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# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VII, No. 11. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1891. WHOLE No. 292

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum In Advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

#### STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Time.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col.	page
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
3 months.....	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
6 months.....	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
9 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	21.00	40.00
12 months.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

#### Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

#### Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

#### Transient Advertisements.

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

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

#### Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion—not to exceed five lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advt. in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is especially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for something else and for the purpose of advertising bees, honey, poultry, etc. for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without charge, \$1.

#### STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton, Publishers.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

THE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible 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.

Subscription Price, 75c. per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, 50c. extra per annum.

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.

Communications on any subject of interest to the fraternity are always welcome, and are 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 contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

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 anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We do not accept any advertisements of a suspicious or swindling nature, but our readers must not expect us to be responsible should our advertisers do so as they agree. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and in doubtful cases not to pay for goods before delivery.

#### Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and	
THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL .....	\$1.00
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1 00	
Both JOURNALS and premium queen.....	1.25

#### Job Printing.

All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

# The Wide Awake Bee-Keeper

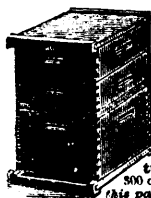
Who reads the **BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW** one year, or even a few months, is almost certain to become a regular subscriber. As an inducement to non-subscribers to thus become acquainted with the **REVIEW**, I will send it during the three succeeding months for 20 cents in stamps, and I will also send three back numbers, selecting those of which I happen to have the most, but

of different issues. A list of all the special topics that have been discussed, the numbers in which they may be found, and the price of each will also be sent. member the Review has been enlarged, a beautiful cover added, and the price raised to \$1.00. **Hutchison, Flint, Michigan.**

## Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,  
or, Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



## BEES AND HONEY

The Developted Strongest, Best and Cheapest **BEE-HIVE** for all purposes. Please everybody. Send your address to the **Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World** for sample copy of **cleanings in Bee Culture** (a 31 illustrated semi-monthly), and a 44 p. illustrated catalogue of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. Our **A B C of Bee Culture** is a cyclopaedia of 400 pp., 6x10, and 500 cuts. Price in cloth, \$1.25. **U. S. Menthon this paper.** **A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.**

## ALLEY'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC

## SWARM HIVER

Thoroughly tested and guaranteed to **SELF HIVE** every swarm that issues. Sample by mail for \$1.00. American Apiculturist one year and swarmer by mail \$1.50. Sample Apiculturist giving full illustrated description of Swarmer free

H. ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

## Michigan Lands For Sale!

**12,000 ACRES**  
**GOOD FARMING LAND**

—TITLE PERFECT—

On Michigan Central and Detroit & Alpena and Loon Lake railroads, at prices from \$2 to \$5 per acre. These lands are close to outstanding new towns, churches, schools, etc., and will be sold on most favorable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, West Bay City, or to J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Michigan

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. Parent, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"we cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff bives with 7 inc cap. 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal other work. This winter we have double the number of bee hives, etc. to make and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and price list free. Address W. F. & JOHN

BARNES, 5 Ruby st. Rockford, Ill.



## Wilson's Nurseries

—ESTABLISHED 1876—

CHATHAM. - - ONT.

Largest variety, Best Quality, Low at prices. All the worthy old and promising new Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees, Bushes, Vines, Roses, Plants, Bulbs, etc. Best improved Pumps for spraying trees, bushes, sidewalks, floors, bees, etc. and wasing buggies, windows, etc. Galvanized Iron, \$3.50, Brass, \$4. 0. Wilson's improved Woven Wire Tree Guards, for hind-ring Rabbits, Mice, etc., 50 cts. per doz. \$4 per 100. Green and St. Bernard Dogs, 8 weeks old, \$20 to \$25 each, smooth-coated Fox Terrier, 8 weeks old, \$5 to \$10 each. Above dogs are from the best blood of Europe and America and won the best kennel prizes in Toronto. Greatest Bench shows in '89 and '90, where there were hundreds of competitors.

### TERMS:

CASH—small but sure profits. Send your address now for my large catalogue and Guide to Fruit Growing, which will be issued about March—free to intending purchasers.

**F. W. WILSON,**

Nurseryman Chatham, Ont.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

## CARNOLIAN QUEENS.

I expect to continue the breeding of Choice Carnolian Queens next season, and orders will be booked from date. No money sent until queens are ready to ship. JOHN ANDREWS, Paten's Mills, Wash. Co. N. Y.

# CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Post Office Address. Respectfully, **T. A. ALOCUM, M. D., 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.**

**ALL READY SECTIONS!**

—FOR USE—

We have a lot of Combs in Combination Frames; also a quantity of Combination Hives, 1st and 2nd story, with Honey-board, which we have received from a friend, and will sell all off at a low price.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Limited.**  
**BEETON, ONT.**

**BROWN LEGHORNS**

**Benner's Prize-Winning Strain.**

**E**GGs for sale from a grand pen of my strain of Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 per 13, \$2 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. This pen is headed by a fine cock, 1890, score 944, and 1st as a cock at Owen Sound, 1891, score 93, by J. K. Felch, a fine large bird. One hen has won three first and two special prizes three years in succession, and looks like a pullet; scored by Felch as a pullet, 963; as a hen by Felch, 95; one pullet scored by Bicknell last year 953; also 2nd priz. hen at Owen Sound last year, score 944, and other hens and pullets that will score from 93 to 95.

Will sell Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets in the fall  
 Address

**J. C. BENNER, Owen Sound.**

Care Polson Iron Works. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**1882-Chester Poultry Yards-1891**

**E. J. OTTER,**

90 DE GRASSI ST., TORONTO.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF  
**EXHIBITION DARK BRAHMAS,**  
**ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS.**

My birds are second to none. They have won since 1890, 97 oroney prizes; 4 specials. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs in season, \$3 per 13, or 26 for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**THOMAS A. DUFF**

267 LANSLOWNE AVE, TORONTO,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

**WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS.**

I have a great number of Chicks for sale. If you want stock to win with at the Fall Fairs, you should write now and secure the best. My past record shows that there is no better stock in America.

**NO. 2 SECTIONS FOR SALE.**

70,000 Sections about 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 1 3/8, at the following

**ASTONISHING PRICES:**

Per 1000, \$1.25, or in lots of 10,000, \$1.00.

**FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.**

**D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., BEETON.**

**A RARE CHANCE**

For anyone desiring to make a start in breeding fine poultry, or anyone wanting a good start with one breed. I have to sell my entire stock of

**PARTRIDGE COCHINS**

on account of my intention to keep only Wyandottes in future. My Cochins are second to none. Cock scored 94, one hen 94 1/2; Cock won as Cockerel last winter and at Brampton, only time shown, and is now a magnificent bird. I have Cock, 2 Hens, 4 Cockerels, 13 Pullets. 4 Cockerels and 5 Pullets early March hatch and are fine in feather; the other 8 Pullets are early April hatch. I prefer selling the lot together; 20 birds in all, for \$30, or part cash and part trade for anything useful. I will ship on approval to any responsible buyer and guarantee satisfaction.

**JOHN GRAY, TADMORDEN, ONTARIO.**

The above is a good snap for some one.

**GLEN VILLA POULTRY YARDS.**

**A. R. MCKINLAY**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.**

Autocrat strain of Light Braumas, Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas and Buff Pekin Bantams. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13, & 5.00 per 26. **BOX 18, DEER PARK, ONT.**



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

DEVOTED TO

**ARCHITECTURE, BUILDING, DECORATION.**

\$6.00 per annum. 15c. per copy.

**WM. T. COMSTOCK, Publisher,**  
 23 Warren Street, New York.

Sent Free.—Illustrated Catalogue of Books on Building, Painting and Decoration.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EXCHANGE AND MART

**25** CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks for one dollar. Try it.

**P**OULTRY Netting.—See our advt. in another col with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops, with owner's name printed on the canvas. Drink ing icuntains and poultry supplies generally. **THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld. Beeton**

**T**O EXCHANGE—Bees in good condition at \$4.00 per colony for anything useful on a farm. Will exchange 40 or 50 colonies for land suitable for fruit raising. Address **H. F. GARVEY, Ingersoll, Ont.**

**B**EST thoroughbred lop-e red rabbits, all ages from 18 months down, cheap for cash, or exchange for honey extractor, good muzzle loading shot gun, or clean combs to fit Jones' hive. **C. VANDEVORD, Weston, Ont.**

**A**s my time is n entirely taken up with the Gerred Incubator Co., I will sell my entire stock of exhibition Dark ~~Exhibitors~~ at the buyer's own figure. I have 150 birds to choose from. Write for particulars. **E. J. OTTER, 90 de Grassi street, Toronto.**

**W**ONDERFUL CHANCE.—For sale, 2½ acres of good land with good house, barn and side buildings, good well and rain cistern. A fancy place to keep bees, poultries, and all kinds of berries. Bee fixtures at low prices. Write for particulars. **H. M. FREY, Heidelberg, Ont.**

**F**OR SALE—A choice lot of early chicks of the following varieties, in pairs, trios, or pens: Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Dorkings, S. C. b. Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. Good birds at moderate prices. **JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, Ont.**

**1891,** Carniolans bred from Imported Queens, Italians bred from Doolittle's selected stock, \$1.00; six, \$5.00. After June 20th we will dispose of roo Italian Queens, one year old, bred from Doolittle's stock, \$1.50; these are tested, 1000 lbs. Bees, \$1.00 per lb. **WALKER & HORTON, Fargo, Ont.**

**W**E are now able to ship by first Express, in fact we are shipping every day all the Foundation ordered. Knives, Force Pumps; in short, we endeavor to have everything go by first train after the order is received. **D. A. JONES COY, Beeton.**

**M**EYER'S S. L. WYANDOTTES are acknowledged the best grand chicks for sale all bred from the following 2 to 4 year old hens scored last winter by Mr. Smelt: 94; five 92½ each; 92 (first hen, Toronto, '90), 91½ and pullet 92, mated with cock, 94, cockerel 93. If "like begets like," they must please you. **J. E. MEYER, Kossuth.** Mention this journal.

