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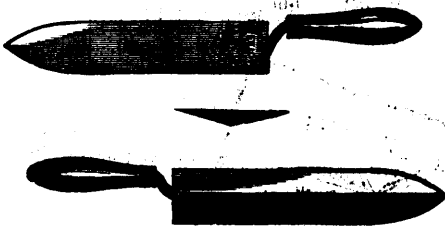
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Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....	\$1 50
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D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

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

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The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

COLD WEATHER.

WE have moved about 250 colonies of bees and have made 3 more farms. The weather has been very unfavorable for the secretion of honey, too cold, in fact, for the bees to fly or gather much stores, and on account of this cold disagreeable weather we have not had an opportunity of testing our new location. The jarring in transit, or the nailing up of the hives seems to have incited the bees to destroy several queens. When we arrived at our new quarters the hives were lifted out of the waggons, placed in position and allowed to remain there for three days. At the end of that time they were examined by lifting out the centre combs; if eggs were found we knew they were not queenless, but when we found no eggs a more careful examination was made to ascertain whether the hive was queenless or not, where they were missing. New queens were introduced. Thus far no more honey than they have consumed has been gathered. If the weather continues cool we will not be able to test the location for it matters not how good the location is if unfavorable weather prevents the secretion of honey. The bees have tried to work a little on the buckwheat here the last few days, but they have not done much. With a few weeks of fine weather, after the copious rains we have had, where there is an abundance of Fall flowers, quite a rich harvest might be reaped during the first weeks of September.

The evening of the 27th seemed to be one of the coldest of the season, in fact we all prophesied frost and decided that our fine fields of buckwheat and many

of the fall flowers would be cut down, but at 11 o'clock the sky became cloudy and the weather moderated a little, the thermometer indicating a warmer temperature at 12 o'clock. This morning (28th) we were agreeably surprised to find that the change of temperature had prevented the anticipated frost. The weather has taken a change and the prospects are more favorable for a honey flow.

OUR NEW FEEDER.

Some of our colonies had considerable honey a few days ago, but now the honey is quite scarce and a few require to be fed. We do not expect to do any winter feeding until the frost kills the fall bloom. We have not tried to do it as we are so busy preparing for our Fall exhibition. Speaking of feeding reminds us of what the boys are doing to-day in the factory. They are cutting out feeders which we will attempt to describe in a future issue and we will also have them at the Toronto Exhibition. There have been so many feeders invented and manufactured that some might think perfection had been reached, but we believe that the one we are now making is so superior to anything that has been heretofore produced that it will become a favorite, unless perchance some lucky person invent a better. We are willing that the thousands who see them at the Toronto Exhibition shall examine and judge of their merits. We hope that as many of our bee friends as possibly can will be at the Toronto Exhibition, as much good results from an interchange of the season's experience.

PRICE LISTS RECEIVED.

Jas. H. Davis, Danville, Ky. The Davis Palace bee hive. The only objection we have to this is that it is a kind of "family right" hive, and therefore patented. We do not like patents on bee hives.

J. Vandervoort, Laceyville, Pa. Foundation Mills. We received a sample of the foundation which is very nice.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW TO GET RID OF DRONES.

ONCE in a while in the apiary it becomes necessary to get rid of a lot of objectionable drones. The other day I found a colony infested with a large number of these lazy fellows with the good digestion. I wanted to get rid of them forthwith. As I had hardly ever hitherto had occasion to deal with Mr. Drone in that particular line of extermination I had to cast about for a short and easy method. I had read of a plan of placing a Jones Bee guard in front of the infested hive and then shaking the drones off in front when the workers would crawl in and they would be excluded. I had tried this once and it did not work: their drone-ships took wing and as, under favorable circumstances they seem to be free commoners, they soon found board and lodging elsewhere. It therefore occurred to me this time that it would be well to shake the lads inside the hive instead of outside of it. I accordingly got an empty hive placed a Jones Bee guard over the entrance, and set it immediately in front of the drone colony and facing it. I then smoked the latter thoroughly when the drones as usual clustered together on one side of a few of the frames. I then proceeded to shake the drones off the frames into the empty hive, first brushing the workers, as many as possible off the reverse sides of the frames and watching carefully that the queen was not put in with the drones. Of course there will unavoidably be quite a number of workers put in along with the drones; but they will crawl out through the bee guard and re-enter their hive while the drones will remain imprisoned. The guard must be fastened in position so that the pressure from within will not displace it. It is also necessary to jar the blockade of drones from the entrance occasionally so that the workers may pass out. The entrance can be thus cleared by tipping the hive back and striking the back end of the bottom board against the ground smartly once or twice. The workers will mostly pass out by sun down. If not the next day will fetch them if they are shook up occasionally and the entrance cleared.

In shaking the drones into the hive use a cloth cover as it is more convenient in keeping them in. If they gather up around the top of the hive and on the underside of the cloth while you are getting the next frame give the hive a violent jar and shake them all to the bottom. If any fly out while you are shaking the frame in it will mostly be the workers and them you of course want out. This may not be an original process, but I do not remember having seen any mention of it in the journals. At any rate it seems to be a good plan, to get rid of the drones.

At this writing, 20th Aug., the weather is cool again and the buckwheat flow quite checked. Still there has been no frost yet, though last night was very cool. The four or five days preceding the 18th they gathered freely from buckwheat, catnip, thistle, sweet clover, some second bloom of the Alsike and a small final instalment of the white clover. These will all perhaps yield something further should the temperature get up again soon. As to the Buckwheat it is not more than half through.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Lennox County.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A DISCIPLE OF NATURAL STORES.

