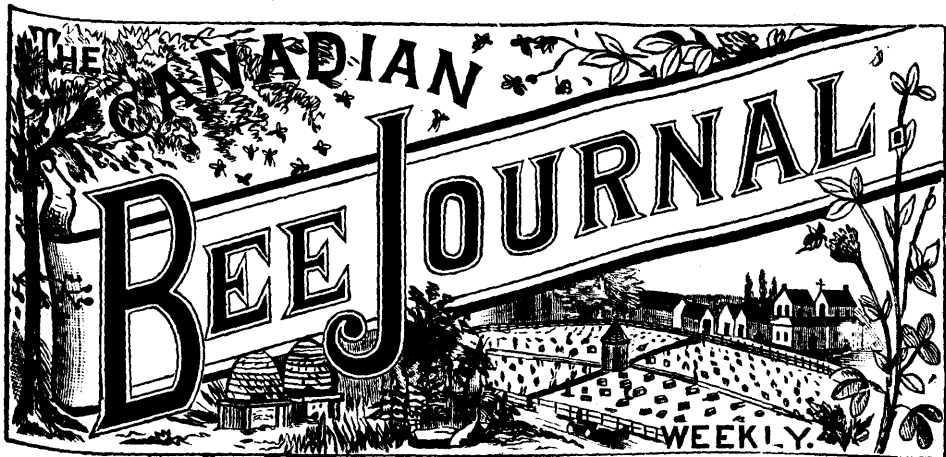


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 8 1885.

NO. 15

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

POSTAGE—Free in Canada and the U. S. Ten cents per year extra to all countries in the Postal Union.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one sending us \$5.00 in cash, with the names of five subscribers, we will send for one year, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE.

To any one sending us \$3.00 in cash, with the names of three subscribers, we will send for six months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 40 cents additional.

To any one sending us \$2.00 in cash, with the names of two subscribers, we will send for three months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 60 cents additional.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line 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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| Eight inches..... | 12.50 | 20.00 | 30.00 |

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| Advertisements..... | 238 |
| Ants, King Birds..... | 235 |
| A Reply from Mr. Brown..... | 231 |
| Bees by the Pound..... | 234 |
| Bees on Shares..... | 233 |
| Carbolic Acid—Comb Honey..... | 235 |
| Deep Frames—Chaff Hives..... | 234 |
| Hibernation Theory..... | 237 |
| How Advertising Pays..... | 227 |
| How to Send Botanical Specimens by Mail..... | 237 |
| Honey Pouring In..... | 237 |
| How to tell When Bees are Going to Swarm..... | 237 |
| Interesting Notes on Wintering..... | 231 |
| Losses Reported in Wintering Bees in and around Trenton..... | 232 |
| Mount Forest Bee-Keepers..... | 236 |
| Moving Bees in Spring..... | 235 |
| My Plan of Wintering..... | 230 |
| Our Own Apiary..... | 227 |
| Prices Current..... | 238 |
| Queries and Replies..... | 233 |
| Questions and Answers..... | 234 |
| Rev. H. R. Peel Dead..... | 238 |
| Sundry Selections..... | 235 |
| The Edwards Feeder..... | 233 |
| The Weather—Islike—Buckwheat..... | 228 |
| Wintering once More..... | 229 |

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly..... | \$1.00 |
| "American Bee Journal," weekly..... | 2.75 |
| "American Bee Journal," monthly..... | 1.40 |
| "American Apiculturist," monthly..... | 1.75 |
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| "Kansas Bee-Keeper," weekly..... | 1.75 |
| "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly..... | 1.75 |

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

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.

Floralia Apiary

GRANBY, P.Q.

William Nixon - - Proprietor.

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Apian supplies, Italian Bees and Queens, Pure Extracted and Comb Honey, and manufacturer of Comb Foundation. Agent for D. A. Jones. Send for circulars. 3-m.

BEST COMB FOUNDATION

—ON THE— GIVEN PRESS DIES.

Two sizes, 8½x17 and 10½x13. Prices reasonable. Also Bees in half pound lots for \$1. Italian and Cyprian Queens. Address

JOHN H. MARTIN,
Hartford, Wash. Co., N.Y.

6-3m.

DIXON AND DILLON,

Farrish, Franklin Co., Illinois,

Manufacturer of and dealers in all kinds of

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

at the lowest prices. Also pure Italian Bees and Queens. No other bees kept in our yards. For further information, send for price list.

BEES FOR SALE.

Owing to the increased work of publishing the BEE JOURNAL, we find it will be impossible to attend to all the Bees we have at present, and we will sell a limited number of

ITALIANS, HOLY LANDS & CROSSES,

Terms cash. Price \$10 per colony, free on board train here. They can be shipped at once. We will guarantee them to be in good shape at time of shipment. Each colony will have eight frames.

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EX-TRACTOR

SEND FOR THE

"I. X. L."

No. 1, takes Quinby and smaller frames, \$9; No. 2, takes L and square frames, \$7.00. In ordering give outside measure of frames. The Excelsior Cold Blast Smoker is what you want. Sent post paid for \$1. Circulars free.

W. C. R. KEMP,
Orleans, Ind., U.S.

5-3m-p.

ITALIAN BEES. Dollar Queens and Nucleus Swarms, by the dozen very low. My bees are of the golden colored strain and for business qualities are surpassed by none. Send for circular to

W. H. PROCTOR,
Fairhaven, Vt.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

2-17.

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.

ITALIAN QUEENS.—After June 15th, I shall be able to send out Warranted Queens for \$1 each or six for \$5. Am bound to satisfy all customers. Try me and see.

J. RAYMOND BALL,
Knowlton, Que.

COMB FOUNDATION.

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

4-t.f. WILL ELLIS,
St. Davids, Ont.

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS

New Shop and New Machinery.

The Largest Manufactory of Bee Hives, Sections etc., in the World.

OUR CAPACITY NOW IS A CARLOAD OF GOODS DAILY.

NOTICE.—By enlarging our factory last year we were put behind with our work so that by spring we were obliged to return many orders. Now we have ample stock ahead, and can fill orders promptly. Write for our new price lists for 1885.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.,
Watertown, Wisconsin.

QUEENS! QUEENS!!

Untested Italians Queens, raised from pure mothers, \$1.00. Tested, \$1.75. I will guarantee satisfaction. Address

A. B. JOHNSON,
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., N.C.

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.

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.

"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,

3-tf. SCOVELL & POND,
Liberal, Missouri. U

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

WHAT KIND OF CLOTHES TO WEAR.