**G**OLD SPECIALS.—S. M. Clemo of the Perfection Fanciers' Club, Dunnville, Ont., offers \$10 in gold for best S. L. Wyandotte cockerel and \$5 in gold for second best S. L. Wyandotte cockerel hatched from eggs bought of him in 1891. Entrance free, and to be sent to editor C. P. J. not later than Sept. 5th. He also offers for sale his entire stock of W. P. Rocks, also a choice lot of S. L. W. and B. Minorca chicks, shipped on approval to reliable parties.

**1891.**

Don't you want to improve your stock Don't you want large, beautiful yellow Queens, producing bees that will please you fully; the best honey gatherers on earth. Seven years carefully breeding. 650 Queens sold and have heard of only one misnamed. Queen, 75c; 3 for \$2. A yellow to the tip, select breeder, by return mail, \$1.50. **W. H. LAWS' Lavaca, Ark.**

### CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

Advertisements under this heading, occupying one half inch space, three dollars a year

**M**ICHIGAN LANDS, best in the State for \$5 per acre; some at \$2, \$3 and \$4. Write **R. M. Phipps, West Bay City, Michigan**

**O** J. PUTNAM, Leominster, Mass. has for sale several fine cockerels and pullets, B P Rocks won 1st 2nd and 3rd on pullets, and 2nd on pen at Ag Jan. 14 to 16 1890. Eggs \$2 per setting. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

**W. COOLE'S** Black Minorcas. I have bred these birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1899 pullets 94 and 94½, 94½, 96, 96, 96½, cockerel 95½, J Y Bicknell, large Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. **WM. COOLE, Brampton**

**S**END your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Sons edition of '90. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford Ontario. **CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton. Hancock Co., Ill.**

**A** FEW Trios, Buff and Partridge Cochins, \$5 to \$10 a trio, also three breeding pens of Br. Leghorns, \$6 a pen. Eggs from Cochins and B. P. Rocks, \$2. **Br. Leghorns, \$1.50. BARTLETT & GEORGE, Chancery St., London.**

**A** RARE CHANCE—If you desire a good home with in stone's throw of railway, express and post office in one of the very best honey locations in the United States. Write me for particulars. Excellent neighborhood. An apiary of 90 colonies, with fixtures, will be sold or leased with the place. Terms easy. Address **JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.**

**G**ET new blood in your bees by getting our large beautiful yellow Queens, 75 cents each. Honey extractors, knives, smokers, frames sections, &c., &c. We are selling our nice foundations for 45 and 55 cents per lb. **W. CHRYSLER, Box 450, Chatham, Ont.**

## Special Offer for July!

**I WILL SELL EGGS FROM MY BEST** Breeding Pen of White Leghorns or Langshans for the month of May at the following prices:—

- 1 Setting (13) - - \$1.50.
- 2 Settings (26) - \$2.00.

This is a grand offer as my birds are good.

**J. L. MYERS,**  
Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

**ONE COLONY** Saved from Death the Coming Winter Would Repay the cost of a copy of "ADVANCED BEE CULTURE" ten Times Over. In 5 of its 32 Chapters may be Found the Best That is Known upon Wintering Bees. It costs 50 cents but its Perusal may Make you \$50 Richer next Spring. The "REVIEW" and this Book for \$1.25. If not Acquainted with the "REVIEW," send for Samples. **W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan;**



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

VOL. VII, No. II. BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1891. WHOLE No. 292

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
F. H. MACPHERSON, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

## EDITORIAL.

### Introducing Queens.

IN our August 1st issue we suggested a plan of direct introduction of queens in the evening, which we have found quite successful, but in order to bring out fuller points on the matter we wrote to Mr. Bray, who was in charge of the experimenting when we first tested it, asking his views on the question, thinking, perhaps, a few pointers from him might give us facts, by which we would be able to guard our friends against loss. This is what Mr. Bray says:—

"Dear Mr. Jones,—Your request that I write you in reference to experiments in connection with the introducing of queens, to hand, and in reply would say that what you state in reference to them is quite correct. We have introduced from twenty-five to fifty young, unfertile queens in from fifteen to thirty minutes. I could introduce fifty in fifteen minutes if I had the queens all ready, and the hives marked so that I had nothing to do but go along and introduce them. Great care is necessary in order not to jar the hive in taking off the cover. It

is very important that the cover should be removed if possible without the bees knowing it, and if a hive is jarred or excited by the removal of the cover, it should be left alone for some time until the bees have become thoroughly quiet, and have quite forgotten the annoyance. After removing the combs, and raising a corner of the quilt, puff in a very little smoke, let the queen run in, and close quickly and silently. It must be done at dusk, when the sentinels have relaxed their vigilance not expecting to be molested at that late hour. The less honey there is coming in the more care is required. We have introduced a great many laying queens in this way. The loss by this method is less than by any other, and it is the simplest quickest, and best method we have ever tried. The old queens should be removed from the hive when you want to put in the strangers say about the middle of the afternoon, that the first excitement of the bees on finding their loss may be quieted down. If the bees have been queenless for some time remove the cells (if any) in the afternoon, then after all are done flying, open the hive, and pour a little honey between the frames, and never mind if bees are daubed. About twenty minutes afterwards let the queen run in on top of the frame, same as above. This pouring in of honey is important, when no honey is coming in. Now there is one thing to be understood, and that is, that all hives should have at least a little larvæ, which can be explained in

this way. After the virgin queen is put in don't open the hive for a week. More losses are caused by opening hives where virgin queens are than by any other cause, as newly-introduced virgins are more likely to run wildly over the combs, and cause the bees to ball her. After they become fertile their demeanor is different, and they do not act in this excited manner." Mr. Bray's brother, who had charge of some of our out apiaries for years, called on us this afternoon and gave us some of his experience. He has practised this plan for years with success. He says that care and judgment are both necessary if success is to be insured, and that as we would send to his yard for queens he would remove as many old queens as he would find young ones in cage. In fact sometimes he had no young queens to replace them. In these cases there would be cells built, but whenever there were cells built he always removed the cells previous to introducing the queen in the evening. The cells should all be torn down during the day, then if no honey is coming in, he, too, used a little honey. It is better when pouring it on the bees that it should be thinned a little with water, so that it will not be so sticky and daub them so much; besides, they will fill themselves more readily and rapidly. Some are under the impression that thick honey will not quiet bees so thoroughly as thin; perhaps it is on account of them crowding their abdomens fuller of thin honey than they do of thick. Mr. Bray practised the same method as above, but sometimes used no smoke in nucleus where he could let the queen run in between combs that were not crowded with bees, or if the bees made no demonstration or effort to come up. Another way if it happened to be a cool night, was by taking off the quilt, and allowing the bees to become cool, dropping the queen on top of the cluster, and while she would crawl along over them they would scarcely move, and she, too, would become cold and stiff. I have introduced queens very frequently in this way, and by the time the bees got warmed up next morning the queen would be at home with them, and all would be well. The hundreds, perhaps we should say thousands, that these gentlemen introduced in this way should be a sufficient guarantee that all

that is necessary is to follow instructions. If you introduce queens four or five days old, they will very frequently go out the next day to mate, and you will gain two, three or four days by this method; or, in other words, you may have mated about double the number of queens in the same length of time, and even though you should lose an occasional one, is it not better, all things considered, to do it the quickest way, and the loss (if any) will be overbalanced by the larger number produced in the shorter time? We almost forgot to mention, that the latter Mr. Bray, whose yard was nine miles from our home yard, stated that he did most of his introducing after dark, and found it a great deal more successful than early in the evening. "But," said he, "in carrying my lantern I always commence at the back row, and keep it behind the hive as much as possible, that I might only have the light sufficient to enable me to barely see what I am doing, and the bees at the entrance cannot see it." Where they become excited with the light, and commence running around, he allows them to quiet down before introducing.

OUR bees as they leave the home yard now, all sweep round to the north, and on walking through the yard in the evening, the odor of the mint honey was very easily detected. We took a run down along the flats and creek bottoms, and found the bees in large numbers, on what we term horse mint, or wild mint which is quite plentiful, and of which there are many varieties just coming in bloom. The Canadian thistle in many places, has almost quit blooming, but we passed a field to-day, which seemed to have just come into bloom, and it would delight you to see the bees going from head to head, and from the size and transparency of their bodies, as the bright sun shone on them, would indicate that they were filing up rapidly and the odor from the field was so marked, that we knew the flowers contained abundance.

PROF. COCK in *A. B. J.* says that a student came from Japan, to Michigan Agri. College, purposely to take a course in apiculture. It was a wise move on his part—What better place could he have found. Another proof of the Japanese shrewdness.

## Foul Brood and the Inspector.

HERE seems to be a misapprehension existing among many people in reference to the foul-brood Inspector's duty. We have just had a long talk with the Assistant-Inspector, who has been treating about fifteen apiaries this season. There are many who imagine that they have the Inspector to pay, and there are others who imagine their bees are to be burned or destroyed whether they are affected or not. All kinds of remarks and imaginations, and various rumours are found to exist. We think it would be wise if our friends who are posted in this matter would explain it to their neighbors, and also write the facts to their local papers, giving all the information possible. We do not know of any places he has visited where the people are not thoroughly well satisfied; in fact some of them are quite willing to pay him for his work. A little notice in each local paper by a bee-keeper in the neighborhood might do a great deal of good. As there are about three months yet to operate it seems to us that there should be every effort made to ferret out all the cases possible, and have them properly attended to. If the Inspector or Sub-Inspector is not too busy, and can spare the time, we think it would be advisable for them to remain right there and assist in the work. Perhaps it would not be possible for the Inspector to do this, as he has so much ground to go over; but we think that the Sub-Inspector should remain in each neighborhood affected with foul-brood, and try to wipe it out if possible before he leaves. There are a great many inexperienced persons who would be quite willing to undertake the case as best they could, but we know how dangerous it is to trifle with a plague, and especially so in a season when there is no honey. The danger from robbers is too great to allow it to be left to inexperienced hands. One party who had foul-brood sold his hives and kept the combs. The party who bought them and put bees in them caught the disease. We sold to one party this year 125 second hand hives at a very low price. We got some of them from various parties, and were not positive about them being clean. We scalded and scrubbed the entire lot with boiling water, and kept them boiling in water for

from ten to twenty minutes. We have frequently known foul-brood to be started by putting bees into hives that had not been properly disinfected. There may be instances where the disease would not start again in such hives; but the cost of disinfecting is so slight and the danger so great that it should never be attempted. Some people seem to think that it is discreditable for them to have foul-brood, and try to suppress the fact. The suppression is the discreditable part of it; and we shall be pleased to assist either privately or publicly with such information as we deem advisable to any one who may have it.