IN a recent issue of the C. B. J. you remarked that the reason for feeding sugar syrup for Wintering is that it is a more valuable winter food for bees than honey. I also find that Messrs. Root, Heddon, Hutchinson and a great many others have the same opinion. I will give you my experience in trying to follow those bright lights in apiculture. In the Fall of 1883 I had forty-two stocks. I fed thirty-two of these sugar syrup as they only had about half the honey I thought they would need for wintering. Now for results. The ten which had all honey came through all right. Of the thirty-two which had part sugar stores I saved eleven and there was not one good swarm in the lot, and some of them, if left to themselves, would have died before September. Last Fall the basswood honey flow stopped short leaving me again with some colonies short of stores. I had sixteen colonies which had enough honey to winter on, thirty-two were more or less short of the weight. After feeding some sugar syrup according to the directions given by D. A. Jones, at the Toronto convention of 1883, I concluded that there was a screw loose somewhere as the hives did show much improvement in their condition. So I took my scales into the yard on a cool day when few bees were flying, and carefully weighed the hives, marking the weight on the side of each. I then fed to twenty-six colonies 186 pounds of sugar, which when made into syrup would weigh nearly one half more. After which I tried them on the scales again. The result was only a gain of 128 pounds. As sugar cost 8c. and honey sold at 9c., you will see that that I lost money on that deal. However, I fed them all up even and started into winter with sixteen stocks with pure honey and pollen stores, and thirty-two which had "sugar in theirn." All weighed alike with the exception of two or three. All were used alike in Winter and Spring, but again the honey-fed bees came out ahead. All alive and

all good but two. The sugar fed bees hibernated, spring-dwindled and showed such general demoralization that I felt almost inclined to give up the business in disgust. Out of the thirty-two I lost thirteen, some of them dwindling out in June with plenty of stores still in their hives, and of the rest thirteen will have to scratch around lively to get ready for Winter some of them being yet on two or three frames—Holy Land bees at that. So much for my experience. One of my neighbors extracted his honey close last Fall according to directions given by the standard authorities, and out of twenty-two swarms lost twenty. Another did the same with two and lost both. And still another was equally unfortunate with two. Now look at the other side of the picture. Three men, a few miles from here, each keep about thirty hives. One winters in the cellar, another upstairs over his dining-room and the other out doors. None of the three ever think of opening a hive for any purpose, and so the bees get leave to build their combs any way they like, and all Winter their bees without loss and they have nothing to live on but the despised honey and the much dreaded pollen. Now what are the conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing? Simply this: that where bees have no Fall honey pasturage there is nothing equal to natural stores. I might also remark in regard to Mr. M. Emigh's phenomenal success in wintering (as reported in a former number) that he winters on pure natural stores. Now, sir, I have no ambition to be a leader in apicultural literature, but merely to be one of the rank and file of the fraternity, and try to keep my place in the procession; but when said procession walks up to the bar of public opinion and asks for "sugar in theirs" I must beg to be excused as I am a poor man and cannot stand the expense and loss.

J. W. WHEALY.

Lakeside, Ont.

Your experience would seem to indicate that natural stores *are* the best. We are quite sure that good natural stores will winter successfully every time, but you must recollect, Friend Whealy, that your natural stores were gathered long before your sugar syrup was fed. It is far better to leave natural stores in the hive if they are sealed and good, than it is to extract them late in the season and feed sugar syrup, as is usually done. Natural stores fed at the same time would give you much worse results, than the sugar syrup.

The time your bees are fed and prepared for Winter has much to do with success. You speak of loss of weight in feeding. We once fed over 200 colonies about one lb. a day for thirty days; at the end of that time there were few, if any, of them five lbs. heavier, although they had received over thirty lbs. of syrup. If it had been fed to them in one or two days, and they had stored it in that time, they would probably have weighed 25 lbs. heavier or more. If you do not want the bees to breed any more, they should be fed as fast as they can store it, till they have enough. In slow feeding the syrup is consumed for stores and brooding, in rapid feeding it is stored up for Winter. You know, Friend W., that "one swallow does not make a summer," nor is one experiment proof positive in all cases. If you had fed honey at the same time you fed sugar syrup, or if to one half the bees you had fed sugar syrup and to the other half honey, you would have found the results in favor of sugar syrup.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW CAN A VIRGIN QUEEN BE SAFELY INTRODUCED.

WE have been a bee-keeper over forty years, and have often hatched some very fine queens from such stocks as possessed desirable traits of character as to warrant us in the effort of having all our stocks composed of the same if it were possible; but after hatching many fine queens from the eggs of a chosen stock as above, we have made special effort to have some of the young queens properly introduced into other queenless stocks, made so for the purpose. But in almost every case the queens were killed, which can best be judged of as to our feelings by those who can realize the true situation we were placed in by such treatment from the bees toward the young queens. I have always found queens that were hatched in strong vigorous colonies to be much the best, hence it will be readily seen that in all stocks to which I attempted to introduce virgin queens were strong and full stocks, having been robbed of their queen but a short time, in some instances a day or two and sometimes only two to six hours. The queens I thus attempted to

introduce were also raised and hatched in a queen-nursery placed in strong stocks. Now be it remembered that to my certain knowledge I have never had but one virgin queen accepted and become fertilized when attempted to be introduced as above, and this one case was accomplished in one of my apiaries in Ohio in 1883. And in this case the queen was not long-lived, the bees having superseded her before she was sixty days old. We ask who can fully explain why it is that virgin queens cannot be safely and surely introduced. Try it who will and we will guess a failure eighty-five times in 100 trials. What say Brothers Cook, Jones, and we will not slight brother Heddon, of Michigan, either, but ask you all candidly for an answer.

J. M. HICKS.

Battle Ground, Ind.