SINCE our last issue we have had five or six days of unfavorable weather for the bees to gather honey. On the 28th, about noon, the thermometer stood about 90° in the shade, and a more sudden change we never remember to have seen as it ran down about 40° in three hours. The 29th, 30th, 1st, and 2nd, have all been very unfavorable days for the secretion or gathering of honey. For several days the wind was so high that the few bees which did leave the hive could scarcely get back and many perished in their efforts to do so. It has also rained considerably, besides being unusually cold most of the time. We thought some time ago that all the students had arrived, but there seems to be no lull in the number arriving as three more have presented themselves within the last two days, which shows clearly that the interest in apiculture is not dying out in this country. If the weather only turns favorable we shall find work for all in assisting in the yards, just the kind of work that is best suited to make first-class bee-keepers of them. But let us here suggest that in future, those who intend to come, should before starting provide themselves with clothing suitable to wear in the bee-yard, as many of them on arrival have just the very opposite. Any clothing with a long nap on it like serge is quite unsuitable. A bee alighting on a smooth surface will not attempt to sting, but alighting on a rough surface it becomes angry and stings if possible. Linen duck or some other suitable cloth, with a smooth surface, a straw hat, (or anything not woolen, in the shape of a hat,) but we have generally found straw to be the

most suitable and the cheapest. The first lesson for a student to learn after he arrives now seems to be to learn to get clothing suitable for the apiary, then to singe all the hair off the back of his hands and wrists, as many who have much short hair on their hands and wrists are unable to handle bees without being stung until it is removed. We have known instances where parties expected they would be compelled to give up apiculture on account of the severe stinging they received on their hands and wrists, until they learned the simple fact that all that was necessary was to singe off the hair, let it be ever so thin or short. When thus prepared the students can go about the work in the apiary without being molested by the bees. We are very busy now in all our bee yards hiving swarms, making nuclei, building up nuclei into full colonies, queen rearing, extracting honey, putting on sections and in fact all the work connected with bee-farming. There seems to be getting quite a friendly strife among the students and assistants at the yards as to who will be the most successful in the various operations; some will uncap the honey when extracting with the most rapidity and skill; others will extract or handle the frames with greater rapidity, while more take out the combs to extract or place them back in the hive in better shape than the others. It seems difficult to find one who can excel in all the various kinds of work, yet constant practice improves them very much. Unfavorable weather for handling bees has allowed our work to get ahead of us and the first fine day that arrives we expect to relieve our hives of several thousand pounds of honey.

HOW ADVERTISING PAYS.

Please take my advertisement out of the C. B. JOURNAL, as all my bees are sold that I have to spare. I have sold 104 colonies and enquiries coming in every day yet.

Angus, Ont., June, 16th. Mrs. A. McKechnie.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE WEATHER—ALSIKE—BUCKWHEAT.

Ⓘ DON'T know what kind of weather you are having up there or how you feel about it; but I can assure you down here it is still so perverse, or contrary, or whatever you may call it, that our patience is likely soon to give out. The clover has been here for several days—that is, the bloom—but on account of the bad weather it has yielded but very little honey. This is the 24th of June and the bees are getting barely enough to go on with. A few colonies have gathered a little surplus but I have taken none from them yet, while last season, I find on reference to my notes that the honey flow from the Alsike clover commenced the 12th of this month and continued until July 15th. I began to extract June 20th. So you see we are twelve days behind last year, and this is quite an item in the honey season which at the best is none too long. If the weather does not change for the better soon we shall have to look to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL as our only resource. It supplies us with so many good things that we must of course look to it for good weather with all the rest! We want nice, warm, honey-secreting weather, and "don't you forget it," brother Jones! Very likely by the time this is in type, the weather will be good anyway, but I suppose the JOURNAL will take the credit all the same. Well, if only comes right off, we will for that matter, give anything or anybody credit who wants it. With a lot of hives painted and ready; a lot of sections primed for the shot; a lot of upper stories filled with empty comb, asking to be let alone by the moth and filled with honey; a lot of receptacles ("warranted" not to leak) ready to receive the fluid nectar; and, most important of all, a lot of the liveliest kinds of bees fairly boiling over for work,—with all these things highly agog, an active apiarist with the mental motive temperament (slightly touched with the bilious) would naturally want matters to move right along and the bad weather to clear out and clear off *instanter*. In almost everything we are in the habit of taking things philosophically, and making the best of the inevitable; but this present predicament is a little too much to bear. You know now, MR. JOURNAL, what we want, and what we want right off! *Verbum sat sapienti*.

The Alsike clover is a splendid crop with me this season. I have been sowing it, more or less, for about fifteen years, and my experience with it has convinced me of the following:

1st. It is the best honey plant we have in this section, yielding honey of the finest quality and

secreting sometimes when the white clover fails to yield.

2nd. It makes better feed for stock than the red clover, the fibre being finer and more palatable. It is less rank in growth than the red, but the inferior quantity is more than made up by the superior quality.

3rd. It generously yields seed when the red utterly fails, and the seed commands a good price. The seed, however, must be taken from the first crop. When cut for hay before the seed ripens, there is usually a second bloom, though the after-bloom sometimes fails to yield honey. Every farmer bee-keeper who cultivates land contiguous to his apiary ought by all means to sow the Alsike liberally and supply his neighbors with the seed at a moderate price. The past spring, besides what I sowed myself, I supplied my near neighbours with several bushels of the seed at the same price they would have had to pay for the red. As the Alsike always commands from two to four dollars more on the bushel than red, and as it goes farther, the seed being smaller, my neighbors take it readily at the same price the red is bringing. And as to those bee-keepers who live in or near towns and villages and who have themselves no land to sow to Alsike, I think it would pay them (indeed, be a good investment) to buy the Alsike seed in the spring and sell it out again at the reduced price to the farmers surrounding them within an area of a mile or two at least.

It also pays the bee-keeper to supply seed buckwheat. I am in the habit of giving my neighbors all they will sow, gratis. Last year the buckwheat honey was no unimportant portion of the season's crop. I sow the first lot about the first of June, and the second lot about the 10th. Then the neighbors keep sowing for a crop from about June 20th to July 10th, after which, in about ten days, I begin again and sow on at intervals, till the 1st of August. This gives a long and continuous bloom lasting till the frost cuts it short.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., June 24th, 1885.