## How to Get Good Queens.

WE ARE just in receipt of an inquiry, why it is that the Doolittle queen cups are not a success, as the bees tear them down as quickly as they are put in. They ask, do we think the wax has anything to do with it. Of course you must have good wax. If the cells are made of poor, dirty, adulterated wax, they will be torn down, but when there is no honey coming in, and they are killing off the drones, do not imagine you will have as much success. Put plenty of hatching brood in, and if the colony is not strong, go to some of your strongest colonies, take therefrom frames of combs with bees, be sure you do not get the queen, the better way is to hunt her out first, and set her one side on a comb, then shake down plenty of bees in front of your colony. The old bees will return to the old stand and the young ones run in. If there is no honey coming in, place a feeder on top of the hive, and put food in it two or three times a day, so that they will think there is a great honey crop on, and they will increase so rapidly, that they will imagine they require a great many cells. A properly prepared colony as above, is likely to give you more good cells than half a dozen ordinary or one dozen weak colonies or nuclei. This is the cheapest way to get extra good queens, at least this is one, and you need not be afraid of tearing down the cells, if you make all the conditions right. Bees will always swarm in good weather, or get the swarming fever if there is plenty of



honey coming in and they are so crowded that they have no room. But some one says, what about cold nights? Yes, that's just where the trouble comes in. It's these cold nights that frequently cause the difficulty, even in a good colony suitably arranged. Well, the way to manage the cold nights, is to protect your hives, so that the outside atmosphere, will not materially effect the temperature of the colony. It is a great mistake for any one to think that they can have the temperature at night very cold and during the day, very warm, and have the bees produce as many and as good queens. In other words, if we expect the bees to produce the best results in queen rearing, we must maintain an even temperature both night and day, as far as possible, and a high temperature at that. So many bees in the hive that they have no room, and abundance of honey coming in, produces all the results of a strong colony in the height of the honey season and hot weather and raise 50 to 100 or even more cells in a hive. Try to have plenty of drones in the hive as well, then see the results, and you will never again be finding fault about your Doolittle cups being torn down, because the bees are weak, receiving no food, chilled at night, disgusted with things generally and in no humor to build queen cells. When the necessary conditions are lacking, just think for a moment what they are or should be, and supply them with anything they may require.

#### Yellow Carniolans Never Pure.

**A** LADY beekeeper has just written us asking which we prefer, dark or yellow Carniolans. We know of no pure Carniolan bees which are yellow. Mr. Frank Benton, who has been among the Carniolans, in their home in Carniolia, and examined them, should be undoubted authority on that point. He says there are no yellow Carniolans. We have bred them for years on our isolated islands in the Georgian Bay, and there were no traces of yellow, so long as they were kept isolated, but when bred in our own apiary, or in the most isolated places we could find on land, we were unable to bred pure ones, and traces of the yellow race could fre-

quently be found, proving that they were hybrids. While some of our Carniolans give considerable promise, we do not think that they in their purity, are equal in all points to our best Italians, or the best yellow races, as there has been so much Cyprian and Syrian blood scattered through our country, also through Italy, the home of the Italians, that we believe there are very few pure Italians, although called pure Italians from their general appearance. It is easily seen how difficult it is to keep a race of bees pure, when there are unquestionable cases of mating between different races, for 10 and 15 miles apart, but the crossing is no detriment so far as honey-gathering and dollars and cents are concerned. Hybrid bees of the best strains, give as good or better results as the pure bees of any strain.

Some people are getting excited again over our honey market, and would like to know the best way to work up a trade. Put nothing but the best honey on the market, in the best possible shape, with the most showy labels you can secure, and it will sell in spite of opposition. The best honey market is a home market; next best, is to hunt up some place where nobody else dreams of selling his honey, or in a neighboring town or village where you do not interfere with other selling. Establish a market for your own produce, which you can usually keep.


Mr. B. says:—"I went to church on Sunday, and left the hired boy to watch a strong colony of bees that we were sure would swarm. We had not been long away before some of his playmates came along and advised him to close up the entrance, so that they could not get away. The boy accordingly plugged the entrance of the hive, played truant for about an hour, then returned to find that the bees had not swarmed, but smothered instead."

We have just heard from one of our customers, who reports 5000 lbs. of extracted honey, and 100 of combs from 50 colonies. With a large increase.

That sold for eucalyptol honey in France seems not to be from the Eucalyptus tree at all.

## GENERAL.

## That "Bee Dance."

 R. EDITOR.—Your plan of telling when certain colonies of bees will cast first swarms, as given on page 577 of C. B. J. for July 15th, will not hold good in all cases—not here in the south where we have such long and warm summers.

I have noticed this something you speak of (scraping and beating at the entrance and just above it) a number of times, and although it does in some cases indicate the early issuing of a swarm, it does not in all cases, for I have known colonies to work for a week at a time at this same thing, cleaning off a space 6 to 10 inches around the entrance, especially so on unpainted hives, or those that were old and the paint wearing off. In all cases the actions of the bees in their work were the same.

My explanation of the cause for this work, is that the bees use the woody fibre, obtained thereby, in connection with propolis for filling up cracks, etc., and that some colonies apprehending the need of it in their new homes, set to work to obtain it before departing, taking it with them, under the same reasoning they fill themselves with honey to take to the new home for the secretion of wax.

This is the only explanation I can give and I think it is correct. Will others please give their experience.

A. J. Brown.

Huntington, Florida, July 28, 1891.

P. S.—We hardly know the C. B. J. now-a-days, it has improved so much. It looks as if you would get a share of the cream also, I think some of those who were so fast at first, are watering their cream already, or rather giving us skimmings.

Perhaps there is a difference in different localities. We notice the bees do this "dancing" very much more in a season when the honey-season is long, and the weather very warm. In a private note from Mr. Brown, we learn that he intends getting out on a post card or circular, a list of questions as below, in order to secure the honey statistics of Florida. We shall be pleased friend Brown, when these are compiled, to have them.

- 1st. How many colonies of bees have you?
- 2nd. In what kind of hives?
- 3rd. What is your increase for the season?
- 4th. From what plant does your honey chiefly come?

5th. What is the average length of your season (give dates)?

6th. What per cent. of a full crop have you obtained?

7th. What is your entire crop (in pounds) (a) Comb, (b) Extracted.

8th. Number of pounds of beeswax obtained?  
Name:

Address

1891.

Date.

Fall Fairs.

**E**XPOSITIONS, Exhibitions and Fairs are once more almost upon us, and to many they are a reminder of another season of growth having passed and that winter is almost upon us. There are many who intend competing for prizes who do not appear to read the lists carefully, and when the judges appear they have misinterpreted a clause and find themselves at sea. It is to be regretted that sometimes the prize lists read in an indefinite way and the task in connection therewith is an unpleasant one for the exhibitors and the conscientious judges. There are other prize lists which contain conditions to which there appears to be no reason or common sense, in fact the conditions are such that few bee-keepers care to compete. At present I have in mind No. 716 Sec 53, of the Central Canadian Fair held at Ottawa this fall. It reads: "Display of Comb Honey," put up in wood boxes with glass ends, about 4 lbs., product of one apiary in 1891. There appears to be a little doubt about if the comb-honey or the glass ends are to weigh four pounds, but with a little of the Yankee *guessing* one will conclude it is the honey, but how can any Fair expect a good display of comb honey if the exhibitors are compelled to put it in four pound boxes. That is an added expense which helps neither to make the display attractive or more marketable. Now go to the prize list of the Western Fair, class 56, Sec. 8, headed, "Special prize given jointly by the Ontario Bee-Keepers and the Western Fair Association":—Sec. 8. "Honey, best general display and quality of Comb, and Extracted, wax, etc., arranged in the most attractive manner, the product of the exhibitor."

Now I think this is very indefinite. I think it would take more than a Philadelphia lawyer to understand what that means, and then what does the etc. mean, is it put in to round up the sentence legally. It must surely stand for something, at what then shall we draw the line. I must frankly own it would puzzle me; and a list should read in such a manner that a judge would know exactly what to do.

Now let us pass on to the prize list of the Industrial Fair and Agricultural Exhibition, Toronto. Class 78, Sec. 15, reads: "For the most tasty and neatly arranged exhibits of Honey in the Apiarian department, all the Honey to be the production of the exhibitor. \$25 of this prize is given by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association."

It appears to me this clause is very distinct and it was so last year in that clause. I claimed last year a man might have even buckwheat honey or he might have comb honey alone, or extracted honey alone, it might be of best quality or poorest quality, quality has nothing to do with it, is never mentioned, it is simply for the "most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit," anything even magnitude outside of that, is considered out of order and a change in the prize list is needed. I think the right time to draw attention to these matters is before the exhibitions, when at home we can calmly think over these differences and all come prepared after due reflection to do our best and deal justly. If changes are desirable have them made another time, but this year let us abide by the lists and where indistinct let the directors interpret them.

R. H. HOLTERMANN

Brantford, Ont.

United States Money-Producers' Exchange.--Report up to July 10, 1891.

From Gleanings

Our reports from most States are very complete this month. We have devised a plan whereby the questions are sent out on three different dates. In this way the reports from distant points reach us as quickly as those near by. They were answered from the 6th to the 13th of July, the average date for the whole of the reports being July 10.

