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D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

AS one of our apiaries was about eight or ten miles from Beeton, last Fall we decided to bring the colonies nearer home, and divide them up among our other apiaries for Wintering, and in the Spring return them again, or as many as we had not sold. Some of our men are now engaged moving the bees to the apiary again or at least enough of them to commence with, say about seventy or eighty colonies. Perhaps it would be interesting to our readers to hear how we move our bees, as we usually move from 500 to 1000 colonies every year various distances, according to location and surroundings. With smoker in hand we go to the colony that we wish to move, take off the lid, blow in a little smoke, remove the quilt just off the end of the frames, leaving it over the rest of hive, then one of the students comes along after us, and drives wire nails through both ends of the frames down into the side of the hive, leaving the head sticking up above the frame, about quarter or half an inch, so by laying sticks across the frame when they arrive at their journey's end, the nails may be drawn out with an ordinary claw hammer. We find that frames nailed in this way carry safer, as the bottom can give a little when suddenly jarred, thus preventing the combs from being jerked out or broken down as they would likely be if the bottoms of the frames were fastened. A wire screen is then placed over the top of hive, and wire cloth over entrance. In a platform spring wagon, drawn by one horse, we can place from twenty to twenty-five colonies, and move them to their new location. With two horses you can take from forty-five to fifty at a load. The whole operation of nailing, and opening takes but a few minutes. In this way you will see that bees can be moved an ordinary distance at very little expense—about ten cents a colony will move them ten miles when everything is prepared for the work. We are also selecting colonies and distributing them in the various yards with a view to having all the Syrians or Holy Lands in one

yard, (especially those that are used for raising drones), Carniolians in another, Italians in another, and the various crosses in another; with a selection of some of the finest from each yard which we place in an apiary by themselves to test, as far possible, the difference in quality, and watch all the good and bad characteristics. Some excel in one thing, and others in some other. We are fully convinced that perfection in breeding can only be obtained with certainty on isolated islands. We forgot to mention that in shipping very strong colonies it is necessary to raise the wire screen from two to six inches above the frames, in proportion to their strength, in order to give the bees an air chamber above. A sad experience has taught us, and many others, perhaps as well, the necessity of this. Only two years ago one of our students placed a wire screen over the top of a strong colony, also over the entrance, and in less than two hours the entire colony was destroyed by suffocation, combs and bees being melted together in one mass, in bottom of hive. The bees had crowded up to top of hive to reach the fresh air, completely blocking up the space on top of the frames, and preventing the circulation of air either amongst themselves, or those below. We cannot better describe it than to say it likened in character such a panic as that which occurred on the Brooklyn Bridge only a short time ago,—everybody looking out for themselves, caused the greater panic. Since the weather has become so favorable we have spread the combs, in the strong colonies, and placed empty combs, or those only partially filled with honey, in the centre of the brood chamber. By this means they are filled with eggs in a day or two, and soon become solid cards of brood. Combs are added in proportion to strength of colony until the hive is full. Should the weather continue favorable for the balance of the season, as it has for the past two weeks, beekeepers may expect a bonanza.

HOW TO COLLECT AND PRESERVE SPECIMENS OF HONEY-BEARING PLANTS.

AT the request of a number of our readers we give a few hints on gathering and preserving specimens of nestiferous plants. All the apparatus requisite for the purpose is: 1st, a

portable press consisting of two boards of some light material, say half inch basswood or pine, 16 x 22 inches, strengthened by cross bars of the same material, about two inches wide, and firmly fastened with screws about two inches from the end of each board; 2nd, two leather straps long enough to buckle around the two boards. To prevent splitting the boards, the straps should be placed over the cross bars; 3rd, a quantity of bibulous paper, the sheets being nearly as large as the boards of the portable press. Printing paper or soft wrapping paper will do. Blotting paper is the best, but it is expensive; 4th, several boards the same size as the press; 5th, either a screw press, or several stones from twenty to thirty pounds weight, which we shall call the home press. In gathering specimens for the herbarium, the smaller plants should be taken up by the root; and from the larger plants shoots or twigs of a size convenient for pressing and which furnish complete representations of the leaves and flowers.

Always gather specimens when they are dry (never gather on a wet day or when the dew is on) and place them immediately in the portable press. Several small plants may be placed on the same sheet, care being taken to put plenty of paper between the successive layers.