We presume the honey season will extend to make up for the twelve days lost at the beginning, as everything seems to be late this season. Vennor is dead, and Wiggins is so busy getting up storms, he has no time to prepare fine honey weather, so suppose we will have to try our hand at it. We can endorse most emphatically all you say about Alsike, as very many farmers now are

beginning to see the advantage of sowing it with timothy, or alone, as the case may be. Red clover ripens too early for timothy, and when sown with it, the crop has either to be cut too early for timothy, or too late for the clover, while the Alsike matures the same time as the timothy, which is a decided advantage. Your plan of securing a crop of buckwheat honey is good. We are just now sowing about fifteen acres and expect to sow ten acres more later on, which we trust will repay the expense, even though we should get no crop of buckwheat.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WINTERING ONCE MORE.

WHILE I think that we have the above problem practically settled, and that Mr. Corneil, yourself and I, are going to Winter successfully, no matter which is correct regarding the details of the cause and prevention of bee diarrhoea, yet it will no doubt be interesting and better for those who are just looking into the problem for the first time, if we get as clear upon the true laws underlying the problem as we can, and for this purpose and to make you understand me a little more correctly, I will add the following:

First, let us clearly use the terms pollen and bee-bread. What I claim is that as we advance southward, we find the honey more replete with floating pollen. I did not mean hives more replete with cells of bee-bread. You say that last year you "selected the combs containing the most pollen." Should you not have said bee-bread. To be sure bee-bread is always pollen, but pollen is not always bee-bread.

Since it is a fact that there is no danger in the presence of bee-bread, if the temperature of the hive is kept up to a certain degree, it is floating pollen in the honey that bees must take of necessity, or starve, that we must be looking out for. I am not sure that bees do not sometimes of necessity consume pollen, that floats into the honey from the bee-bread stored under it.

You know that when we are extracting old combs in Spring, that the bees died and left, we sometimes notice that the bee-bread seems to have become soaked up by the honey placed over it, and comes stringing along out of the cells, and gets into our extracted honey. We must not forget that excreta is nearly all pollen, and we must look carefully into these detail

causes of the bees consuming the same. I do not think that bees usually, at least I know they do not always, resort to bee-bread, in cases of starvation when the honey is all gone.

I am sorry if I carried the idea that I did not mean to furnish my bees plenty of air, should anything arouse them from a state of quietude. In Prof. Cook's letter he carefully mentioned that this little amount of air would only do in a state of rest. Certainly I shall open a ventilation hole above to let off the heat below, when the mercury rises above 45° to 50° . I have had evidence that uneasiness caused by high temperature, will not cause diarrhoea, nor otherwise destroy our bees. I have seen bees fed warm syrup daily for a large part of the Winter, and come out good colonies.

You will remember how Mr. Barbour of N. Y. speaks of the matter of temperature, on Page 12, *A. B. J.* for 1884. He then tells us of this fine strong lot of bees that increased and stored honey so nicely, and were all wintered in a cellar whose temperature ranged from 65° to 90° Far. He also then says that they will not become excited in that temperature, if no fresh air, either warm or cold, is let into their room. Then on page 235, you will see where this cellar got "very hot," and the bees "acted up," and swarmed out of their hives, etc., but no disease, and loss of bees. Everything came out all O.K., see page 292. Now on page 408, (all *A. B. J.*, '84), he tells us that his bees never saw a day that the mercury in this successful cellar was as low as 50° above zero. He tells us that the hives were all covered over their outsides with bees, colonies all mixing up, but his wintering and following summering, was a perfect success.

Regarding our bees that froze to death. Our colonies were packed into five and six combs, and these combs were given more space than in Summer. I am now sure that bees can be quite readily frozen to death in clusters of ordinary hive sizes.

DRY FÆCES.

On page 183, Mr. Corneil tells us something about it. It may be possible that bees do sometimes void dry fæces, but that this is their normal way of voiding, I do not believe. If Mr. Corneil will give a colony stores of honey thoroughly loaded with floating pollen, I think he will find that by no method of preparation can he keep them from having diarrhoea. I will tell you why I do not believe dry fæces, the common normal excreta of bees:

1st. Bees winter first-rate in very damp places. The successful R. J. Barbour believing the damp cellar is the best.

2nd. We have seen so many colonies come through in splendid condition, with none of this

dry faeces is to be found.

3rd. Bees in Summer discharge a liquid faeces, and pretty thin at that.

4th. "Dry faeces can never be found in bees," says Prof. Cook.

5th. We know that S. A. Shuch speaks truly, on page 362 *A.B.J.* 1885, when he says that he has produced diarrhetic symptoms in bees in Summer by a few hours confinement, with a temperature of 60° F. If the "dry faeces" theory is true, why need they show signs of diarrhoea? If the pollen theory is correct it is because in Summer, when activity is causing a waste of tissue, they are constantly supplying that waste by consumption of nitrogen, through pollen, the residue of which must be voided at very short intervals, or an accumulation of faeces resulted at once.

6th. I have seen bees void the same "long strings" that Mr. Corneil speaks of, and like him, I have seen them void both while on their wings, in air, and while crawling on a board, but I never caught them voiding these "strings" on their combs, or in their hives, not even on the wing, or while crawling, except that their bodies were distended, and disease had already begun.

7th. A rule of bee diarrhoea is, that the thicker and darker the excreta, the worse the disease.

The above are as our observations have forced us to believe, and we must follow them till we see we are in error.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

Perhaps we had better call it "bee-bread," after pollen is once stored in the hive, we could imagine bee-bread becoming saturated with honey, and if the honey soured, the bee-bread no doubt would become sour also. In that case, we suppose it would have a tendency to ooze out of the cells, or loosen up and mix more freely with the honey. We have never yet been able to keep bees quiet in such a high temperature, probably it is owing to the large number we usually have in our repositories. It seems to us that ninety degrees or even seventy or eighty, would be very injurious, especially if there was pollen in the hive so they could start breeding; but the fact of one bee keeper being able to winter successfully in this temperature is a proof that if others would manage their bees just right they might do just

as well. It seems to us that it would be almost impossible for them to have diarrhoea as the high temperature would enable the bees to pass off so much moisture from their bodies that the residue would be in a more solid state and their abdomens would not be so likely to become distended.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MY PLAN OF WINTERING.