The average crop of honey gathered up to date for the whole of the U. S. is 47 per cent. This is much better than last year up to this time. In many of the Northern States linden was just opening when the reports were made out, and the prospects for a good flow from that source were reported to be excellent; but advices since, received from portions of New York and Vermont, say that linden is almost a failure. There are some localities in several of the Northern States where the season has not been as good as last, and bees have had to be fed up to July 1st, to keep them from starving. In some instances it was caused by a severe drought, and in others by excessive rains. We now hardly expect to see a large crop of honey

this year. It will probably be a little below the average; but that it will be better than last, there is no doubt. The quality of much of the white honey will be poor, on account of being mixed with honey-dew—some of it rendered entirely unmarketable. It is to be hoped that every bee-keeper who has been so unfortunate as to get any that is not palatable to himself will not put it on the market, and thus spoil the sales for thousands of pounds of good honey.

The following are the questions sent out to the respondents corresponding to the tabulated replies below:

1. What per cent. of increase up to date?
2. What per cent. of an average crop of white honey gathered up to date?
3. Prospect for a full crop? (1 indicates good; 2, fair; 3, not good.)
4. How does this compare with last year same date?

The tabulated answers correspond to the questions by number above, and are as follows:

STATE.	1	2	3	Question 1.
Alabama.....	65	100	1	50 to 75 per cent better.
Arizona.....	15	10	1	About the same
Arkansas.....	30	35	2	Some better.
California.....	20	25	3	Half as much.
Connecticut.....	25	50	3	Slightly behind.
Colorado.....	35	15	1	Better.
Florida.....	25	50	3	Better than 1890.
Georgia.....	25	95	1	Much better.
Iowa.....	35	40	2	Some better.
Indiana.....	60	65	2	Some better.
Indian Territory.....	5	10	1	Better.
Illinois.....	30	25	3	More honey-dew, less h <sup>y</sup>
Kansas.....	50	35	2	Not as good.
Kentucky.....	20	75	3	Not as good.
Louisiana.....	60	90	1	75 per cent. better.
Maine.....	50	75	1	Better.
Massachusetts.....	50	75	2-1	Some better.
Maryland.....	33	60	1	Much better.
Michigan.....	15	10	3	About the same.
Minnesota.....	30	5	1	Linden just opening.
Mississippi.....	35	50	2	Much honey-dew.
Missouri.....	40	20	1	Much better.
Nebraska.....	10	5	3	Much poorer.
Nevada.....	50	7	1	Much better.
New Hampshire.....	15	100	1	Much better.
New Jersey.....	35	20	3	Little better.
New York.....	15	25	2	Little better.
North Carolina.....	50	60	3	Some better.
Ohio.....	15	60	2	Some better.
Pennsylvania.....	15	50	2	About the same.
Rhode Island.....	15	50	1	Much better.
South Carolina.....	40	90	1	Very much better.
Tennessee.....	50	35	1	Better.
Texas.....	75	50	1	Much better.
Vermont.....	20	50	3	Much better.
Virginia.....	40	75	1	Much better.
West Virginia.....	30	35	1	Much better.
Washington.....	25	10	3	About the same.
Wisconsin.....				

P. H. ELWOOD, PRES.

G. H. KNICKERBOCKER, SEC.

Secretaries of Poultry Associations will confer a favor on us by sending us promptly all items of news in connection with their Associations, as dates of meetings and shows, and reports of the proceedings at each.

### A New Plan of Securing the Queen in Large Swarms.

SIR,—On Sunday, June 23th, I was watching one of my hives, which I expected to swarm, when, as I stood, the swarm issued—the bees tearing out as if the "old gentleman" was after them. After the usual gyration they settled down in the centre of a thick garden hedge. I fixed a skep above them, and smoked them up. It was a very large swarm—above five pounds, I should think.

While they were settling in the skep I examined the parent hive, cut out all queen-cells except one (as I knew the queen to be an old one, and intended to try to catch and kill her), and gave more surplus room. Now, thought I, I shall have an opportunity of trying "S. J.'s" suggestion for finding the queen in large swarms by means of hiving into two skeps, &c. I therefore followed his directions carefully.

I am sorry to say that, in my hands at all events, the plan did not come up to my expectations. In the first place, the bees showed a very decided preference for one of the skeps, and hardly entered the other at all. This was no doubt, due to the queen being nearest to the hive preferred, and to the fact that she either had entered, or was progressing towards it. This did not lead to the equal division of the bees, as "S. J." no doubt anticipated. In the second place, no less than four skeps are necessary, and in use at the same time. I followed the plan up without success until my patience was entirely exhausted, and finally hived the whole lot—queen and all—into the parent hive.

I do not like making disparaging remarks, but I thought that my brother bee-keepers might be glad of information as to how a newly suggested plan seemed to succeed. I therefore tender my apologies to "S. J."

During the week which followed I daily expected the same hive to swarm again, as there were both an old queen and a sealed queen-cell within; and on Sunday, July 5th, at 10.30 a. m. I was walking down the garden when I saw an enormous swarm in the very centre of my best gooseberry-bush, and evidently from the same hive. I think the swarm was larger than before. As I smoked the bees up into a skep fixed above, the idea occurred to me to filter the queen from the bees.

No sooner said than done. I got my hiving-board fixed, and placed thereon three wooden blocks, about one and a half inches square; on these a square of excluder zinc, and on the top a good-sized skep, plugging up the entrance in

the rim of the skeps with my handkerchief. I then threw the bees out on the sheet in front of this erection. They at once marched in, and though it took rather longer than usual, and a liberal allowance of smoke to keep them moving, the bees went through the zinc into the skep, leaving just a few handfuls of bees under the zinc. Amongst these, of course, was the queen. After lifting off the skep containing the majority of the bees it was a very simple matter to pick out the queen, as she marched with the rest of the few remaining bees into a skep placed beside them. In fact, the plan succeeded admirably, and I hope you will be able to find room for this letter in the *Record*, as I should like other bee-keepers to try my method, feeling certain that it will minimise the great difficulty of picking out the queen in a very large swarm.—Yours, &c., FREDERICK E. DANIEL.—Bee-Keepers' Record.

We have used the ordinary Jones drone trap over the entrance of the hive for this purpose frequently, and especially when hiving a second swarm, where we thought there were a lot of queens that we would like to get. We have sometimes caught a number trying to get into the zinc, following the bees. After catching them, we would select the best and let her run in. If you wish to get rid of the old queen in an easy way, when the bees swarm, just take a young queen and put her on a cluster of bees as they cluster on the limb. She will be accepted the same as any other by lighting on them, and after crawling in through the cluster, shake them down in front of a hive, allowing them to run in. You will then find when the fight commences that the young queen will come out victorious. We thought we had a great invention after having two or three old queens killed and the young one we wanted in her place, but just about the time we were going to swing our hats and give three cheers for the invention, the bees swarmed out, part of them going with the old queen and part of them with the young one. As it was a large swarm, it made two pretty good sized ones. We hived them separately and set the hives close together. After they had quieted down, the next day, we examined and found the old queen. On another occasion about half of the bees swarmed out with the old queen, leaving the young queen in the hive.

Perhaps by hiving them in that way, and using a perforated metal entrance to prevent the bees from escaping, the plan would work all right, as the two queens could have a fight, when neither of them could get out, and the result would almost sure to be in favor of the young one.

#### A Bee Hunter's Exploit in the Island of Timor.

THE naturalist Wallace describes the bee-hunting exploit of a native of the Island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, where wild bees (*apis dorsata*) build huge honey-combs, suspended in the open air from the under side of the branches of lofty trees. The combs are semi-circular, and often of 3 or 4 ft. indiameter. When collecting insects Wallace saw some Timorese men and boys gathered under a high tree, straight, smooth-barked and without a branch until at eighty feet from the ground it threw out a horizontal limb bearing three large bee combs. One of the party produced the stem of a creeper and began splitting it into string which he wrapped in a palm leaf. He then fastened his loin cloth tightly, and producing another cloth wrapped it tightly around head, neck and body, leaving his face, arms and legs bare. Strung to his girdle he carried a long, thin coil of cord, and while making these preparations a companion cut a strong creeper some 10 yards long, to an end of which the wood torch was fastened and lighted at the bottom, creating a steady stream of smoke. Just above the torch a chopping knife was fastened by a short cord.

The bee-hunter now took hold of the brush-rop or creeper just above the torch and passed the other end around the trunk of the tree, holding an end in each hand. Jerking it up the tree a little above his head, he set his foot against the trunk, and leaning back, began walking up it. When he found the slightest irregularity of bark or obliquity of stem to aid his hold he jerked the stiff creeper a few feet higher and kept on with as much coolness as if he were going up a ladder, till he got within 15 feet or so of the bees. Then stopping a moment he swung the torch, hanging just at his feet, in the direction of the bees. Still going on, he brought himself under the limb and in some way which Wallace says he cannot explain, seeing both the man's hands were occupied with the creeper he managed to get on the limb.

Now the bees took alarm and formed a dense buzzing swarm over him, but he brought the torch up closer and coolly brushed them off his arms and legs. Then stratching himself along the limb he crept toward the nearest comb and swung the torch under it. The moment the smoke touched it, the color changed from black to white, the myriads of bees that had covered it flying off and forming a dense cloud. He then drew his knife and cut off the comb at one slice close to the tree and attaching the thin cord coiled round him let it down to his companions below. The other combs were successively taken and furnished the party with a luscious feast of honey and brood as well as a valuable lot of wax. Several bees attacked the observant naturalist and followed him half a mile, getting into his hair and persecuting him most pertinaciously, so that he was astonished more than ever at the apparent immunity of the natives.

J. BAWDEN.

Kingston, Ont.

#### Carniolans and Carbolic Acid.

2 WING to the accounts of Carniolan bees which appear in the *Journal* from time to time, I got a queen last autumn from F. Benton. I find they are the best honey gatherers I ever had, besides being good breeders. I took some sections from them on Friday, the 3rd, the first I have taken this season; but they refuse entirely to be driven with carbolic acid. I purchased some of Calvert's No. 5, and diluted it with about one pint of water to an ounce of acid, but the bees hardly took any notice of it. Then I used the undiluted acid, but I might as well have tried to move the earth, as drive them out of the sections with it; they would not stir one jot so I had to use smoke. Can you account for this indifference to the acid fumes, for I can assure you the bees don't care for it a bit? The weather here was very bad all the spring for bees, but the past fortnight has been a grand change.—THOMAS KENDALL, Knittleton, in *British Bee Journal*.