This year has been an unusually severe one on queens, complaints from many quarters indicate that it has been most difficult to introduce them. We introduce probably 100 virgin to one fertile queen, have introduced thousands this year, as we do every season, and have never experienced the above mentioned. We would suggest the chloroform method as adopted by ourselves, and we are sure you will be well pleased with results, as an eighty-five per cent. loss is too great to meet with. By using chloroform when the colonies are queenless, and the queens are ready to be put in, we can introduce, in any kind of weather when bees can be handled at all with safety, 100 queens in from two to three hours without a loss of five per cent. Have not lost a single queen this year with chloroform, and have taken all the worst cases that could be found in the yard.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

A CORRECTION.

THE foundation that I use I get mostly from the Dadant's, of Hamilton, Ill., and it is a splendid article. It is not scented with tobacco smoke, as you understood me, but with tobacco, or tobacco essence; to keep the moths away. I never heard anyone say that it was tobacco essence, but I have a "truly good" nose, and it says "tobacco" every time I handle foundation. I have read that

comb honey made with foundation is never troubled with moths. I believe the reason is that enough of the tobacco smell stays in it to keep the moths away, but not enough to injure the honey in the least. Now, if so be, I have made a mistake, and my friends, the Dadant's, do not use any kind of essence, or anything to keep the moths away, behold! here I am on my knees, (figuratively speaking), ready to beg their pardon to any extent.

The "Good Sisters," when all the other colonies killed and drove away their drones, took them in and fed them—good for the drones, but too hard on the "sisters," so I killed them off.

MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Vermont, Fulton Co., Aug. 15.

We beg your pardon for mistaking tobacco smoke for juice or whatever it may be. If you got the foundation from Friends Dadant we are sure there must be some mistake about the tobacco business, as they would never think of using tobacco in connection with the manufacture of comb foundation as they are the largest manufacturers in America, and their foundation is considered to be of the *best* quality.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE WINTER PROBLEM.

IN view of the fact that you have wintered such a large number of colonies with only a trifling loss I endorse the words of the Rev. W. F.

Clarke that we place ourselves as humble disciples at your feet and learn how. As long as I keep bees in Northern Michigan your paper will be indispensable to me. The honey resources of Northern Michigan are much the same as Northern Canada and the flow is incessant without any gaps from the time of the wild cherry and willows until the "melancholy days" set in. The latter has bloomed luxuriantly and during some days the hives presented a swarming appearance and now the fireweed is giving her bountiful harvest although the farmers look on it with the same aversion as your settlers do the dreaded Canada thistle which is happily a stranger to us as yet. Golden rod and asters promise a good yield. I would however rather be located on the west side of the State in the famous fruit belt as apples and plums are the only fruit trees which flourish here. Last winter owing to my neglect I lost my entire apiary by cold and mice but this year I shall winter in a cave with wire screens to ward off the mice. I believe in double-walled

hives to urge on early spring breeding and for summer coolness. George Hilton, who obtained roolbs of comb honey by the first of July, attributes his success to his double walled hives which induced early breeding. I have never tried frames crosswise, but it seems that less brood would be chilled and consequent gain result to the hive. As the roads of this new country are not adapted to the conveyance of comb honey will work next season for extracted believing it will pay as well. Nothing succeeds like success and few amongst us can boast of a greater share of the latter than the successful editor of the C. B. J.

G. J. MOLONEY.

Ocquac, Mich.

You will have no trouble wintering your bees if they are strong, if you have plenty of young bees to go into winter quarters, if combs are filled with good ripe honey or sugar syrup well sealed, with winter passages over the frames, and everything completed early enough to allow the bees to cluster closely and become quiet before Winter sets in.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

THE PAST WINTERS EXPERIENCE.

THE past winter and spring will prove to many that it is not such an easy thing to keep bees, and that there is not such "heaps of money" in the business; but then to the careless, great losses are periodically sustained, and the more bees, the greater the loss.

Experience is a fair school to learn in, but when we pay as dear for our knowledge as we have this year, we will not be apt to readily forget. There seems to be years, or a series of years, when anybody can keep bees, and they do well under almost any circumstances or conditions, without any particular care or attention, in fact the trouble seems to be they do too well in the way of increase, and we try to keep back swarming as much as possible, and not at the same time violate too much the laws of nature as exemplified in bees; then comes one year at least of adversity, of dire disaster, that leaves the country full of "blasted hopes," empty beehives and cords of soiled and empty combs. Then we ask what killed the bees, when the cause, perhaps, is not far to seek. Nature is always true to herself, and bees and bee feed, whether honey, sugar, glucose, pollen or no pollen, will always act the same under the same conditions. Here, now, comes in the science of

bee-culture, and happy is the man that understands and attends to the little things about the apiary at the right time. There are a great many theories spoken of as to what killed the bees, and I don't know but what I would be as near right as any, if I would say there were too many in a locality, or rather there would be if we were to increase a few years like we have the past three or four. In 1882 I had seven colonies, last Fall I put away ninety. Since I commenced there have been at least sixteen men, who got a few "for their own use," the same as I did. Now had they all done the same as I did, and all wintered safely, there would now be 1440 colonies in my neighborhood; a moderate increase would be one-half more, making 2,160 colonies, within a radius of two miles. That, I think, would be overstocking. Here, let me say, there is great difference between over stocking and over production.