AS I have been very successful in wintering my bees I will tell your readers the way I put them up in the Fall, which is based on instructions which I have gleaned from various sources, but mainly from your price list. Last Fall there was very little honey in this locality, so about September I took out the frames that were not needed, and started to feed sugar syrup so as to keep up breeding and at the same time to be sure that they had good stores. I had previously extracted nearly all the honey, so that if any of it was impure, it would not be likely to do any harm. I had read of quite a lot of it being gathered, (I have reference to honey dew so called). I noticed that every hive had its share of pollen and thought that if the other conditions were right that it would do no harm by being there, so I put the frames about 2½ inches apart which the bees built out at the top, forming quite a hollow space towards the centre of the frames, which were about six in number, breeding being kept up until late in the Fall. When I thought it was getting cold enough I stopped feeding so that they would be able to cap all the cells and as we had quite a spell of fine weather the bees had lots of time to do so. While it was yet warm weather I thought it best to prepare for Winter, so I took off the quilt which had been on all Summer and put two pieces of lath across the frames, so that the bees could pass over the frames instead of through them; for quilts I cut some pieces of matting such as comes around tea chests, (which by the way makes first-class quilts for Summer.) I then put on the half story and either fill it with chaff or sawdust, I used both as I did not have enough sawdust, which I prefer to any other absorbent. I then put on the cover of the hive. Each colony was then in condition for Winter or I should say for Fall, so that I did not have to disturb them in cold weather. Later on in the Fall I prepared a clamp by building a plat form the required length on the east side of a six foot tight board fence, leaving two or three inches between each hive and eight inches

between the end hive and the outside board and leaving eight inches between the front of the hives and the front of the clamp and eighteen inches behind the hives and the back of the clamp. I then laid a piece of lath on each side of the entrance to the outside of the clamp and laid a board across on top of the laths, leaving an entrance from the outside to the inside, of ten inches and the full width of the entrance. To keep the bees from flying I stood a small board against the front of each hive which served the purpose of keeping the snow from blowing into the hive. My plan was such a success that when I looked into one of the hives on the ninth of this month I noticed brood in some of the frames from the top to the bottom. Bee-keepers in this locality have lost quite heavily and in some cases, every colony.

WM. H. WESTON.

London South, May 18th, 1885.

The way in which you prepared them for Winter is another proof of what we have said many times; with proper preparation success is sure. Putting your combs two and a half inches apart, left large spaces under for the bees to cluster, thus furnishing heat for each other. A few experiments like yours every year will teach many others the necessity of following the example of those who are successful. You should shave off the tops of the combs and crowd them up closer together that brooding may go on more rapidly.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A REPLY FROM MR. BROWN.

FIND that a letter of mine published in No. 5 of the BEE JOURNAL has stung an M. D., but a little rub of your salve, "forget all about it" will make it all right. I have no apology to make, but yet think the committee appointed did not do their duty. The O.B.K.A. at Toronto voted unanimously to try and have the duty taken off beeswax, and a committee was appointed to carry out this object. The Doctor seems to prophesize that if I had a large apiary they would all die. I might profit by the N. P., getting a big price for my wax, but we passed through that ordeal and sold no wax. I replenished by the pound from Friend, Root, Medina, O. You see I like a little trade with the Americans. I was five and a half years among them, and found them fine fellows. I find bees require proper management and atten-

tion, and as long as my health will prevent my falling into the hands of an M. D., they shall have attention, and such management as will tide them over other Winters just as severe as the one just past. Men will learn something by their losses: I brought out in fine order twenty-three out of twenty-four. The one lost was the result of a mistake. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not agree with either you or the Doctor about the duty on wax, and you cannot blame me for trying to carry out the expressed wishes of my associates. You witnessed the unanimous vote both at Listowel and Toronto, to try and get the duty removed, but amongst you, you have defeated the project. Now, like the sting of a bee, let's forget it. With best wishes to yourself and the Doctor.

GEORGE BROWN.

Molesworth, Ont.

Friend Brown, we are fully in accord with one of your concluding sentences: "Let us forget all about it." We did not try to defeat it and although there was an effort made, in our opinion no amount of effort would have secured the removal of the duty this season, as we are in possession of information from a most reliable source which leads us to this belief. There are tons of wax in Canada now begging a market, and you need not be surprised if the price of wax is reduced to 25 cents before another season.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

INTERESTING NOTES ON WINTERING.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is received and though I am already a subscriber to three similar periodicals, I feel as if I still need the Canadian, and one of my strongest points for desiring this JOURNAL, aside from its real merit, is that the climate of this section, corresponds more nearly to Canada, than any other country I know of, and for this reason I think I will be likely to reap greater benefit from the experience of your correspondents, than from those of the United States generally. I am located near the summit of the Alleghany mountains 1,400 above tide water, which accounts in a measure for our variable climate, short summers, and long cold winters. Mercury sinks down twenty to thirty degrees, and even as low as thirty-eighth degrees below zero here during the winter, and that just past, has been extra cold and long continued. I am

only a beginner in bee culture, beginning 1883 with two swarms, 1884 with six, and now have twenty-five wintered so far, but two lost their queens during winter, and I may be compelled to unite them with other swarms, as the weather is still cold, and no natural pollen has appeared yet. I got four hundred pounds of comb honey in 1884, increased by natural swarming. Had last swarm on Sept. 6th, which swarm is amongst my best to-day. Our first pollen comes from the tag alder, and skunk cabbage, which are very early; then comes willow, maple, dandelion. We get honey from apple, and wild fruit bloom, red raspberry, white clover, basswood, buckwheat, then myriads of fall bloom, including goldenrod. The purple fire weed is springing up, as timber is being cut off, and seems to be a sure producer of honey, annually, and its bloom is of very long duration. So you see we have plenty of sources of supplying our bees, our greatest drawback some seasons is rough weather preventing them from getting out to gather the honey awaiting them.

Weedville, Elk Co., Pa., April, 1885.

ABEL GRESH.

P.S.—I forgot to say that I winter on summer stands, packed all around with chaff, with about five inches of chaff on top. I crowd the bees in as small a place as they will comfortably fill, crowd up a division board to the combs, and fill the space behind division boards with chaff. I pay no attention to pollen in the hive, but I find that those fed some granulated sugar in the Fall, wintered best, and spotted the snow least on their first flight in Spring, and my limited experience leads me to believe that extra large swarms have no advantage in wintering. I am also led to believe that bees winter better on the Gallup frames, than on the Langstroth frames.

ABEL GRESH.

What you call purple fire-weed is, we think, the same kind of weed which springs up here wherever fire runs through the timber. The botanical name of which is *Epilobium Augustifolium*. It produces very large quantities of honey, and in northern localities it just fills the gap between basswood and Fall flowers. Your experience in wintering agrees with that of many others.

We shall thank our friends for the names as all persons in their neighborhood who keep beese that we may send them sample copies of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

LOSSES REPORTED IN WINTERING BEES IN AND ABOUT TRENTON, ONT.