#### Lambton Bee-Keepers' Association.

The above Association will hold their Annual Convention, in the Council Chamber, Alvington, on Tuesday, September 1st., 1891. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

W. E. MORRISON, Sec.-Treasurer,  
Alvington, Ont.

\* \* \* Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, that we may forward copies of the BEE JOURNAL to them. A postal card and five minutes time will do it.

## An Interesting Work.

WE have just received a copy of "Insect Life," a monthly publication devoted to the economy, and life habits of insects, especially in their relations to Agriculture, edited by C. V. Riley, entomologist, and L. O. Howard, with the assistance of other members of the Divisional force. It is published at Washington, in the government printing office. What they say in reference to bees, we have copied and give below, and we may have occasion to select further in reference to some other subjects, as it seems to be well filled with valuable information about small fruits, gardening etc., which is more or less associated with beekeeping as a profession, while a hint on farming, might not be out of place. We are pleased to see our old friend Mr. Benton, occupies a prominent position on the staff, and the extensive experience, which he gained while travelling in Europe and Asia, will enable him to furnish most valuable information to the department, and should they decide to make any efforts to search out new cares, Mr. Benton would be just the man to take charge of such an expedition. His long experience and familiarity with the different languages spoken in the East, would enable him to perform a greater service, for a smaller sum, than any other person we know of. We should be pleased to hear of his receiving the commission, to go and search out anything new, and valuable, in the interests of the beekeepers of the world. It would be a great source of information, to have him report from the various points, the many races or strains to be found on the various islands of the seas in the East.

While little attention has so far been given by the different stations to the subject of apiculture, except at Lansing, it is nevertheless an important branch of economic entomology, and there is much promise of good results yet to come from careful experiment and investigation. One of the most inviting fields is the search for and introduction of new varieties or species of bees; for just as American apiculture has profited in the past by the importation of races like the Italians, Syrians, and Carniolans, there is every prospect of further improvement by the

study and introduction of such promising races as are either known to occur or may be found in parts of Africa and Asia. *Apis dorsata* is believed to have many desirable qualities, and private efforts have already been made to introduce it and have failed chiefly for want of means. The further study of desirable bee forage plants and the introduction and acclimatization of such as are known to be valuable to parts of the country where they do not yet occur, are very desirable.

Much has yet to be done also in the line of systematic breeding, and we should be able to make rapid advances in the amelioration of existing races by proper selection, if we could assume practical and ready control of the fertilization of the queen. In these directions we are now planning, with Prof. Cook's aid, some effective work, but the introduction of foreign bees, which the Department should be able to undertake to better advantage than any private individual or State institution, is rendered more difficult by virtue of the restrictions in the appropriation already alluded to in discussing the subject of the introduction of parasites; and whatever is done in the other directions by the National Department will be done most advantageously through the co-operation of one or more of the State stations, many of which are far better equipped and more favorably situated for apicultural work than the Department at Washington.

## A Swarm Inside a Hobby-Horse.

WE often read in the *Bee Journal* of bees, when they swarm, entering into strange places, and making use of them as hives. The following may be of interest to your readers:—A month ago a neighbour of mine, named Coppin, had a swarm, which was seen to leave one of his hives, and fly away without settling, and as there was no one near able to follow them they were lost. About two hours afterwards Coppin was told that a swarm of bees had been seen on a horse at the Rye House, but he, thinking it was a hoax, took no notice of it at the time.

The Rye House (scene of the Rye House Plot) is situated about five minutes' walk from where we live. During the summer months the castle, gardens, and grounds are open to pleasure parties. There are all sorts of amusements in the way of swings, roundabouts, &c. After the season is over the roundabouts are taken down and packed in an open shed. The wooden horses are hollow inside, having a space about 2 ft. 3 in. x 9 in. x 7 in. The iron rods,

which are suspended from the roof, pass through the middle of the horses, and are secured by a nut screwed underneath. For convenience these rods are taken out when the horses are packed away, thus leaving an entrance to the space inside the horse. It was through this hole that Coppin's bees found their way in.

A fortnight ago the horses were wanted for use, and were taken out of the shed and put together on the roundabouts. The horse with the bees in it was one of the centre ones. When the iron rod was put in it closed the entrance, and the bees were imprisoned inside the horse. After a day or two they found a way out. The wooden plug which fastens the horse's tail in did not fit the hole tight, and by the side of this the bees made a new entrance. Meanwhile the horses were being used, but it was soon too warm a quarter for the visitors. The men in charge of the horses stopped up the holes, but the bees managed to get through again, and soon cleared the course, driving the visitors to a safe distance, which was a loss to the owner of the roundabout. He sent word, asking us to go and destroy the bees. So last Wednesday evening, after the visitors had left, we went, taking, with us an empty skep, smoker, and some tools. We took the horse off the iron rod, took its tail out, which left a hole about one inch in diameter; over this hole we placed the skep, stopped up the hole in the horse's back, and gave an injection of smoke through the rod-hole on the underneath side. After about a quarter of an hour's driving we had about two quarts of bees out and safe in the skep. We then made the tail-hole large enough to put one's arm through, and proceeded to get the comb out. The inside of the horse was quite full. The combs were built very irregular, and were a shapeless mass—no doubt the centrifugal force caused by the horses going round displaced them. There was a fair amount of brood, and a nice lot of honey. Altogether we had a good pailful of comb. We took the bees home, and now they are working very well, and seem none the worse for their visit to the old Rye House, and their ride in the hobby-horse.—HENRY INSTON, in *British Bee Journal*.

Where there are no hollow trees or rocks for bees to get into, of course they have to go into anything they can find. The hobby horse in this instance, happened to be a splendid place, but it is not unusual, we believe for them to be located in chimneys, and many other

out of the way places in Europe, while here in America hollow trees are so plentiful, that they usually make them their place of abode.

#### Carniolans as Non-Swarmers.

HAVING read in the *B. J.* many praises of Carniolan bees as being a good swarming sort, and seeing in the summer of 1889 choice young Carniolan queens advertised for sale at 4s. each, I thought I would try one. She arrived all right, and was safely introduced in the month of August. The bees went into winter quarters very strong, and came out well in the spring of 1890, but did not swarm as I expected. I waited day after day, and though the hive was crowded no swarm came off. What was I to do? Swarm they would not! so I decided to place a second frame hive over the first one, and they at once took to it. The hive then contained fifteen standard combs crowded with bees; they filled the top frames and I extracted twenty-two pounds of honey from them, returning the frames the same evening. In about a week they had filled the combs up again with honey, so I took them off and examined the lower body-box, and to my surprise found that the eight frames in it were well filled with honey, on which they wintered, so that I got nearly forty pounds of honey for myself last year. This season (1891) they were very strong early in May; towards the end of the month they lay outside the hive in a large ball. I again waited day after day to see if they would swarm, but no! they still hung out, the cluster of bees getting larger every day, but they flatly refused to swarm. The fine weather was passing away and I did not like to see them idle, so after waiting nine or ten days I decided to give them surplus room again; they have now sixteen frames this year, and are working well. If the fine weather lasts I am hoping for a good harvest. I may here say my Carniolans are the best stock I have. All being well you shall hear what they have done later on.—T. LINTNER, in *British Bee Journal*.

It is not an uncommon thing to find a colony of bees now that is not much inclined to swarm. We have sometimes thought that we had a non-swarming strain, because they kept so strong and swarmed so little, but the queens we bred from them, did not appear to be any different from others, and swarmed just whenever they took the notion.

## Bees At Blairgowrie.

**S**IR.—Some days ago we had a rather strange experience with a swarm of bees, an account of which may prove interesting to your readers.

The day was cold and windy, and the frequent blinks of sunshine which succeeded the fitful showers were not, from a bee-keeper's point of view, calculated to be especially favorable for the bees swarming.

Among the bees, however, a different opinion existed, for, during a brief spell of sunshine, a large swarm issued from one of the hives, and after (to the bee-keeper) an altogether unnecessary amount of humming and careering around, settled on the branch of a tree only a few yards from whence it came. A skep having been placed securely over the cluster, and a large cloth thrown over the same, the bees, after having been seen merrily buzzing into the skep, were left to their own devices.

Hardly had this been done when a heavy shower came on, which continued for some time, drenching everything around. Warm, genial sunshine followed the rain, and the bees, probably thinking they might be more comfortable elsewhere, deserted the skep and again took wing, this time betaking themselves in the direction of the woods, evidently *en route* for some empty hive or housetop beyond. On the way, however, a loch had to be crossed, and while flying over this the swarm was observed suddenly to stop its onward career, and to circle around for some minutes over the surface of the water. To those who witnessed the conduct of the bees, it was evident that something had gone wrong. Gradually the swarm resumed its way across the water, but on reaching the side they made no attempt to cluster. After flying around for about a quarter of an hour they began to settle in two clusters. Later on these joined together, and after being skepped were carried home without mishap.

A piece of queen-excluder having been fastened over the hole in the skep, the bees by aid of smoke were driven through it. When almost all had gone through those left behind were carefully examined, with the result that our suspicion that the queen had been drowned, was verified, for no queen was anywhere to be seen.

The bees were put back into the parent hive, and now it is the strongest hive we have.

Bees in this district are, where properly attended to, doing exceedingly well, but a correct idea of what the average honey yield will be cannot yet be formed. The rain of the last few days will materially help the clover,

which should continue to yield honey for some time yet. In some places, however, it is quite burned up.—Yours, &c., W. B. M.—Bee-Keepers Record.