When plants are fresh, on account of the cells being full of sap they are sometimes crisp and tender, and always, more or less, unmanageable, so that it is often quite impossible to spread them out perhaps; but after being in the portable press for a few hours, they will have become wilted sufficiently to admit of being spread out in a natural position. They should then be placed in the "home press," with fresh paper, a board being placed between every two or three layers in order to distribute the pressure equally. The whole is then submitted

to, considerable pressure which, however, should never be so great as to crush the parts of the plant. The paper should be changed every two days at the furthest, till the specimens are thoroughly dry, when they should be mounted on sheets of stiff white or tinted paper of uniform size, and properly named.

The mere gathering of a number of honey-bearing plants, and perhaps learning their names, although useful, will be of little practical value if nothing more than this be done. We will, therefore, next week, make a few observations on the benefits to be derived from making a collection of honey plants, and the methods of conducting investigations in this department.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF BEESWAX.

WE copy the following interesting paragraphs from our esteemed contemporary, the *British Bee Journal*, in which they appear as a portion of an address delivered before the members of the British Bee-keepers' Association on April 22nd last, by W. N. Griffin, Hon. Sec. of the Devon and Exeter Bee-keepers' Association.

"Beeswax, which is a natural secretion of the bees, and may be called their oil or fat, is composed of 12 per cent. of cerotic acid and 88 per cent. of myricine; these acids are unique; but in wax as in honey we get a variation in color and aroma, although chemically it is alike in all parts of the world.

"In English wax we have pale yellow, deep orange, brown with a greenish tint, and dark brown; from the East Indies, pale and dark drab; Mauritius, dark brown and mahogany; Melbourne and Sydney, two shades of grey; Algiers, deep yellow; Gambia, light brown; Spain, deep orange; Hungary, a lighter shade mottled with white; Carnauba, pale sage green. This latter sample in appearance resembles marble; it requires an exceedingly high temperature to melt.

"Bees-wax cannot be chemically imitated, but there are many substances which are analogous to it, and in commerce are used in its place. Of these, spermaceti is the nearest allied to bees-

wax, as a fat from the animal kingdom; but on the other hand, neither bees-wax nor spermaceti must be called fats.

"Then we have stearin, or stearic acid, which is quite white, and is extracted from fat; all fatty substances known as fatty acids contain stearic acid, in a more or less degree.

"The insect wax of China enters into commerce; it is found on the surface of many trees there, and is produced by a small hemipterous insect (*Coccus sinensis*) which about the beginning of June climbs the tree, feeds on it, and deposits on the branches a wax resembling hoar-frost. This is scraped off, melted in boiling water and strained through a cloth. Another wax of insect origin is the Andaquiss wax of South America, which is produced from a small insect called Avesa.

"We also have a variety of vegetable waxes. One from Japan, is of a light straw colour, and in appearance is not unlike our best English bees-wax.

"There are trees also which afford wax in great abundance: *Myrica cerifera augustifolia*, or wax tree of Louisiana, and the *Myrica cerifera latifolia*, of Pennsylvania, Carolina, and Virginia. The latter is now naturalized in France, and is, I believe, being cultivated in Algeria; it flourishes also in the dry lands of Prussia. The fruit of this wax plant (or myrtle-wax, as it is sometimes designated) is plunged into boiling water, enclosed in a bag of coarse cloth, and in a few minutes the liquid wax floats to the surface, when it is collected, cooled, and remelted into blocks. It is said to have the same chemical composition as bees-wax, but this I cannot state with certainty.

"We have also two kinds of paraffin wax, or block paraffin; of a transparent white, one melting at 110 degrees, and the other at 106 degrees.

"Ceracin, or earth-wax, in various colors—black, yellow, red, and white.

"Thus a variety of clarified fats and other substances contribute to-day, at a much cheaper rate, to many of the purposes to which bees-wax was formerly employed; but on the other hand, they cannot actually take its place, as all these substances will melt at a comparatively low temperature, whereas bees-wax requires a far greater heat to reduce it to a liquid state, and it will very soon become solid when removed from the fire.

"The goodness of beeswax, independently of its colour, may be estimated by passing the thumb-nail forcibly over the surface; if good, the nail will pass with a kind of jerk, but if no obstruction be felt, the wax may be looked upon as adulterated with suet or some similar sub-

stance. The aroma of wax very often resembles that of the honey that has been stored in it."

STILL ANOTHER.

THE latest competitor for popular favor in the line of apicultural publications is the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, published by D.