A. W. & D. J. HAWLEY had 120 and lost 90; Enoch Harrington had 55 and lost 49; C. W. Bonter had 40 and lost 40; A. Pierson had 20 and lost 20; and of those saved perhaps 20 to 25 per cent may yet be lost by spring dwindling. There are many other losses, the particulars of which are not yet reported, in many cases. The stores of honey were ample; various causes are given for the heavy losses, those have succeeded best who, in putting their bees into the cellar elevated them two or three feet from the bottom of the cellar, and removed the *bottom board* from the hives whereby all dead bees would fall to the ground, and thus prevent the *foul gasses* from arising in the hive that would otherwise arise if the bees died in the hive, and were allowed to become decomposed, which as a matter of course must produce disease. Many of the colonies that have died are reported to have plenty of honey, while some were starved to death. Those who extracted very close, expecting that winter stores would be made from buckwheat, in most cases came short.

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL has been favorably received by our bee-keepers, and I hope we shall be able to make arrangements with the publishers whereby we may furnish each of our forty members with a copy of the JOURNAL, the same as we do the *American Bee Journal* this year. The editor of the *American Bee Journal* had very little to do to find fault with the name of the C.B.J. The name is appropriate and the publishers in selecting that name, *did just what they had a legal right to do*, and the objection Mr. N. raised was certainly far-fetched.

J. H. PECK.

Trenton, Ont.

We are very sorry to hear of the severe loss of bees in your section of the country. But they have been no greater than in many other parts from which we have received reports. We have now on our desk letters stating that three-fourths of the bees in many of the States have died, and we do not think that Canada has suffered more than the United States, probably not as much. The severe losses that have been sustained should stimulate those who have suffered to act upon the advice of those who have been successful. Too many successful years of prosperity are apt to make us careless.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
THE EDWARDS' FEEDER.

SEND you one of my feeders which I would like to have you test. Please give us your valuable opinion.

GEO. EDWARDS.

Edwardsville, Ont.

Friend E.'s feeder is to hand and is made as follows: he has made a large frame like a section frame, about 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, to fit the hive. He then made grooves in the side-bars of frame about a quarter inch wide and inserted a piece of wood, filling the groove and projecting inwardly about one quarter of an inch which forms the support from the ends of the feeders, or little troughs, which are placed in the frame. He has then grooved out the piece of wood about one and a half inches square and about as long as the width of the frame, or little trough, something like the Simplicity feeder. Each trough is about eleven inches long and has four grooves in it a quarter of an inch wide and nearly one and a half deep. There are eight of these troughs or feeders in the frame, about one quarter of an inch apart, one above the other. You will observe that the eight troughs have thirty-two grooves. We imagine it would hold about 5 lbs., of syrup or honey, at once. We have not had time to test it in our hives, but feel satisfied that when filled and placed in the hive either in front of the division board or behind it, so that nearly the whole colony of bees could be working at the same time it might work well. The feeder is well made, every trough fitting very tightly showing that the maker is a good mechanic, but we fear that when propolis would get around the cracks it would be difficult to draw out the troughs to put the feed in. We would suggest that they be a little loose so that when propolised they would not become a permanent fixture. Friend E. did not tell us the price, but judging from appearances we think it would be something under a dollar.

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. We hope to make this one of the most interesting departments of the JOURNAL.

BEES ON SHARES.

QUERY NO. 22.—PELISSIER, QUE.—A gentleman wishes to start an apiary with an experienced bee-keeper. The gentleman's occupation will not allow himself to do anything in the apiary, but he wants half of the honey. The bee-keeper will have to do all the work. What should be the gentleman's share of expenses to balance the bee-keeper's labor in taking sole charge of the bees, Summer and Winter.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Don't know.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't know. I never took any stock in the share business.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Cannot advise in this matter as partnership in bees is often very unsatisfactory.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think he ought to furnish all the capital, and half jo the expense after first outfit.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I think the gentleman should furnish everything necessary, even board and team for hauling honey to market.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROINO, N.Y.—Let each share and share alike both in expenses and profits after the gentleman has established the apiary of 75 to 100 colonies all in running order.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I think he should be at all the expense, except that the expense of new hives should be borne by each party in the same proportion in which the increase is divided.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—The gentleman I would understand supplies the bees to begin with and receives all increase at the end of time of partnership. Two-thirds of the honey I would think ought to go to the bee-keeper.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Custom differs greatly in different localities. Here if the owner had fifty colonies to start an apiary, and the experienced bee-keeper furnished the location and did all the work, each would receive one-half of all honey and one-half of all increase, each paying one-half of all expenses. The party

taking charge is supposed to put up all hives, boxes, etc. from the flat.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If the gentleman gets half the honey and half the increase, he ought to furnish the hives and appurtenances for his own half of the increase, including foundation, and he ought to be at half the expense of Spring feeding where such is necessary either to stimulate breeding or to supply deficient stores. Every Fall when the honey is divided the bees also ought to be divided; and as the gentleman will then own absolutely half of the increase added to the number he supplied in the Spring, and the bee-keeper will own absolutely the other half of the increase, the gentleman ought to bear the whole losses in wintering his own, while, of course, the bee-keeper bears the whole loss of his own. Where the bees are kept on shares for a number of years this arrangement for Spring and Fall must be repeated every year or there will be sure to be a complication and probably dissatisfaction in the end. In the Spring the number of colonies belonging to the other party which the bee-keeper begins the season with after winter losses, spring dwindling, and necessary union of weak colonies is the number to be counted on him and for which he must be responsible.

BY THE EDITOR.—We think the gentleman should furnish all the capital and bees, that is, comb foundation, hives, sections, implements of the apiary, and surplus storage, and give the bee-keeper half the surplus honey, he paying for half of the sections, or cans, if extracted honey.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

BEEES BY THE POUND.

JOHN L. PEARCE, WALLACETOWN.—You ask for my report, I am afraid it is rather discouraging but when I look around I find I have been very lucky indeed. I went into winter with sixty colonies in chaff hives and clamps and some in bee house well protected, but none in cellar. I came out with twenty, lost very few till March and the most in April; they are doing well now if the weather comes in favorable. But you see I have a good many empty combs. What is my best movement now, buy bees by the pound, or wait till my own come on? They are rather weak on account of starting to brood so late. Could you sell me bees by the pound, and how

soon and at what price? Last year was my first on the modern system, and I do not intend to quit yet. It has been very hard on bees in this section of the country, some have lost all out of thirty or forty colonies.