The queen no doubt, was drowned, which is a very common thing, as our experience in breeding bees on our isolated islands in the Georgian Bay, proves to us. Especially when the water is deep, and not a ripple on it, a bee flying on the water, sees what it fancies are bees below and lights down to meet them. The result is that they cannot rise out of the water. In taking our bees from our own apiary up into the islands, when we would open them up to give them a flight if the water was perfectly smooth, and the sun shining, hundreds of bees would light right down on the water and would flutter their wings there. We have stood and seen them lighting down in dozens, and when we undertook to get queens mated on the small islands, where there was not plenty of rock or timber, we sometimes lost nearly all of them. When they fly over land they rest on the trees, or we suppose they do, and when they fly over water, they would attempt to do the same thing, especially if the water was deep. In this way we accounted for our great losses in mating queens on some of the islands.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## A Letter from New South Wales re Foul Brood Legislation.

**W**HOSE of your readers who live in this Great Southern Land view with a good deal of interest the reports that appear from time to time in your JOURNAL relative to the working of the Foul Brood in Bees Bill that is already on the Statute Book of your colony. This interest is the more heightened by the fact that we are endeavoring to bring our "powers that be" into a way of thinking so as to pass a measure that will compel the careless bee holder here to keep his stocks in a healthy condition, and give the progressive bee master a chance to demonstrate the place apiculture should take in the divers pursuits of colonial agriculture. It seems strange to many of us who have carefully followed the line of action and experiment carried on in countries that have had foul brood to contend with for some length of time; how the advocates of "acid curing" so tenaciously stick to their pet hobby, in spite of so many evident facts as to its uselessness; again and



again do we find the same old arguments and quotations from Math Cheshire & Co., told and retold here as they were not long ago in Canada and the United States. In New Zealand, especially, we find even "advanced" bee-keepers who, having drafted an admirable Bill for presentation to their House of Representatives, strangle the good of the whole measure by tacking onto it the "remedies recommended"—the very treatment that has been proved time without number to be only so much lost time as far as radical cure is concerned. It would be a boon to those here who advocate the "Jones starvation cure" if you would reproduce in your JOURNAL one or two startling facts that have occurred in Canada where the "starvation" plan has succeeded after the "acid cure" has been given up as a bad job. It seems such a pity that here, where foul brood has taken a hold, and a willing Agricultural Department of the government, ready to extend a helping hand, that we are to be put back because some or all of us differ as to proper treatment infested stocks ought to be subjected to so as to effect a radical cure. With very few exceptions, we have no winter problem to work out. We are blessed with a climate eminently suited to bee keeping, and a flora second to none in the world for the production of a honey equalled it may be, but certainly nowhere surpassed. It seems such a pity that a firm hand is not once put to the throat of foul brood, and strangled in the first act.

Yours,  
J. PATTEN.

New South Wales, 9th July, 1891.

#### Bees and Rheumatism

IN a letter from a customer of ours referring to a shipment of bees, the following amusing incident is related:

The evening I was putting your bees in a hive a gentleman drove along with another man very stiff with Rheumatism, who wanted to get stung with the bees. His faith was very strong and I took the frame to him and brushed three or four inside his pants. He buttoned up, waited awhile, one fellow began to jag a little, he wanted more, and said these were only half alive. He crawled along on his crutches and got before a very strong swarm, wanting to irritate them, with pants opened. I could hardly convince him to leave the hive, although I explained what would follow. So I took cover off a hive and carried it to him with a lot of bees on under side. His pants were loose and turned down. With a feather I brushed six or seven inside his pants. He closed them up quickly. Five bees stung him before he left. I gave him

a box of bees, or rather one of Alley's queen cages full, for him to use at home. If he is cured, I will let you know.—Yours Truly, Roy McLEAN.

Be sure and let us know friend Mc. what effect this heroic treatment had upon your rheumatic neighbor.

#### Bees and Honey.

The following report on bees and honey is taken from the Crop Report, just issued from the Ontario Department of Agricultural.

The past season has not been a particularly favorable one for bees. A scarcity of nectar in the early summer and a consequent lack of food for brood rearing retarded swarming very materially. As a general rule swarming was not nearly so frequent as usual. There has not been an abundant supply of nectar from any source, and the yield of honey is not likely to average more than between 30 and 40 pounds per hive, although the season is not yet over. Foul brood is said to be on the increase in Perth, but very little disease is reported on the whole, and bees are now in good condition.

Bumble-bees are a great benefit to farmers as they encourage the growth of clover, one of the farm's best plant. Some folks even believe clover would entirely run out but for them. They carry the pollen from one flower to another. Why do not the winds or other bees carry this pollen as with other flowers? Clover pollen is thus carried but the part of the blossom that should receive it is so concealed as to remain unfertilized unless an insect with a proboscis the length of the bumble-bee's places some where it is needed while in search of honey in the deep cups. Boys, when you discover a bumble-bees' nest don't destroy it.

There seems to be a race between bees and flies on the Hercules club bloom, and it is astonishing to see how they all swarm to it. It must be secreting a great deal of nectar, and we should think that one acre would keep 100 colonies pretty busy. How long the bloom lasts we cannot say, as this is the first season it has bloomed with us, but from appearances we think that it will last from three to six weeks.

\* \* \* Subscribers who fail to receive their copies of the JOURNAL promptly, will kindly advise us. Missing numbers are always reprinted where possible.

**CAPPINGS.****CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS****Hatching Bees in Incubators.**

Amongst queries and replies in *British Bee Journal* for July 16, we find the following under the above heading:—

1. Has honey stored in combs previously occupied by brood an unpleasant or different flavor from that stored in new combs? 2. Is the young worker-bee always fourteen days after leaving the cell before she flies to gather honey? 3. In the spring I took some frames of sealed brood from hives, and placed them in warmth. The bees came forth in due course. Meantime young brood was produced in hives in added frames. Has this kind of artificial incubation ever been tried on a large scale? Would it not be an easy means of increasing stock, as the bees usually cluster to give warmth to sealed brood "tight", during the fortnight the brood is sealed, bring on two sets of combs from the egg to sealing? 4. To make sure of swarms, why not clip the queen, and place an empty hive or one with foundation on the ground opposite the hive from which a swarm is expected?

N. SMITH.

REPLY. 1. Honey is not so good when stored in old combs as when extracted from clean, virgin combs, never occupied by brood or pollen. No. 2. No; much depends on the weather, though the young bee does do a certain amount of nurse work while gaining strength of body to enable it to undertake the harder labor of foraging. 3. Yes. Experiments have been tried in that direction, not with any encouraging amount of success, we fear; we shall be glad to have the results when you have given your plan a trial. 4. This also has been tried, though with what success we cannot call to mind. An American writer reports being able to secure "clipped queens" and swarms by placing a bough of a tree in front, up which she climbs.

We have taken as fine honey from combs that had had brood in them for years as we ever took from virgin combs. When bees clean out cells, if there has been brood in them, before the queen lays in them, they coat the cocoons all over with a thin coating of wax, and we fail to see how the dark combs can make dark honey, as the fresh coating of wax that the cell receives, and the cleaning the bee gives it makes it as suitable a receptacle for honey as a new comb, and we do not think that the old combs are altogether to blame for the difference in the quality.

**A GLUTTED MARKET.**

In a private note from G. W. Demarea, Christianburg, Ky., he says:—

"We have a fair yield of surplus, but our markets are jammed full, and no quick sale can be made. I shall hold until later. Our honey

market is much slower than usual. I guess cheap sugar, and a big honey crop is what is doing the mischief."

Why, friend Demarea, that is just what in the end will do good. A little cheap honey once in a while, although, perhaps, hard on beginners for one season, only opens the way for larger sales, and as you cannot expect an extra heavy flow every year, you may reasonably suppose that it will be higher whenever the honey is scarcer.

**WHEN THE QUEEN FLIES AWAY.**

C. C. Miller says:—

"When a queen flies away we are told just to let her alone and she will come back, sometimes she does with me, but often she does not."

Now friend Miller, if the queen is a young one and it is the first time she has flown out of the hive, leave the top open and get away from the hive as quickly as possible, and stand in front of the others, and watch the entrance for from five to fifteen minutes, but if she is a queen that mated in the hive, and you want to clip her wings; after she becomes fertile, when she goes away from you, don't stand there and have all the surroundings changed materially from what they were when she took her bridal trip, but close in the hive, and even if you have combs sitting out against the side of the hive, clap the lid on quickly, stand back and watch. If she lights down at the entrance of any other hive, you will notice the commotion and go and get her before she is injured. If the appearance of her location is changed, she is liable to take a hive that she believes to be the right one, and thus many queens are destroyed.

Many of the bee-keepers of the United States seem to be working their States for grants, which is likely to be successful. We hope, when we go to the exhibition, to find that they have outstripped the world in the honey show although Canada thus far has taken the lead in that respect.

The best thing to do with unfinished sections, is to keep moving them around where they will be filled, and then if there are a few left, sell them at their value, while you are exhibiting at fairs.

Mr. Frank Benton claims that a yellow tinge about the Carinolan indicates they are Hybrids, mixed with Italians, or some other yellow blood.

## Queries and Replies

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### The Best Swarm Catcher.

QUERY No. 307.—What is the best contrivance for catching swarms?—E.F.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—A clipped queen.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Alley's swarm-catcher.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—I do not think there is anything better than the swarming box described in Root's A. B. C. of *Bee Culture*.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—A clipped queen in a large cage placed where you wish the bees to cluster, or hold a pole in the thickest part of the swarm in the air.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY—Mr. Alpaugh, of St. Thomas, had on exhibition at the Industrial in 1889 the finest hiving arrangement I ever saw. Perhaps he will describe it in the C. R. J.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—There are so many of them now before the public which I have not tried, that I do not know. I think, however, that the idea is practical, and will be utilized by bee-keepers.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The "best contrivance for catching swarms" is a sharp pair of scissors or clippers, to be freely applied to the young queen's wing, just after she begins to deposit worker eggs. This contrivance never fails, like most of the other contrivances.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I don't know, never having turned my attention in that direction. As yet I have not been satisfied that there has yet been invented a practical swarm-catcher, though not at all sure of it, as I have kept my attention turned in other directions.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—I keep my queens clipped, and catch my swarms in a hive with empty combs or foundation on the old stand; have not tried any of the swarm catchers or swarm drivers either. I think, as a general rule, they will laugh at a "swarm-catcher," and cluster where they please if allowed to "roam at their own sweet will."

