but suppose it is one of those freaks that bees take occasionally and which are sometimes hard to account for. We once knew a queen that would fly from one hive to another and be accepted wherever she went; if you were to open one hive and disturb her on the combs she would fly out and enter another; there happened at the time to be a number of queenless colonies in the yard, and they all appeared to accept her as she did duty laying profusely in several of them.

## 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, DECEMBER 16TH, 1885

The Convention report of the N. A. B. K. A. will take up considerable of our space for the next few weeks.

That many stocks have been put into winter quarters short of stores is evidenced by the fact that we are selling a large number of winter-feeders. A friend writes that the pulverized sugar we mentioned on page 563 is not obtainable in his section. Very often it is called "icing" sugar. If your grocer does not keep it, he can soon obtain it of any wholesale house, and he will no doubt be glad to do so if you intimate your desire to have it.

A customer who had bees for sale advertised in the columns of the JOURNAL, writes to the effect that his advt. has brought no returns, and naturally he questions the benefits of advertising. But our friend must bear in mind that if people won't buy we cannot make them. And, friends,

when your advertisement doesn't bring you any enquiries or make any sales for you, don't blame the paper you advertise in, until you have first looked at the matter from all its possible stand-points. Think first whether or not your advertisement is *in season*, that is, that you tell people what you have to sell when *they* want to buy. Again, if you advertise at a time when people won't venture, even if it is the season, the blame of an ineffectual appeal should not rest on the periodical advertised in. It was so with the sale of bees the past fall. The matter was talked over a little at the Detroit convention, and the general opinion was expressed that the advt. of "Bees for sale" might about as well have been kept out of the bee papers. After the cold of last winter people are naturally chary of buying bees in the fall to assume the risk of wintering. They don't know, as some of us older heads in the business, that very cold winters are generally followed by much less severe ones. We must all learn to exercise charity toward our fellowmen.

## HONEY MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1885

CINCINNATI.

There is a very slow demand from manufacturers for extracted honey, with a large supply in the market, while the demand is very good for clover honey in square glass jars. Prices for all qualities are low and range from 4 to 8 cents a pound on arrival. Supply and demand is fair for choice comb honey in small sections, which bring from 12 to 15 cents per pound on arrival. Good yellow beeswax is in good demand and arrivals are fair. It brings 20 to 22 cents on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, O. Nov. 10, 1885.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 1885.

## THE BEEKEEPERS' LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constantly and can send by mail post-paid the following:—

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, \$1.25 paper, \$1.00.

QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, \$3.25; per 500, \$2.00, per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE, by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Canadian Bee Journal" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

## 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.

## FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in BEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with 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  
A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

EVERY

## Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

## "The Poultry Monthly,"

The Best Magazine of its Kind.

Subscription, \$1.25 per annum. Sample copies, 12c.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send the "Monthly" for a full year for \$1 to all who mention the "Canadian Bee Journal." Send for price lists of Poultry Supplies.

BONNICK & HORRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,

Toronto, Ont

## Five Per Cent. Discount

Off all goods which may be ordered now for use next season we will give the above discount. This is to induce early orders and in case you need anything for this season, you could save freight charges and the discount by ordering ALL TOGETHER. Will be given till further notice.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

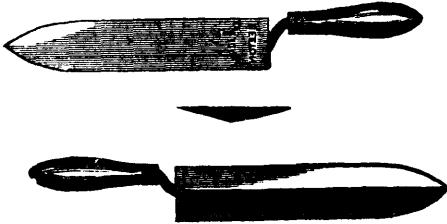


**FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION.**  
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

**J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y.

**HONEY KNIVES.**

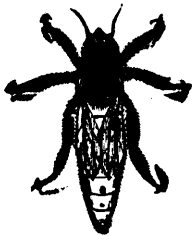
We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had made yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
- Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
- Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00

If by mail, add 15c extra for, each knife.  
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.



**Electrotypes**

We have them in stock, same as engraving, at 40c., postage 6c. They are good ones too.

D. A. JONES & CO.  
Beeton, Ont.

**THE INVERTIBLE HIVE**

**INVERTIBLE FRAMES,**

- Invertible Surplus Honey Cases,
- Entrance Feeders, Top & Bottom Feeders,
- Hive-Lifting Device, Honey Extractors,
- Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc.

My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

**J. M. SHUCK.**  
DES MOINES, IOWA.

**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

**APIARIAN SUPPLIES**

MANUFACTURED BY

**W. T. Falconer - Jamestown, N. Y.**

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**, including the **Van Deusen-Nellis**. The "**PAT. CON. Chaff Hive**", with movable upper story, continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons.

**DOVE-TAILED SECTION.**

Same price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VAN-DEUSEN FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for **1885**, Free. **Prices always reasonable.** Mention this paper.

**COMB HONEY PACKAGES.**

THAT HOLD SECTIONS OF HONEY 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 IN.



We call these in our price list "Honey Boxes for Sections." Each box has a nice tape handle, and when adorned with labels "A" or "B", which are made to fit this package, they look exceedingly attractive. The price for boxes is: per 1000, \$20.00; per 500, \$12.50. The price of labels will be, extra, per 1000, \$3.50; per 500, \$2.00; per 100, 45c. In the blank space at the bottom of label (see cut) is room for name and address of producer, and

these may be printed in at the following extra charge. Per 100, 30c.; each subsequent 100 to 1000, 12c.; per 1000, \$1.25. Sample boxes, labelled, sent on receipt of a 3c. sta. np.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont

**BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE**  
OR

**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The twelfth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping. Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to Dealers and to Clubs.

**A. J. Cook, Author and Publisher,**  
State Agricultural College Lansing, Mich

**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 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 (ours), and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 (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