A. Jones, of Beeton, Canada. It is a weekly of 16 pages, and \$1.00 per annum. Canada being so far north, its bee-keepers need very different instructions on nearly all points, from those of our own and more southern latitudes, and this is, we think the only justification for putting into the apicultural field another periodical, when it is already overrun. In our almost 20 years experience in this line we have seen too many "bee papers" rise and fall, to aid in any way a repetition of the experiment. Those papers have usually continued from six months to three years, the time depending on weight of the purses of their proprietors. All the support they had was drawn from other bee journals, making them poorer in consequence, and when the former were compelled to suspend, they were too poor to return to subscribers the money due them, and had they not induced the other journals to fill out the unexpired time of their subscribers said subscribers would have suffered loss. We believe that to aid the starting up of the new bee journals in the same latitudes now occupied by the old and well established ones, is as unkind to their proprietors as to aid a crazy man to the purchase of a canal boat with which to cross the Atlantic ocean; both will alike go to the bottom. The fate of the *Gazette*, *National Bee-Journal*, *Missouri Bee-Journal*, *Bee World*, *Apiculturist*, *New England Bee-Journal*, and others we could name, should serve as warnings to those who fail to see the difference between a bee journal and a gold mine. But owing to the financial standing of Mr. Jones and the need of special instruction in the peculiar field he is to occupy, we wish him a cordial God-speed.—*Magazine*.

Friend King hit the right nail on the head when he said that Canada requires a journal which would give instructions suitable to the country. This was the great reason we had for beginning the publication of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We must differ from Friend King though, when he says the country is already overrun with bee literature. We do not think so. In Canada and

the United States there are, we believe, over 100,000 bee-keepers, and of these how many take bee papers? We venture the assertion that there are not over 15,000. The great difficulty in the way of those journals which have failed would seem to be that the subscription prices were too high and the frequency of issue too seldom. In the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL we give subscribers *every week* articles and instructions on subjects connected with the work of the present moment which journals of fewer issues are unable to do and in our pages will be seldom found articles which have appeared months before and which are stale to many.

It may be unkind to the *proprietors* of other journals to have new ones crop up in the same latitude as they are, but the interests of the proprietors are not so much what we think we would look after, as the interests of the *subscribers*. To combine both interests will in the end pay best. Since the *Bee-Keeper's Magazine* was published, the *Apiculturist* has returned to life, and gives promise of much usefulness in the apicultural world yet. We wish it success.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FROM FLORIDA.

HEREBY acknowledge the receipt of three numbers of the weekly CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL which must prove a consummation to the apiarists in the Dominion and in the Northern States, for which please accept my warmest thanks. Oh! how acceptable would such have been in 1858 when I began the study of apiculture with box hives in Dereham Township, County of Oxford, then Canada West, where my parents still reside in peace and plenty. A very large part of the Northern Bee Journals are devoted to problems of curiosity to us, such as wintering, dysentery, so called pollen theories, &c., all of which are of vital import to all above Dixie's Line and of interest only to us that we keep posted as to what our brethren are doing and how apiculture is prospering with them. We are now through our first honey flow and swarming time, also through the worst month of the year on losses. May 1st brings our second flow from

the sweet green bay, the saw palmetto and grapes, lasting some two to four weeks producing a fine heavy, but rather dark honey; stocks that are in proper fix will put up from 50 to 100 lbs. of surplus from this flow, then comes a lull again for two or three weeks when the mangroves open up, their bloom lasting from four to six weeks, producing a clear white honey. This occurs during the rainy season, bees gathering in the morning, as it rains during the afternoon commonly. Good colonies, or stocks rafter, will from this source give a surplus of from 75 to 150 lbs. if properly managed, with enough surplus combs. The 4th or fall flow gives no surplus and stocks, not having from 35 to 50 lbs. of stores, will come out slim next spring, as they are always active, unless in stormy weather, and so consume fully double they do with you. Except the losses of wintering at "Home" I can make more money from bees there than here, having say 100 stocks. Insects prove our worst enemies during our spring queen rearing and their impregnation. This month I have raised some thirty queens before getting laying queens into twelve hives. My apiary is devoted entirely to extracted honey and the machinery begins next month and the "Salamander" accompanies it, so long as my 130 stocks can put up more than they can consume. If possible I intend making a visit home next fall, and take in the "National" at Detroit, although not much in favor of Bee Conventions as they are commonly conducted, not being representative they are not of any authority or binding force. After the busy season I may give your readers more information respecting this portion of North America. Hoping to meet you at the Convention as I shall be pleased to converse with a fellow-countryman, who, at present, is the Loadstone of Apiculture in the Dominion of Canada, if not the Continent, wishing you every success in your new departure, I am your sincere friend,

A. J. GOODWIN, M. D.

Live Oak Apiary, Smyrna, Florida.

April 25th, 1885.