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—The best contrivance is a clipped wing of each queen in the apiary. No device can ever be of much service to capture swarms. When you want a swarm you want a good one, and no device yet made public can "ketch" more than a meagre part of the swarm. Novices may be pleased with a "swarm hiver" or "swarm catcher," that may secure the queen and a hatful of bees, but the veteran bee man knows that the little prize

swarms play a losing part when it comes to surplus honey. It is sheer nonsense to suppose that the full force of the swarm will join the queen after she has passed through a tunnel into a hive but a few feet from the parent hive. When the bees swarm, and miss their queen they instinctively return to where they came from, and only part of the swarm will discover where the queen is. And if you have to open the parent hive "to make up the swarm," you may as well do it without the swarm hived.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.—Low busy trees for them to settle on. I believe a swarming device on the market now may do the work, only the queen objects often to going down; this, however, could be easily remedied. I think Alley's idea a good one, and he deserves credit for it.

D. A. JONES, BRETON.—It depends on where you want to catch them. If you are in the yard among the bees, and watching your colonies, a small tent set over the hive, as soon as the swarm commences to issue; a few bees and queen caged in a wire cage hung on a limb under a bunch of thick bush, or between two old brood combs, or Alley's swarm-catcher and hiver.

### A Question of Distance.

QUERY No. 308.—(a) How far will queens go to mate, or how far apart is it safe to keep bees, and be positive that pure mating is assured? (b) How far has any one ever known Blacks or Carniolans to become mixed with Italians? There seems to be some misconception on these points, and we are anxious to be safe, and have our queens purely mated.

MUSKOKA.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—(a) Five to six miles. (b) four and a half miles—Italians and Germans.

ALLEN PRINGLE, LEBBY.—I would not feel absolutely certain and positive—short of eight or ten miles apart.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—I cannot speak positively—I would feel safe three or four miles away.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—(a) Ten miles, to be positive. (b) Eight miles.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Who knows? I should desire at least five miles separation.—(b) I don't know.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—(a) Five miles. (b) At four and a half miles I had many black queens give a hybrid progeny before I had any Italians.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—I have known them to mate where blacks were three miles away in a bee line. My own Italian drones hybridized blacks that distance away. How much further they will go I don't know.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I do not know positively, but I do know this:—There is an apiary about two and a half miles from mine where there has been no attempt to Italianize, and yet his bees show a good deal of Italian blood.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.—(a) Do not know—would say ten miles would likely be safe; and it would depend on the physical features of the country if hills or mountains divided less would do than if level country. (b) Do not know.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—This is a question that would be hard to answer. Have had no positive experience, neither have I tried any experiments, but I am satisfied that I heard a "drone meeting" one day last summer, when nearly three miles from my apiary in a straight line; and there was no other large number of colonies any nearer. I do not think you would be safe at a less distance than seven or eight miles.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Well, this is an old question in modern bee culture. Just how far a queen may sometimes fly when driven by necessity no one will ever know; but long experience has taught me that queens do not fly any great distance when there are drones in the apiary from which she takes her flight. I have reared Italian queens largely within from one to two miles, of black bees, with less than five per cent mismatching. I should say for all practical purposes three miles would be a safe distance. The main point is to have lots of pure drones in your own apiary. Those persons who have told big yarns about queens and drones mating at a great distance only guess, and their guesses go for nought with me.

D. A. JONES, BEETON.—We have known Blacks, Syrians, Cyprians and Carniolans to mix, when from five to ten miles in favorable localities. We do not even consider five miles safe unless on water, and we have had Carniolan queens mate with Syrian drones, and Carniolan drones mate with Syrian queens about seven miles. We have one instance where we know positively that black bees were crossed with yellow bees between twelve and fourteen miles—most of the country was cleared between the two points, except one large piece of bush. The black bees were on a very high ridge of land, and the yellow bees were also on a height of land. As the drones flew out from either apiary the other one was in plain sight on the side hill in the distance.

The *British Bee Journal* says that cork dust is superior to chaff for cushions to put over hives. Of course it is; it absorbs more moisture, is less liable to mould, and retains the heat well, but it should not be too coarse. Almost every town in the country that sell grapes and Southern fruits have them come packed in cork dust. This dust can be procured at a very trifling sum.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES, - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

F. H. MACPHERSON, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 15TH, 1891.

In order to supply the demand for labels, we have now about 1,000,000 in stock.

The best trade mark for honey is a superior article and your name attached to it.

The perforated metal queen-excluding honey boards have settled the question of egg-laying in this section.

The honey report seems to be coming in very slowly this year. A good many consider it a little early yet.

Prof. Cook of the Agricultural college Michigan, is a strong believer in raising the hive three inches from the bottom board.

Wide sections are going out of use very fast in Canada. We wonder how long it will take people to learn that narrow ones pay best.

Force pumps are beginning to be more appreciated. Now as the honey harvest slackens and robbers are more plentiful, its use is almost indispensable.

Jas Heddon thinks his new divisible brood chamber will winter bees singly, as well or better than any other. For large colonies he should have two.

France has decided to exhibit at the "World Fair," Chicago. If Dr. Mason has the bee department, if everybody does not exhibit, it will be their own fault.

A good smoker is a good investment, but its merits are not fully appreciated until you have the best dry fuel for it. If thoroughly dried in an oven, it will well repay the trouble.

In making up the forms for our July JOURNAL the foreman omitted to put in W. H. Laws' Lavia, Ark., advertisement. We are sorry, indeed, for the omission, as a large number of queens that Mr. Laws has sent into Canada, as far as we can learn, have given splendid satisfaction. We introduced several into our own hives to test them, and the results thus far are all that we could expect.

All hives should be examined now, and re-queened if the queens are not satisfactory. Old queens should be dispensed with and young ones put in their place.

We will gladly publish the names of any one found adulterating wax. Why cannot the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association authorize some one, whose duty it would be, to prosecute anyone found adulterating either wax or honey

One of the heaviest summer rains that we have ever had in this section came on the 9th. Much damage was done in many localities. The bottom lands were flooded, but the beautiful weather, since, has caused the white clover to bloom, and yield honey. Before the rain the bees were lying quietly about their hives, but since, they seem to be gathering honey quite plentifully. Many of the fall flowers, especially the mints, are beginning to bloom.

#### LABELS A PAYING INVESTMENT.

There is a prevailing opinion with many that it only pays to put on handsome labels occasionally. When you have honey for sale, and if you have a quantity of honey sold and ship it in bulk, then the sale is made, and it is not worth while to paste labels on the packages to make them look more attractive. We might here mention some instances to prove that it does pay to use labels, and liberally at that. We received an order some time ago from a merchant doing a large trade, asking us to send him a quantity of honey put up in various shapes. He mentioned glasses specially, for, he says, we have some customers who like and choose articles put up in an attractive way. We shipped him a few hundred pounds in glasses of various kinds, in order to make an attractive display. We then shipped about the same quantity in various sized tins ranging from one half to five pounds, with two cases of ten pounds, all nicely labelled. The balance of the 1,500 pounds we shipped in sixty pound tins, with our ordinary case, which is rather a neat, light case, yet after shipment usually appears unsightly on a counter, so we had the cases covered with beautiful chromo labels, and the following was the result. He orders another lot of sixty pound tins, covered with labels same as last. This is what he said:—"Your last shipment of honey, which was put up in accordance with our order, arrived, and was placed on our shelves and counter, that is, the glasses and small honey tins were placed on the counter in a little pyramid, which looked very pretty, and a few on our shelves. The sixty pound tins were just set down on the floor, then a row on top of them, the pyramid being topped with two cans, making

three sixty pound tins in height, and to our surprise, when we quoted the price of the sixty pound tins, and of the small packages, we sold all our sixty pound tins, many of them going without breaking bulk. We feel confident that we can sell tons of honey in this way. What we supposed would take best with our customers is yet standing on the counter selling slowly, while at one cent a pound less, they are buying in sixty pound lots. We attribute this large sale to the nice way in which you had the cases labelled, but as some of the labels were torn and dirtied in transit, we want you to send us a few extra ones to replace those that may be off when the goods arrive in future. If you had some nice labels suitable for putting on the jars and other glasses similar to those on the tins we think it would help them to sell especially after the honey begins to granulate, although it has a beautiful white appearance when granulated, which it does with us very quickly in cold weather, it is hard to satisfy our customers from looks, that it is pure. Do not spare the labels—give us plenty of them, and we can sell the honey." Now, this is a sample of several other letters and we find that where the honey is kept in an unsightly package, and drawn off the same as molasses, that the sale is slow. Put all the attraction on you possibly can in the shape of labels; give it a prominent place in the store where it is the first thing the eyes behold when you go in, and the last as you go out, and put your honey at a reasonable price. When you sell without breaking bulk in a large package, say sixty pounds, always make the price at least one cent a pound lower than you would if you sent it out in pails or vessels. Who ever heard of a business man of any kind taking a prominent stand, and building up an immense business without a liberal use of printer's ink?

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

An interesting work.....	101
A question of distance.....	102
Bees and rheumatism.....	103
Bees and honey.....	104
Bees at Blangowrie.....	105
"Bee dance" The.....	106
Best swarm catcher, The.....	107
Bee hutters' exploit on the island of Timor.....	108
Carniolans and carbolic acid.....	109
Carniolans as non-swarmers.....	110
Fall fairs.....	111
Foul brood and the inspector.....	112
Foul brood, A letter from New South Wales re.....	113
Hatching queens in incubators.....	114
How to get good queens.....	115
Introducing queens.....	116
Labels a paying investment.....	117
Lambton Bee-keepers' Association.....	118
Plan of securing queens in large swarms, A new.....	119
Swarm inside a hobby-horse, A.....	120
United States Honey Producers' Exchange.....	121
When the queen flies away.....	122
Yellow Carniolans never pure.....	123

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BEEES

**MENTION** this Journal if you are writing about anything advertised in its columns.

**WE** have about 75,000 more sections on hand of the 2<sup>nd</sup> quality, which we will sell for \$1.25 retail. Large discounts for will be given agents. D. A. JONES Co. Beeton.