You could buy bees by the pound if you chose but think it would be more profitable to purchase full colonies as you would have the hives and combs. You could, if you wished, take 15 lbs., or 20 lbs., of bees from a good strong colony in a season and yet have a colony left and for which you would only have to pay \$8 or \$10. If you purchase bees by the the pound you should get at least two pounds and a good queen in order to make a colony as the season is so late and backward.

DEEP FRAMES, CHAFF HIVES, ETC.

CHAS. THRONSON, CAMBRIDGE, WIS.—Do you think bees winter on deep frames better than on shallow? Do you winter in chaff hives out of doors? How much chaff do you use? I use six inches, is that too much? I am a new beginner and should like you to say what kind of bees you think I had best commence with. This is a very cold climate.

You will see by the back numbers of the JOURNAL how we wintered some packed in chaff and sawdust clamps out of doors, but we wintered a large portion of our bees in bee-houses prepared expressly for the purpose, with sawdust walls, ranging from twenty to twenty-six inches in thickness; the sawdust must be perfectly dry. Six inches of chaff is not too much. We should prefer from twelve to eighteen inches. We think you had better commence with the ordinary Italians, or even Black if you cannot get Italians handy, and as soon as you learn to handle them there will be no difficulty in securing queens of any race that you may desire. There is no difficulty in wintering in your locality, in fact we prefer a steady cold winter. We always have more success in the deep frames and can usually have our colonies strong in the Spring.

CARBOLIC ACID—COMB HONEY.

T. J. CONNELLY, HANCOCK, N. Y.—Do you use carbolitic acid, if so with what results, or does it hurt the bees? Which is the best hive for comb honey or is it more in the management?

We do not use carbolitic acid, thinking it quite unnecessary, as we can accomplish what we wish more easily without it. We are now making what we believe will be one of the best hives for comb honey in the market; it is made especially for comb honey, combining all the valuable principles in connection with its production; we will describe some of its principles in a future number.

ANTS, KING BIRDS, &C.

DETRICK HOOVER, SELKIRK, ONT.—What way will it be best to destroy ants around hives?

If they have hills or you can find out their burrows, a liberal supply of hot water will usually destroy them, or coal oil poured about will drive them away. One gallon of oil will do a large amount of work. If you have the right kind of a hive stand, you could place a dish of sweetened water, poisoned, under the bottom of hive, keeping it covered with a wire cloth to prevent the bees from getting in.

How will I prevent king-birds from bothering the bees?

We think King birds do not eat as many bees as they are usually accused of eating, and if they do eat some bees we think perhaps they destroy as many other insects and probably do as much good as harm. However we have frequently shot them when they came about the apiary, and this we found to be the most effectual way of getting rid of them.

MOVING BEES IN SPRING.

A. HAWKINS, LISTOWEL, ONT.—I wish to ask a question to be answered through your invaluable journal. I have a colony in a "Jones hive" standing in a house and wish to remove it to a stand, would I need to keep them in for a while after moving or what would you advise as the best plan? I find the JOURNAL very useful and would not be without it under any circumstance.

They could be moved in several ways; one would be to convey them a mile or more from home allowing them to remain for several days, then return them to the stand; another would be to drum and smoke them late in the evening, and take them to their new home changing the surroundings so that they would mark the location as they flew out in the morning; another would be to place them in the cellar or some other repository two or three days; smoke them and make them fill themselves with honey and set them on the stand late in the evening, so that they would not fly much and shake them off the combs into the hive until they become thoroughly disturbed. After they settle down, if the surroundings are changed, they mark the location anew.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

D. S. HALL, So. Cabot, Vt.—The C. B. J. is just what I have long been wishing for—a journal edited by some northern bee-keeper.

J. FALCONER, DOUGLASTOWN, N. B.—Last Spring I purchased one colony of Italian bees, increased to five, three being after-swarms. Lost one by absconding and put four into Winter quarters. Only one colony remains alive, the others having died of starvation. The hive I purchased from Mr. Jones was the first improved one I have ever seen, and the first I ever saw inside of. Last season was a poor one for honey and much success cannot be expected. Am not discouraged but hope with my own efforts and the help of the C.B.J. to make bee-keeping a success.

ROBERT A. BASS, OXFORD CENTRE.—I am a new beginner and think the JOURNAL will be a great help to me. I am fourteen years of age. Grandpa Ainslie gave me a colony in the month of May 1884. They swarmed June 2nd and again on the 14th, when they began to dwindle, and by the Fall but few bees remained. These were smothered and thirty pounds of honey got from them. The first swarm threw out a virgin swarm July 17th, thus giving me three to winter, They gave me seventy-five sections of honey. All have Wintered nicely on Summer stands, though many died through flying out when the weather was too cold.

S. J. CHUBB, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—I do not know whether many bee-keepers are aware that there are two kinds of basswood tree, one of which blossoms about two or three weeks earlier than the common American basswood. This is the European basswood, or lime tree, and it is to be found as a shade tree about Toronto. I think this fact would be worth the notice of any bee-keeper who should think of planting basswood shade trees about their premises. I will take particular notice of the date at which they come into bloom this season, and compare it with the common basswood.

J. STEWART. MEAFORD.—I put into winter quarters, 20th November, 128 colonies. and I took out, on the 20th of April, 126, which were all strong with the exception of ten, and I lost four by being robbed after setting them out. I think I can congratulate myself for the luck that I have had in wintering as my neighbors all around me have lost either all their stocks or the greater part of them. I have sold down to sixty colonies. I commenced last year with fifty-one colonies, and increased to 133. Sold five last fall and put 128 into my bee-house, and I extracted 4,500 pounds of honey.

MISS ANNIE MOFFAT, Pendleton, Ont.—Please find subscription to the C.B.J. I think you have supplied a long felt want by publishing your JOURNAL. This is my first letter to any apiarist, but my father, John Moffat, Riceville, Ont., has written to you before. Stock came out fine this Spring, only lost two out of ninety colonies I have been keeping bees for three years, and like it very much. I don't see why more ladies do not keep bees. It is such an enticing study and pastime. I will write to the C.B.J. after a while and let your lady readers see what ladies can do.

DR. DUNCAN, Embro, Ont.—I have Wintered my bees in a cellar; in one part of it there is a furnace for heating the house and a board partition divides the bee-apartment from the furnace room. My bees came out with the loss of twenty out of 136 put in in November last. The cause of loss was lack of stores and dysentery. They were all dry, no mould on the combs; the most of those that had dysentery had a lot of dirty looking pollen in their combs. The cleanest and most healthy were young swarms, second and third, that I fed up with unfinished sections in October last. I noticed the most of them were soiled around the doorway; a larger quantity than usual were dead on the cellar floors. They crawled out of their hives when they got sick. There is more than half of the bees dead in this part.