Overstocking is getting too many bees in a locality, which may be easily done, especially around towns and villages, where everybody wants "a few just for their own use." Overproduction is getting too much honey, making it so cheap that it would not pay to produce it, which, by the way is not likely to happen, because the years of adversity take the zeal out of us amateurs. Just here I might talk a little about "who should keep bees," but will leave that for another time or some one else. I might however say that bees require a good deal of care and attention, what is called fussing with, whether we have few or many, and anyone who cannot give time and attention to them had better let them alone altogether and buy the honey. It is a dangerous thing to experiment largely. For three winters I had my bees in the cellar with cushions over the top, and the temperature about 45° and they did well; they came out light in stores, but with plenty of bees, having raised, I think, a whole generation of bees during the winter, thus consuming, I thought, too much honey. Last winter I thought to avert that, so I used only the cloth duck over the hive and kept the cellar temperature lower. This Spring they had plenty of stores and I had forty-five dead colonies. This Spring has been very hard on badly wintered bees, on account of protracted cold; they fell all down to nothing, in many cases leaving only the queen in the hive. One thing in particular I have learned and I shall never forget it, that is: no matter how bees are wintered they should be gone over early in Spring and surplus comb taken away, leaving only enough for present use; contract the brood chamber by putting in two solid division boards, and packing behind them with fine hay

or chaff. This is all-important. Then feed from above as is required. If the hive has the full number of combs or loose division-boards, the bees cannot keep up the necessary heat, nor can they so well protect themselves from moth or robbers. The robbers will actually rob out the side combs before the few bees in the middle seem to know it. I never had bees swarm out till this Spring. Never before have I had any adversity in bee-keeping. To put it fine, I did not know till this Spring that I *knew* so little about keeping bees and I think from my past sad experience that I can do better in future, and think perhaps, after all, that it is a good thing so many bees have died.

JOHN YODER.

Springfield, Ont.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CAVE WINTERING.

SET my bees out on their summer stands March 26th, and one lot, 40 colonies, which were wintered in a sidehill bee-house, in which the temperature was 28° and 30° above zero for about three months, did not stand the bad weather as well as the sixty colonies, which were wintered in a cave, in which the temperature kept near forty above, nearly all winter. The outside temperature hardly affected the inside of the cave and the bees that were wintered in it were in fine condition; they were set out on the same day as those in the beehouse. My experiments of the two past winters have satisfied me that the temperature in wintering bees (in door) has more to do with good or bad luck, than has all the other theories together, which have been advocated in the bee-periodicals for a number of years. I have just received a letter from a friend living at or near Hastings, Minn., whom I visited last Fall, and while there he wanted to know of me in what way he should winter his 100 colonies of bees. I told him that if they were mine, I would make a hole in the ground seven feet deep and large enough to cover the roof with about two feet of earth and have a double door to it; also ventilating pipes etc; he has done so, and tells me in his letter that his bees are wintering nicely, and is satisfied that a cave is the place to winter bees in in our northern climate, as the temperature can be regulated at will and there is no danger of it getting too low, and this I could never do in any other repository without disturbing the bees more or less, in the twenty years of my bee-keeping. To my own observation, I will only say, that my friend expressed it just as I will and after this, the cave will be the place for my bees in Winter, regardless of pollen, hiberna-

tion, brood rearing and the many other theories but would rather not have them rear brood of any amount in Winter, if I could prevent it, and have the bees save their strength and vitality till Spring appears.

C. THEILMANN.

Theilmanton, Minn.

There is no doubt that a repository entirely under ground is a most excellent place to winter, providing it is properly ventilated and arranged with double doors. A side hill would be a good place to make such a repository especially if the ground were sandy or a dry soil. We would not object to a spring or creek running through the bee house but would object to stagnant water. The bees should be placed above the bottom of cellar at least two feet. By the way, it seems to us that this would be a good way for our southern friends to get over their long spell of hot weather and the robbing season; when no honey is in the flowers if they would set their bees in an underground repository where the temperature would not change perhaps they could be kept from three to four months in such a place, with a very slight consumption of stores and little or no trouble except placing in and out. Who of our friends in the south will try this experiment. It will seem odd for them to keep their bees in a repository in summer a thing which we do in winter, yet perhaps such a system would work well. Let us hear from some of our southern friends on this subject.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE NOTES FROM VIRGINIA.

FRIEND Jones.—In accordance with my promise I am going to give you a few bee notes from Virginia. But perhaps before doing so you would like to hear a little of my history as an apiarian. It was about twenty years ago when I first became interested in bees in dear old England, since then I have kept bees in Scotland, Ireland, and more recently in America. My first imported Italiaus about 18 years ago came through the hands of the late lamented Joseph Woodbury, of Mount Radford, Exeter—that queen of county towns—in lovely Devon.

My first hives were the old fashioned straw lippen, or lepen as they were sometimes called, and the original bar hive with its three glass sides protected by wooden slides.

These however were soon discarded for the Woodbury bar frame hive which differed little from the frame hives of to-day. Another hive of Woodbury's I much admired. It consisted of a rectangular wooden frame. The sides of the hive were constructed of little bundles of rye straw tightly bound together which fitted into the grooves in the frame work. The bottom board was of wood and the entrance was an inclined plane sloping upwards from the outside and opening within the hive and the top or crown board was similarly constructed, with the sides with the addition of a central hole for feeding. Two coats of varnish made everything tight and an outside cover with sloping sides made everything snug.

I soon learned to drive successfully and the doomed bees in my neighborhood were frequently rescued from the tartarean fumes of the brimstone pit and entered on a second lease of life in my wooden boxes. Sometimes I got so many bees in this way that I could afford to unite three or four swarms and then I had a hive sure enough that was equal to any emergency. A few pounds of sugar converted into syrup and simmered ten minutes to prevent crystallisation, was then fed to them from an ordinary wine bottle over the mouth of which some muslin had been tied. The bottle was then inverted over a hole in the crown board the whole being supported by the insertion of the neck in a suitable hole bored in a block of wood. An inch or two of wire gauze kept the bees out of the feeder and made all complete.