**MISMATED QUEENS**—As I am making preparations for extensive queen-rearing next season, and only wish to keep over selected stock, I will sell beautiful Italian queens of this year's rearing, but mismated, for 50 cents each. G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, & c., Brussels, Ont.

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**BEEES WAX FOR SALE**—Crude and Refined. We have constantly in stock large quantities of Beeswax, and supply the prominent manufacturers of comb foundation throughout the country. We guarantee every pound of Beeswax purchased from us absolutely pure. Write for our prices, stating quantity wanted.

**ECKERMANN & WILL,**

Bleachers, refiners and importers of Beeswax,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

## A REVOLUTION.

Bare crops of honey and no weak or dysenteric hives.

## PUNIC BEES (APIS NIGER.)

The coming bee, bred by A. Hallamshire Bee-keeper. For particulars of this wonderful race see C. B. J. for March 15th, page 457. Virgins \$1, fertile (untested) \$5, tested \$5 each, free by mail. Guaranteed against loss in delivery, introduction, or winter dysentery. Imported, if to spare \$80 each. Money returned to every dissatisfied party buying the \$5 or \$25 ones.  
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"BOUND TO GO."

We are selling one pound Glasses at a great reduction below prices as quoted in our catalogue. Write for special quotations for quantities. Only about 50 gross left. Now is the time to place your order.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Limited, Beeton, Ont.**

## Special Notice.

**ON** account of increase in our business we have taken another brother into partnership with us. On this account the business will be carried on under the name of Myers Bros. instead of J. & R. H. Myers. We have a few more price lists left which we will send to any one on application. We pay 33 cents cash or 35 cents trade for Beeswax delivered here.

**MYERS BROS.,**

**MENTION THIS JOURNAL** Box 94, Stratford, Ont

## White Wyandottes Exclusively

### MATINGS:

**PEN No. 1**—Headed by a Towie Cock that has sired some of the highest scoring birds in America. Mated to eight fine pullets.

**PEN No 2**—Headed by the First Prize Cockerel at the "International," score 96. Mated to hens that have proved themselves good breeders.

In these pens are females scoring 95 and 97 points, and more just as good. Eggs, \$1 50 per 13. I can ship from Buffalo, N. Y., to American customers. Stock for sale after Oct. 1st.

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**RIDGEWAY, ONT.**



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**TODMORDEN, ONT.**

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

Having decided to keep only White Wyandottes in future, I offer for sale my entire stock of

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (EMPIRE STRAIN),**

Cheap. A large number of Chicks of both varieties for sale now.

**EGGS IN SEASON, \$2 PER 13.**

## PRICES CURRENT.

### BEEESWAX

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 20 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada

### FOUNDATION

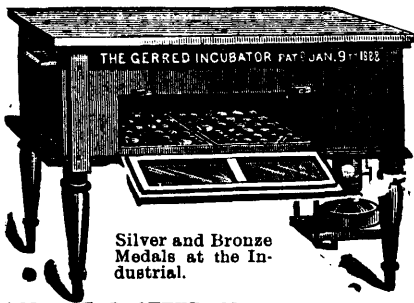
Brood Foundation, cut to any size per pound.....	30c
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Section " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	55c
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Frames but only three to ten inches deep	

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# I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say **Cure** I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of **Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to **Cure** the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a **Free Bottle** of my **Infallible Remedy**. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—**H. G. ROOT, M. O., Branch Office, 188 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Silver and Bronze Medals at the Industrial.

Address E. J. OTTER, Manager, Gerred Incubator Co., 90 De Grassi street, Toronto.

All sizes, 50, 100 and 200 egg machines. Send for descriptive circular. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahmas**—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York, Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahmas**—Three yards. Mansfield and Bucknam strains
- White Cochins**—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins**—Three Yards. Williams, Booth and Washington strains.
- Buff Cochins**—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins**—Two Yards Williams strain
- Langshans**—Three yards Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks**—Four yards
- White Wyandottes**—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes**...Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks**...Twelve yards. Drake Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans**—Two yards Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish**—Two yards McMillan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns**...Two yards Forbes strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns**...Two yards Forbes strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns**...One yard
- Single Comb Brown Leghorns**...Two yards Bonney strain

I make a specialty of furnishing eggs in large quart tins for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 1890 catalogue.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

CLAMPS FOR SPRING PACKING.

All practical Beekeepers concur in the opinion that bees wintered in the cellar, should be packed on their own stands in spring, to keep them in the best condition. We are making a light clamp specially designed for this purpose.

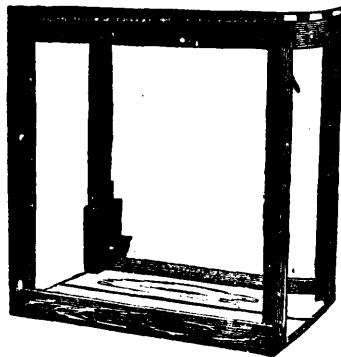
This clamp consists of a bottom board of 3/4 in. lumber to cross pieces 7/8 x 3 in. to set hive on to allow of packing under; the four wall and a bevelled rim to cover the packing above, arranged so as to allow of using the ordinary lid of hive for cover. To be used with 4 inches of sawdust or chaff, and will be in sizes to suit the Jones Combination or Langstroth hives, at the following figures:—

Each	5	10	25	100
	75	70	67	63
				60

They will be shipped in panels, ready to nail together.

D. A. JONES CO. LD.

BEEON, ONT.



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We keep in stock one size only, 20 in. x 13 in. x 20 in for pairs or light trios.

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Skeletons, only,	Each	10	25	100
	30c.	\$2.75	\$6.25	\$25.00
With Canvas,	40c.	3.75	8.50	35.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	50c.	2.50	5.00	15.00
Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra.				
				\$3.00 per 100.

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied which are tacked on one side of coop, at 4c. per coop.

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We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

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For shipping and exhibition coops to hold one pint water. Price,	Each	10	25	100
	15c.	\$1.40	\$5.25	\$18.00

The water cannot stop out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order. Ask for Prices.

The D. A. JONES CO. LD.

BEEON ONT.

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Brood Foundation, 50 cts. per lb.

Section Foundation, 60cts. per lb.

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DEXTER P. O., ELGIN COUNTY, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prices to suit the Times

A FEW pairs of Silver Laced Wyandottes and a few White and Black Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, eggs of any of the above varieties, or mixed, at \$1.50 per setting, or two settings or \$

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3rd Exhibition

1st and 2nd on S. C. B. Cock. These birds are for sale 2nd on S. C. B. Hen, 96; 1st on Blk Minorca Pullet, 94 1st on S. C. F. Leghorn, R. P.; 1st on Blk Minorca B. P.; 1st on Pekin Duck, 1st on Pekin Drake, drake for sale. A 1 birds for sale now.

C. H. McRae

Park Poultry Yards, Dunnville.

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HIVES, EXTRACTORS, FOUNDATION, &c., before ordering elsewhere. Address E. L. GOOLD & Co., Brantford, Ont.

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We have about 500 Smokers, No. 2 and 3, ready for immediate shipment, by mail or express. Special rates for large orders. See our Catalogue for regular rates. We have also

1000 Honey Knives of various kinds. Extra discount to dealers Write for particulars.

HE D. A. JONES CO., LTD., Beeton, Ont.

TO BEE - KEEPERS

AND FARMERS.

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THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.

Beeswax Wanted

\* P. H. HAMILTON, \*  
HAMILTON, ONT.,  
Breeder of  
White and Black Leghorns,

—AND—

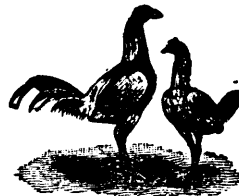
IMPERIAL - PEKIN - DUCKS.

Chicks and Ducklings for sale in September. No more Duck Eggs for sale. Leghorn Eggs for balance of season, \$2.00 per setting of 13; or two settings for \$3.00, one of each if desired.

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Bantam Fanciers

NEW FANCIERS.



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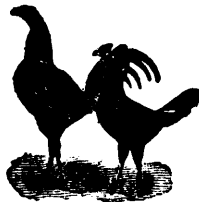
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—BREEDER OF—

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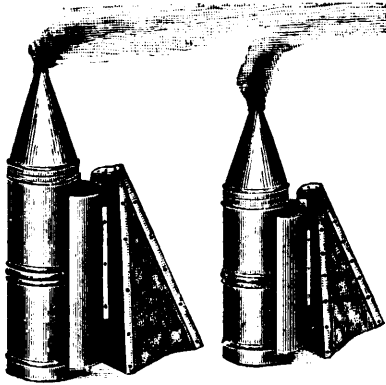
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**SMOKERS !**

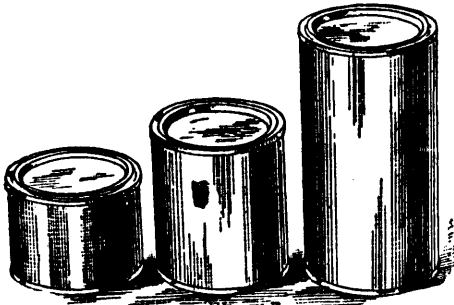
**CUT IN PRICE**



Since our Catalogue was issued, we have made a contract for a large number of smokers by piece work, at such figures as will enable us to reduce the prices. Hereafter the price of the No. 2 Smoker will be \$1, (formerly \$1.25,) with goods; \$1.25 by mail.

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We now offer the "Penny Lever" Tin in three sizes. These are probably the handiest tin to handle and the price is a shave lower than the "Screw top."



2 LB.		3 LB.		LB.	
PRICES.					
NO. LBS.	PER 1000	PER 500.	PER 100	EACH	
5	\$60.00	\$32.00	\$6.75		
3	47.50	25.00	5.25	6	
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**AT HALF PRICE**

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We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 3 in. mesh No. 19 wire. In various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

19 GAUGE.		18 GAUGE.	
24 in. \$3 10	30 in. 4 00	36 in. 4 85	48 in. 00
\$3 25	4 00	00	6 30

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