WM. MUTH, Rasmussen, Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.—While the Winter east of the Rockies has been unusually severe, it has in this State, and even in this locality, at the foot of the Nevada, and 4,500 feet above the sea, been unusually mild. While considerable snow has fallen on the mountains, promising an abundant supply of water for irrigation, we had very little cold weather, and but little rain during the winter in the valley. From the southern counties I hear that they expect a dry season, which means little or no honey. The Spring weather has been very variable, hot and cold spells alternating with each other. My bees commenced swarming on March 30th, three weeks earlier than usual, and have kept it up ever since, getting just honey enough from the willow, locust and wild flowers for excessive breeding, but not storing much as yet. The unsettled state of the weather is keeping back the Alfalfa which is our principal honey source here. The hives are teeming with bees, and when the Alfalfa honey does come, there will be an army of countless workers to gather it.

MOUNT FOREST BEE-KEEPERS.

From the Mount Forest "Representative."

BELOW we give a condensed report of the Bee-keepers' Convention, held in this town on the 18th inst. :

At 9:30 a. m. those present organized themselves into an association, to be known as the Mount Forest Bee-keepers' Association. Mr. T. Martin was appointed temporary chairman, and Mr. Wm. McFarlane secretary. The following officers were then elected:—President, Rev. D. P. Niven; Vice-Presidents, F. Mitchell, Arthur; George Duncan, Arthur; Thos. Martin, Mt. Forest; Samuel Peebles, Harriston; Thos. Smith, Durham; Arch. Coutts, Egerton. Secretary—J. H. Davison, Mt. Forest; Treasurer, J. H. Dickson, Glen Eden; Executive Committee, Rev. D. P. Niven, J. H. Dickson, J. H. Davison. The President and Secretary then took their respective offices, the membership fee being placed at 25c. per annum for gentlemen, and ladies free. The following gave in their names and fee :

Ladies—Mrs. J. H. Davison, Miss E. A. Hassett, Mrs. T. Conklin.
Gentleman—Messrs. D. A. Jones, N. J. Adie, Wm. McFarlane, Jos. Dawson,

Arch. Coutts, John Merley, Davison Hassett, A. T. Gregory, George Duncan, Thos. Martin, F. W. Porter, Thos. Ainley, J. H. Davison, Thos. Reid, Jos. Tuck, John Sheppard, Wm. A. Fraser, Isaac Ireland, J. A. Halsted, Jas. Bowman, John Henry, Samuel Peebles, J. H. Dickson, John S. Schwalim, Robt. Main, Sam. Sanderson, John Blythe, M. P., John Cornish, Richard Morley, R. Gowanlock.

The regular meetings were appointed for May, September and January, executive committee to arrange dates.

The meeting then adjourned, it being 12 o'clock, until 2.30.

The afternoon session opened in due form. President in the chair, minutes read and adopted.

A number of questions were asked and explained to the satisfaction of all present by D. A. Jones, Esq., after which he described the various ways of winter, spring and summer management, how to increase both by natural and artificial means, also the most systematic and proper mode of producing queens, etc. All present seemed not only satisfied but delighted with the plain, practical plan of operation, as Mr. Jones only can explain them.

Mr. Jones gave a very interesting description of the various kinds of hives and modes of keeping bees in the East, having visited Cyprus Italy, Germany Austria, Palestine and many other parts of the globe in search of the best races of bees, of which he had twenty-one varieties in small vials kept in alcohol. He also presented the Association with two charts, which represent the bee from the time the egg is deposited in the cell of the comb until it is fully developed; also the queens in their various stages of growth. These charts show everything enlarged 50,000 diameters. Mr. Jones also showed some of the profits and pleasures of bee culture, and held his hearers in perfect silence until a late hour, when the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

We have just received a little book entitled, "Foul Brood; Its Management and Cure," by D. A. Jones. In the book, friend Jones considers chilled brood, neglected brood, overheated brood, drowned brood, dead larvæ—all these as well as foul brood. We can furnish it from this office for 10 cts.; by mail, 11 cts. Although Friend Jones does think that foul brood may sometimes be generated spontaneously, we think the little book is well worth the money.—*Gleanings*.

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, JULY 8th, 1885.

Beeswax is down; "prices current."

We are just sending out a sample order of labels to England. We hope they may be well received, and help much to sell the honey which they will adorn.

HIBERNATION THEORY.

A subscriber to the C. B. J., Detrick Hoover, of Selkirk, writes that he would like to have the Rev. W. F. Clarke give us his plan of hibernating or wintering, and tell us wherein it failed, in his opinion.

HONEY POURING IN.

Just as we go to press, all hands are at work in the bee-yard. Extracting is going on at all the yards, and the bees are filling up the comb almost as fast as we can get them emptied. We do not remember a period when the honey was being gathered so fast, and of such nice quality.

HOW TO SEND BOTANICAL SPECIMENS BY MAIL.

Place the plants between sheets of paper, protect them on both sides by heavy card-board, inclose the whole in strong wrapping paper tightly pasted around the package so as to cover the ends. Clip the corners and mark the parcel "Botanical Specimens." Plants sent for identification should be gathered when in full blossom as it is often quite impossible to succeed without the flower. C. M.

HOW TO TELL WHEN BEES ARE GOING TO SWARM.

As one of our assistants was walking about the yard with the students, and was pointing out the different hives that were likely to swarm, by simply standing in the yard and looking around explaining the indications, he said: "Now boys, you see those bees flying around the hive; notice they do not act like young bees playing in the sun, (while marking the location). They fly about with an easy swinging motion, near the front of the hive, while these have an excited nervous action. You will also observe them trying to get under the lid, almost like robbers, as if they were looking for another entrance to the hive. This excited motion seems to increase

and in a few minutes the whole hive is in an uproar, and they are rushing pell-mell out of the entrance." Before that swarm is hived we find another acting in the same manner and in less than half an hour a swarm issues from this hive also. Then the students begin to hunt up hives for themselves, each one trying to select the one that was likely to swarm first. Some of them can already tell when a hive is going to swarm, and the duration of time before, from a minute to several hours. The difference in the actions of the bees is so marked that it can easily told by a casual glance around the apiary when there is likely to be a swarm.

REV. H. R. PEEL DEAD.