As soon as I discovered plenty of sealed honey comb feeding was discontinued and I generally had satisfactory results. Well, so much for old time experiences. Now let us proceed to Virginia. I have been here now over ten years and latterly have revived my old hobby. As I have a natural love for children I suppose I must not neglect "The Baby," and sad as it is I shall have to relate with much humility the disasters of last winter. I went into winter quarters with upwards of twenty hives, some of them I confess were weak, but I sanguinely expected that two-thirds of them would come through somehow as they were fairly supplied with stores. The early part of the winter here was mild, and as a severe one was not generally expected, I neglected to give the extra protection I had intended, hoping that it would be time enough to do so on my return from a trip to Florida which I contemplated. However, I took time enough to protect with chaff

packing four of the number and had I treated all in similar fashion I doubt not but that my losses would have been less. To make matters worse I was detained later than I expected. Winter set in with unusual severity and I returned to find most of my hives dead. Of the chaff protected one only perished and that was a weak hive that had been queened too late in the season. Of the seven hives I had remaining, Spring dwindling and robbing further reduced me to three, one of which was decidedly weak and the other two only fairly strong. In this predicament there was nothing for it but doubling so I started out to purchase a hive or two for the purpose. Much to my chagrin the bees in the neighborhood had been so decimated that it was next to impossible to purchase except at prohibitory prices. I then thought of trying to get some bee trees and after a little enquiry I procured two trees the bees from which I secured and united them with my two weakest hives. So now I have started once more with three very respectable hives, two of them contain Italian queens from the strains of Messrs. Root and Alley, and the third is a Syrio or Cyprio Italian, the full daughter of one of your extra honey gathering queens. They, *i.e.* the last named, are rapid in the extreme in the use of their stings, but for beauty, fecundity and honey-gathering properties they are as good a strain of bee as I ever handled. I find that a little tobacco smoke blown in at the entrance completely tames them and then with ordinary care they can be safely handled. Woe to the luckless wight that jars them unsmoked for he will know to his cost what it is to have a bee in his bonnet. Perhaps in justice to myself as well as my bees I should state that the demand for my queens kept my hives constantly disturbed, and really they had not a fair show. We will try and show up better next time. As I do not wish to exhaust your patience and hope to write again, I will conclude and next time I shall hope to tell you all about my way of taking bee trees.

H. S. STEPHENSON.
Charlemont, Bedford Co., Va.

SOUNDING FOR A QUEEN WITH A PITCHFORK.

W. Herrig, New London, Oneida Co., N. Y.
—I cannot give you an account of my success in beekeeping as I never kept any bees though for the past year I have taken quite an interest in apiculture. My boss has ten hives. He had ten last Fall, left them on their summer stands and lost six colonies. A neighboring bee-keeper came the other day and sounded a hive from which a swarm had issued, with a pitch fork, placing the tyne to the hive and the handle close to his ear. You could hear the queens very plainly. The old one sounded strong while the young one sounded weaker and lower. The king birds are quite numerous here. They are great bee-eaters. I have heard that field mice get into bee hives and destroy the bees.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH BEE-POISON.

REV. L. L. LANGSTROTH.

IN 1838 I put two colonies of bees in an attic closet; but I made no experiments of any kind with them; they were simply looked at and admired. In 1839 I fairly began my apiarian career, and soon found that to experiment much with bees, meant to get many stings. At first these were not only quite painful, but caused severe swellings. I dreaded to be stung the latter part of the week, for often one eye would close and the other nearly so, and to preach in such a condition was by no means a pleasure. If stung on the hand my arm would swell so rapidly that if my coat was not seasonably taken off, it had to be ripped off. In fact I was a regular martyr to the bee-poison.

My second year's experience was much more favorable, and in the course of a few years I became almost bee-proof. In the pressure of business, and my zeal for studying the habits of the bee, I preferred to be stung occasionally, rather than to lose time by wearing a bee-hat. The pain of a sting was seldom very severe, and not often caused much swelling. My experience was the same with that of most bee-keepers who have persevered in spite of stings, until at last their systems became accustomed to the poison.†

*The Austrian who came over with Mr. S. B. Parsons' Italian bees, when stung, would leisurely take out of his pocket a vial to anoint the sting with his favorite remedy! Seeing how indifferent Mr. Cary, myself and others were to stings, he soon ceased to produce his vial.

A few facts out of many that might be given: I once agreed to help a farmer to move a hive to a new location. He assured me that the bottom was securely fastened. It fell off before we got more than a few steps with our load—covered with bees, some of which were crushed—and the air at once was filled with the enraged insects. The farmer dropped his side of the hive and ran away; it fell against me, but I held on until I lowered it to the ground, and then made the best of my way into the house. Perhaps a hundred or more stings were pulled out of my face and head! and yet in a few hours one could hardly have noticed that I had been

stung at all. When visiting that great man, Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, of Cleveland, Ohio, he wished me to examine with him a colony of bastard (hybrid) bees. The Doctor was armed with bee-hat and gloves—both of which I declined to use. We quieted them pretty well with smoke, when he began to discuss some point in bee-culture with his usual animation. Soon his gesticulating hand was doing quite a business, the bees became furious, and paid all their respects to me; and how many stings were pulled out of my face and head I cannot tell. As soon as this extracting work was over I said: "Doctor Kirtland, I protest against all eloquence in the vicinity of bee-hives—especially when you are clad in proof armor and I have none!" Although ever so well stung, the pain was soon over, and in a short time no visible proof remained that a bee had stung me.

In 1864, after the death of my son, my health became so much impaired that I sold all my bees. The next spring an entire change seemed to have come over me with respect to the bee-poison. I first noticed it in extracting some stings with the poison sac attached, for a friend who wished to procure the bee-poison in a perfectly pure state. I had noticed at the beginning of each year's work among my bees, that the poison affected me in various ways, and my wife would often have to awaken me when she heard me unconsciously moaning in my sleep. The night after pulling out these stings, this moaning became so pronounced as to awaken the friends with whom I was staying, and alarmed them with the fear that I was dying. Intense dryness of the tongue and fauces, accompanied sometimes by what seemed to be an aggravated form of heartburn, smarting of the eyes, a heavy, drooping sensation of the eyelids, breaking out of fiery spots over various parts of my body, a disposition to almost tear the flesh of my cheeks, dreaming of the most excited kind, full of violent motion—these and many other symptoms were of frequent recurrence at the beginning of each bee-campaign.

After getting the medicinal bee-poison, as before recited, the effect upon me was so severe that I became really

alarmed, and earnestly sought to protect myself against recurrence of such unpleasant symptoms. I soon found that this was next to impossible. To converse with those fresh from handling bees—nay, even to receive letters or postal cards from them, was to be poisoned again.†

*The susceptibility of some persons to bee-poison, seems to be as great as that of others to the poison-ivy. I can handle this with impunity, while I have friends who cannot get near enough to it to see it, without being poisoned by it, if the wind blows to them from it!

Ten years ago, being at my old home in Greenfield, Mass., I engaged to visit my friend, Wm. W. Cary, of Coleraine, one Saturday afternoon, intending to preach to a congregation where for some years I had preached as their pastor. The day was a charming one, and I was quite happy at the thought of meeting so many old friends. Mr. Cary had been handling bees all day, and was well charged of course with the bee-poison. Almost as soon as he had shaken hands with me, my eyes began to smart, my eyelids to feel heavy, and my face to itch. My spirits sank at once, and the thought of preaching and seeing my old friends caused me only anxiety; in short, the very bottom of all hopefulness seemed to drop out, as it were, in a few moments. Explaining my reasons, I sought other quarters, but the pleasure of my visit was essentially spoiled. Imagination! I hear someone saying. Does imagination cause burning eruptions on the body, constant roaring in the ears as though near a waterfall! to say nothing of moaning in sleep, etc?

From 1875 to 1881 I dreaded the return of each bee-season. My letters were all read by some member of my family, that I might handle none from bee-keepers. I felt that, let my general health be what it might, I could do nothing more with bees. While I could easily trace much of my suffering to the bee-poison, I could not believe that it was the cause of the head trouble from which I had suffered so much, for I was a frequent martyr to this many years before I kept bees. Now had I given my experience with the bee poison from 1875 to 1881, I should have left the matter in such a shape as to prejudice many against having anything to do

with bees. I should only have given the actual facts in my case, but for want of other facts not then duly weighed by me, my facts would have seemed to warrant inferences just the opposite from the truth.

In the spring of 1881, my health being more fully restored than for some years, it seemed to me almost an impossibility to keep longer away from the bees. A new thought suddenly occurred to me. Suppose a person after long use of tobacco or opium should give them up for some time—long enough for the effect they produce to pass away—and should then attempt to take the old, big dose! would he not be naturally alarmed at the result? May I not be mistaken then in supposing that any great change has taken place in my system, as respects the effects of the bee-poison upon it? and may not my painful experience of the last six years be accounted for in another way? So long as I kept bees and dealt so largely in queens, I was compelled each year to inoculate my system so fully with their poison, that however severe the ordeal at first, I soon became indifferent to it. Now being under no such necessity, I stop short every time of full and repeated doses. Suppose that I take such doses again. With fear and trembling on the part of my family, but with scarcely any on my part, I determined to test the matter, for as even the presence of freshly extracted honey in the house, was enough to bring on another attack, I felt that I must get out of the world before I could escape from this dreaded poison. I determined therefore, to make full proof of my new theory. Without any bee-hat I helped my friends to extract their honey, all the time saying to the bees, "Sting me as often as you please;" and as they were gentle Italians, I did not scruple by somewhat rough treatment, to make them do much more than they naturally wished to, in the way of stinging. From the very first I did not suffer nearly as much as I had done every year since I ceased to work with bees! and little, if any more than I had done every year when first handling them. In about a week I was again bee-proof, and launched out at once into a course of experiments (all in vain) to control, if possible, the impregnation

of queens.

How can I ever describe my delight in handling again the movable frames! In the apiary of a neighbor, Rev. McGregor, I fully proved that with small strips of foundation for guides, I could use my comb-guides, or guide-frames, and secure from Italian bees the same perfect worker-combs that I used to get with these guides from the black bees, thus realizing a favorite idea of one of our greatest bee-keepers, Doolittle, viz., getting perfect worker combs with the least use of foundation.

While handling frame after frame of such combs, and feeling as much enthusiasm as I did in 1853, when I first saw that the bees would follow the triangular comb guide, I exclaimed to the Rev. McGregor, (apologizing for the seeming play upon his name), I must make those words of Rob Roy in Scott's novel, my own: "My foot is upon my native heath—and my name is McGregor!"

Unquestionably some persons are so sensitive to the bee-poison, and so dangerously affected by it, that under no circumstances ought they to keep bees. To such persons my experience can be of no service.

Oxford, Ohio.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

STRENGTHENING UP THEIR SWARMS.

Adolph Beausoleil, Tecumseh, Ont.—From the two Italian colonies I bought from you last Spring I have nine swarms. I would like to increase the strength of the three last colonies; they have laying queens. The first are strong colonies with brood. How should I proceed?

You may take one comb of brood from each of the strong colonies and give to each of the weak ones; feed all a little to keep them brooding, and especially the weak ones. When they get their combs well filled with brood, then feed sufficient for Winter.

WINTERING NUCLEI.

I have four queens in three-frame nuclei and how can I keep them alive over Winter so as to have early queens on hand to put in queenless hives next April and May? I thought of putting them in one hive with wire cloth division between

each and make fly holes at each side and each end, and pack in sawdust six inches all around and above.