We regret to have to chronicle this week the death of the Rev. Herbert R. Peel, for the past three years the editor of the *British Bee Journal*. His demise is looked upon as a severe blow to the interest of bee-keeping throughout England, and of our own knowledge, it will be a difficult matter to fill the void created by his death which took place on Tuesday June 4th. Having met and conversed with him, we can speak emphatically as the influence he must have had with his co-labourers in the bee-keeping vineyard. Speaking of his work, the *British Bee Journal* says:

"In the latter part of 1882 Mr. Peel purchased the proprietary rights of the *British Bee Journal* from Mr. C. N. Abbott, of Southall, in order, as Mr. Peel said, that the 'bee-keepers might have a paper of their own free from any trade interests or bias of any kind.' Into this he infused great spirit, so that its circulation was soon increased, and it was converted from a monthly publication to a fortnightly; and he has left as a heritage the hope that it will be speedily published once a week. In 1885 the British Honey Company was established specially for the assistance of bee-keepers, and in order that the purchasers of honey should obtain pure honey. Mr. Peel was elected its first chairman.

"It would be difficult for us to specify all that Mr. Peel has done for bee keeping. Its position as an advancing national industry is patent to all, and to Mr. Peel are we indebted in a great measure for the proud position it now occupies. To bee-keepers his loss is irreparable; but we have the consolation that the work he so resolutely set his heart upon on his inception of the duties of Secretaryship of the B.B.K.A. is now so well known and established, that prosperity must attend its future progress."

LISTOWEL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION meets in Listowel on Friday, August 28th. Geo. Brown, Sec.

BIRTH.

CHALMERS.—At Poole, Ont., on the 5th ult., the wife of D. Chalmers, of a son.

PRICES CURRENT.

BEE SWAX

Beeton, July 8, 1885.

We pay 35c. in cash or 37c. in trade for good pure Bees wax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION.

| | |
|--|------|
| Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound... | 55c |
| " " " " to other sizes " " " " | 56c. |
| Section " " in sheets per pound..... | 70c. |
| Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2, per lb... | 75c. |
| Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames, but only three to ten inches deep..... | 52c. |

Advertisements for insertion in the JOURNAL must reach this office the Friday previous to the week in which they are intended for insertion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEE HIVES, FOUNDATION,

Cheaper than ever. Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors. Our superior Honey Pails now ready to ship at any time. Send for Price List.

S. P. HODGSON,
Hornings Mills, Ont.

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

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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.

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\$5.00 TO \$10 PER COLONY.

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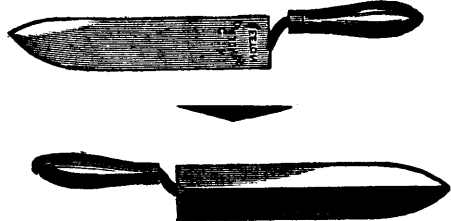
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We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had made yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
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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 with instructions, or 25 cents for a model. Friend Root turned this down as "too much machinery; but quite ingenious." You will smile.
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ITALIAN BEES. Full colonies in the L. or the Gallop hives. Nuclei, Queens, and bees by the pound for the season. Price Lists Free.
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Is second to none in the market. Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc.

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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:

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| Per 1,000..... | \$ 6 00 |
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Sample sections sent on application.
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Beeton, Ont

r-tf.

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At greatly reduced prices. After June 15th I will sell two frames of Nuclei, with two pounds of bees in each, no queen, for \$2.25. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Warranted purely mated, \$1 each. Untested, 75 cents each; to Canada 10 cents more each queen, unless five or more are taken at one time.

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ITALIAN QUEENS.

TESTED \$2.00 TO \$4.00.

UNTESTED \$1.00 TO \$2.00.

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ROOT'S IMPROVED CELL,

Sheets 12 inch, wide cut to order.

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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:

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

The spooled wire is much more convenient than that on 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 | Sept. | 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 | Sept. | 1st. | |
| Finest Selected Queens, each | \$7.00 | \$6.00 | 5.00 | \$4.50 | | |
| Fine Prolific Queens, each... | 6.00 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | | |

I have several times visited both Carniola and Italy, inspecting at each visit a large number of apiaries, and also have, for several years, kept side by side imported stocks of both of these races, and I unhesitatingly give the preference to the Carniolans. They are the gentlest bees known, equal the Italians in honey-gathering qualities and in point of beauty, and far excel them in prolificness and hardihood.

Cyprians and Syrians Fertilized in Carniola.

Prices two thirds those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

All these queens are selected daughters of fine imported stocks, are reared in full colonies, and are fertilized in Carniola itself, where of course ONLY Carniolan bees exist. From these crosses bee-keepers may expect the best results which can be obtained through crossing any two distinct races.

Imported Palestine Queens.

(SO-CALLED "HOLY" LANDS.)

Prices three-fourths those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

Though Palestine bees possess some valuable qualities common to Cyprians and Syrians, still, on account of their very bad temper and poor wintering qualities I cannot recommend them for general introduction. To fanciers, however, who desire them, I will say I can furnish as fine imported queens as are to be had in Palestine.

During five years experience in bee-culture in the Orient, three of which were passed there, I have neither seen any foul brood or sign of foul-brood, nor have I ever heard of its existence there. None exists in this portion of Germany, and having examined the apiaries from which my Carniolans and Italians come, I can also testify as to their healthful condition.

Queens sent Post-paid Arrival with Safety Guaranteed.

Any Six Queens 5 per cent. discount; Ten Queens, 10 per cent.; Twenty Queens, 12 per cent.; Forty Queens, 15 per cent.

Remittances by international postal-order, bank draft, or by Canadian or U. S. bills in registered letter. Drafts on banks outside of Munich, 25 cts., additional for collection.

FRANK BENTON,

"The Bavarian Apiary,"
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Ten Per Cent. Reduction.

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Dear Sir,—Received sections (14,000) yesterday. They are all O.K. Finer even than last year.
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Dear Sir—Of those 61 Falcon Chaff Hives I bought of you 58 had full colonies and nuclei, all have wintered finely; that speaks well for the hive and my mode of packing.
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April 5th, 1885.

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Will pay 40 cents per pound for good pure wax. **COMB FOUNDATION** for sale to suit any frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campville station C.P.R., if by mail to

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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

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
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We are now prepared to fill all orders promptly for Queens:

Untested.....\$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50
Tested.....\$2 00, \$2 50, \$3 00

These Queens are all raised under our new system of Queen-Rearing. We will only have a limited number for sale at \$1 00.

Queens, as soon as hatched, each.....\$ 60c
" " " " per dozen..... 5 00

These Queens when mated with any kind of drones will produce first-class honey gatherers.

ALL MAY BE SENT SAFELY BY MAIL

D. * A. * JONES, * BEETON, * ONT.