It will take very careful packing and we think not less than 12 inches in order to pack them sufficiently warm for wintering. The three frames would require to be well-filled with honey, and plenty of bees to cover every frame, yet it is questionable whether they will winter safely or not. If placed in a good cellar, we think the chances would be better as they would not be affected by sudden charges or severe weather.

GOOD REPORTS.

C. McNally, Simcoe.—I started in the Spring with sixty colonies; have increased them to 200, and expect to increase 25 more. Have taken 6000 pounds of honey and expect to take 1000 pounds more, and the colonies now have too much honey for wintering. They now weigh from sixty to ninety pounds each. Did not get much honey from white clover; about 1500 lbs. from clover, the balance of the crop is basswood mixed with thistle. Lately they have gathered considerable from second crop red clover. The buckwheat is just coming in now and they are working on it in good style, the prospects are good for a heavy yield of buckwheat honey. Shall winter them in the cellar same as last year. Use Jones' hive.

Rev. J. Carswell, Arkona, Ont.—I have done splendidly this season; increased from seven to twenty, and got 1,260 lbs. of honey, and the hives are well filled again, but the flow seems over, so I will leave them what they have got.—Aug. 5th.

C. W. Bates, West Summer, Oxford Co., Me.—I have received the JOURNAL you so kindly sent, and like it very much. I inclose twenty-five cents for three months. A JOURNAL like this is far more instructive and beneficial in this section than one printed at the South. Have read several Journals and Magazines, both weeklies and monthlies, many of them are filled up with advertisements, and but little information can be had by reading them. I have kept bees for forty years, kept them for years in the old box or "gum hives." Have kept them for some years in the portable hives. This season I changed them into the Simplicity hive, using the Langstroth frame, or those very much like that. For spring honey, I think them the best I have had. I winter my bees in the cellar with good success.

Have kept both Italian and Black bees. The common or black bees have done much the best, but think it is well to cross them. We have permitted our bees to follow their own methods this season, and swarm the natural way. Of course there is a great deal of care in this way of managing them, but think it may be as well for the bees in the end.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1885

We are glad to know that the bee-keepers of Maine have had a grand honey yield this year, which appears to be the case according to the *Lewiston Journal*.

We will have no more queens to offer for sale at \$1.00. The cheapest we can offer them now is \$2.00 for laying queens, and it is astonishing the number we are selling.

It always pays to read the advertisements in any paper. No one can fail to get some business hints, if not some needed information, by running through the business pages, and seeing what is offered, or wanted, by whom, the prices, etc.

We hope our friends remember that we have a large number of that valuable little work which *Friend Root* has published—"A B C in Carp Culture"—and can send them, by return mail, at his price, 50c. post paid.

A NEW PRICE LIST.

We have been working very hard to get the "copy" ready for our new price list, and we must have 5000 ready for the big exhibitions, within the next two or three weeks. This time they will be greatly improved in "get up" and many new devices will appear.

THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

Mr. Mitchell, the foreman in our factory has completed a frame nailer, which is just the most complete thing of the kind we have yet seen. We are having an engraving of it made, and will then explain its working. One big advantage is its cheapness. We can get them up for \$1.25; and they will save the price of themselves in a

very short time in the amount of time saved, over the ordinary method. We can fill orders for them at once.

STRAWBERRIES AND BEES.

Small fruit and bees go well together, and very many of our friends are engaging to a considerable extent in this double occupation. We think that of all small fruit there is none out of which, with proper management, so much money can be made as strawberries. Is it not a pleasant occupation too caring for them, and the work is not very heavy either. The children can do all the picking, and thus prove useful while assisting as well in the maintenance of the family, and how much nicer and healthier is it not than feeding the family on fat pork, salt fish, and other like provisions. Try it and see.

A WORD ABOUT ADVERTISING.

We like very much what *Friend Root* says about advertising that does not pay, in the last issue of *Gleanings*, and perhaps it may do good to copy it:—"Sometimes an advertiser writes that his advertisement has not brought him a single application. Now, although we are very sorry to know that any investment of this kind has not been a paying one, we can in no wise be responsible for the result of such ventures. We sell you the space in our advertising columns, and arrange it so as to make the best appearance possible for the result of such ventures; but the result must rest with the one who gives the order. Perhaps some suggestions in regard to advertising may help you. When the season is comparatively over for untested queens, and everybody wants to sell, a good many will put in an advertisement. At such times it may meet with no response, where the same advertisement, put in April or May, would flood the advertiser with orders. Again, people are a little slow in sending their money to a new man. A trade in any commodity must be built up by degrees, as a general thing, and it is only human nature to prefer to wait until your card has been standing for some time in the advertising pages, before sending an order. People prefer to get acquainted, as it were; but after they once discover you are prompt, and that you furnishing all or more than what you agree to, your advertisement will meet with a quick and bountiful harvest, providing, of course, your prices are fair, and that you come before the public at a season when your goods are in demand."

The Wabash County Bee-keepers' Convention will meet in G. A. R. Hall, no. 6 East Main st. North Manchester, Ind., Oct. 10, 1885. All bee-keepers are earnestly requested to be present.

J. J. Martin, Sec.

The Western Maine Bee-keepers' Association holds its next meeting at North Doris, Me., Sept 1st and 2nd.

Mount Forest Bee-keepers convention, will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Mount Forest, Sept, 23rd at 2.30 p. m.

J. H. Davison, Secty.
The Waterloo County Bee-keepers' Association meets in the Council Chamber, Berlin, Sept. 5th at one o'clock p. m. All interested are invited to attend.
Anson Groh, Secty.

HONEY MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Aug. 21st.—We have no change to speak of. We have had some new Vermont White Clover in one pound combs and it is very fine. There is a large crop there. Prices remain 16 to 18cts. for one pound combs and 14 to 16 for two pounds Little or no sale for extracted.

Blake & Ripley.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANTED ITALIAN QUEENS

No Cyprian or Syrian bees ever introduced into this locality, one Queen in June \$1.25, six for \$6. After July 1st, six for \$5. Send for 45 page illustrated Catalogue describing everything needed by Bee-Keepers.
Address, J. B. MASON, Mechanic Falls, Me.

BIG OFFER.

WE HAVE MORE COLONIES THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY CARE FOR, WITH THE EXTRA WORK ENTAILED BY OUR INCREASING SUPPLY BUSINESS. TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK WE WILL SELL

500 COLONIES

—AT FROM—

→ \$6.00 TO \$8.00 EACH ←

STRONG AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

- Colonies containing 6 frames (all that we use to winter on) with good laying queen \$6.00
- Colonies containing 8 frames..... \$7.00
- Eight frames with extra queen..... \$8.00

These prices are for delivery at once. We will make special arrangements with those who may want fifty or one hundred colonies.

D. A. JONES,
BEETON, ONT.

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

Root's Improved cell, 10 inch. In order to make room for larger mills I offer this for sale. In tip-top order, used but little, nearly new, cost me \$32.00. Samples of its work free. \$20.00 at express office.

F. W. JONES, Bedford P. O., Que.

GLASS JARS!

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

		Gross.	Half gross
"Crown" brand	1 Pint	\$14.75	\$7.50
"	1 Quart	15.75	8.00
"	1/2 Gallon	19.00	9.75

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

D. A. JONES.

HOME-BRED QUEENS!

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

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

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

ALL MAY BE SENT SAFELY BY MAIL

D. A. JONES, BEETON, ONT.

150 COLONIES
—OF—
BEES FOR SALE.

These bees are mostly of the Heddon strain, only about half a dozen Italians colonies remaining that I consider, d worth keeping. I killed a few weeks ago the only Holy Land Queen that I ever possessed as her progeny did not come up to the standard. Nearly one-half of the above are reared from one Heddon queen whose offspring gave such good returns, season of 1884. I have found them vastly superior to the Italians being much less inclined to swarm, as a rule only doing so when crowded for space. As I must dispose of the above before another season I will sell as follows for present delivery.

One Colony of Bees, queen and brood, on eight Jones' frames (specially selected so that the queen can lay to the top bar on nearly all) and 25 lbs. of Winter stores for \$6.50.
Two frame nuclei containing bees, honey and brood, \$2.00.

Four frames of nuclei, as above \$3.50.
One Jones' frame of comb and one pound of bees, \$1.50.
Empty combs 25 cents each, or 20 cents each by the 100.
The above are nett prices, packing or hives will be extra, excepting for empty combs. The cost of packing or hives as follows: Box for nuclei 25 cents each; for colonies, 50c; a 10 or 12 frame hive from \$1.20 to \$1.80 or \$1.75; for my special 20 frame story and a half hive, which is double sided below, with one-inch chaff space, two chaff division boards, one chaff cushion (full length of hive), twelve empty frames (20 in all), and which has a special feeder whereby you can feed 50 colonies in 20 minutes without any work of lifting off covers and disturbing cushion. This hive has the entrance at the side which makes it much cooler in summer. For a partial description see "Gleanings" for 1884, page 61. It is well painted, comparatively light, as my son when not five years old could carry them. This hive is excellent for either comb or extracted honey as I frequently have it full of frames below for extracted honey and a case of forty-five one-pound sections on top, removing all at once at the close of the honey season unless they should swarm, which they seldom do. I will Winter full colonies in my cellar and deliver in good condition next Spring at the express office, for 75 cents extra if ordered and paid for in August. Cash to accompany all orders unless otherwise agreed upon.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Druggist & Co., Brussels, Ont.

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

LOOK HERE.

To introduce my strain of pure bright Italians, equal to any in the United States, I will offer for August, tested Queens, \$1.00 each; one-frame nucleus, consisting of one extra select queen, one frame of brood, one-half pound of bees, for \$2.00. If you want any bees, send me your address on a postal and I will send you sample by return mail. Beeswax or honey taken in exchange.

THOMAS HORN,
Sherburne, Chen. Co., N.Y.

Box 691.

INCUBATORS TO THE FRONT

No question of success! The NEW MODEL HATCHER is the leading and standard apparatus of the World for hatching poultry. Testimonials from the leading poultry men of Canada. Also a full line of poultry supplies such as Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, Egg Testers, Brooders, Poultry Journals, etc., etc. Send \$1.25 for the "Poultry World" for one year. The best Journal issued. Chick's for sale after September.

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

NEW! NOVEL!! USFUL!!!

INVERTIBLE HIVES,
INVERTIBLE FRAMES,
INVERTIBLE SURPLUS CASES.

Top, Bottom, and Entrance Feeders. Descriptive pamphlets by mail. Address,

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bees. Bees.

Thirty or Forty Colonies for sale, in good condition, with lots of honey for wintering, at reasonable prices. Enquire of

W. H. SANDFORD, Tottenham.

BEEES FOR SALE.

25 hives. Six dollars (\$6) each. J. D. EVANS, ISLINGTON.

NORTH SHADE APIARY.

Consists of over 150 colonies of the choicest Italian Bees. Full colonies in either the Langstroth or the Gallup hives. Nuclei, Queens and Bees by the pound. Prices very low for the rest of the season, and cheap express to Detroit. Price list free.

O. H. TOWNSEND,
Alamo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,
3-t.f. Manager, Beeton, Ont.

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS

New Shop and New Machinery.

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

OUR CAPACITY NOW IS A CARLOAD OF GOODS DAILY.

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

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

HONEY PACKAGES,

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest.

For storing or shipping write to

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BEEES FOR SALE.

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