Friend Goodwin, do you think it is fair to make us all feel so bad up here? On the 5th of May the ground was covered with snow two inches deep, and the weather cold, though we had had some very fine weather in April. To hear you talk of extracting honey, hiving swarms, queen rearing, etc., in your country at that period makes us feel like going down there for a short time; but further on we find that you think

you could do better up here, were it not for the difficulty in wintering bees, which is a source of much loss to many in this part of North America. We are glad to say that we are gradually surmounting those difficulties which have hitherto been the principal causes of our losses. Our bees came out in very fine condition but no better, we presume, than many others, according to reports we have received, many wintering from 75 to 150 without loss. We have not the enemies to contend with in our season of queen rearing that you have; that was one of the great difficulties with which we had to contend when in Cyprus and Palestine. The bee enemies there were so numerous that it was with great difficulty we could get queens mated. We shall be pleased to meet you in Detroit at the National Convention, and feel certain that you will meet many of your Canadian friends there. Shall be glad to hear from you from time to time and can assure you that you will find something in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL besides wintering, in time for your season's work yet.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

EDITOR CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.—Some friend has sent me a copy of the last issue of the *Kansas Bee-Keeper* in which the editor of that paper complains that in my late article on Apiculture in *The Popular Science Monthly*, and recently reprinted in this JOURNAL, I ignored *The Kansas Bee-Keeper* as a weekly journal. After quoting a paragraph from my article in reference to the apicultural periodical literature of Canada and the United States, the editor remarks:

"Is it possible that our Friend Pringle is so little acquainted with the periodical literature of America as not to be aware that the *American Bee Journal* is not the only weekly devoted to bee culture now being published in the United States."

Now, in self-defence, or by way of explanation, I beg to say that when the article for the *Popular Science Monthly* was written several months ago I was not, I confess, aware that *The Kansas Bee-Keeper* was a weekly paper. The *American Bee*

Journal in an advertisement this year, and published since my paper for the *P.S.M.* was written, claimed to be the "only weekly bee paper in the world." Having seen this statement in previous advertisements of the *A.B.J.*, I took it for granted that Friend Newman *knew* what he was talking about in this matter, and I had not the slightest grounds at the time for supposing that he would make any statement contrary to the facts. If therefore, I have made a mistake in the number of weekly bee-papers it was honestly made, and if I have been misled it has been by the *Bee-Keeper's* own national contemporary. I am glad to hear that there is a second weekly bee-paper in the United States, and I cheerfully correct the error I was drawn into, and wish the *Bee-Keeper* every success. I fear there is a little too much jealousy evolving amongst our bee-papers, especially our weekly papers. Now this is exactly as it ought *not* to be. There is room for all, and all should work together harmoniously, without envy or jealousy, to the end that the best interests of bee-culture may be promoted and the confraternity of humanity be subserved. There should be neither local, national, nor international differences or jealousies amongst bee-keepers or bee-papers. In writing my article for the *Popular Science Monthly* I endeavored to do American apiculture and our American friends the strictest justice. When I mentioned the *A.B.J.* as being the only weekly devoted exclusively to bee-culture in the United States, I did so in good faith, and if the editor of that journal himself was not at the time aware of the existence of the other weekly, the *Kansas Bee Keeper* can hardly in justice or reason chide me for not being aware of the fact.

It was only when the proof sheets were sent to me for correction that I added a notice of our own CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to the magazine article, as our journal was just starting.

To do justice all round will the *Kansas Bee-Journal* copy this explanation into its columns.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., June 1st, 1885.

We agree with you, Friend Pringle, that there should be no jealousy. If we have the good of the bee-keeping fraternity at heart, we will not be jealous of one another. As you say, there is room for all of us, as is amply proved by the large and increasing circulation of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. If the other journals choose to be jealous of us, we trust it is from no fault of ours, as we know no jeal-

ousy, and strive to carry out our motto, "the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPING IN MUSKOKA.

BEES in clamp had a good flight April 17th, the first for 153 days; it was the longest confinement for bees we have known here.

The winter was severe but not much worse than usual. It was down to 40° and 45° below zero some days, but the bees show no signs of dysentery, in fact came out cleaner than I have seen them before. One colony was dead, cause unknown, with plenty of stores. We managed to keep twenty colonies quiet in the cellar by carrying in snow till the 23rd, but they began to be very restless so I put them out and they had a good flight and were carrying pollen before night. In looking them over we found those that had wintered in clamp had consumed most of their stores and had commenced brood rearing. Those wintered in the cellar had eaten very little, comparatively, and had hatching bees in two and three frames, one colony was queenless, no sign of dysentery, although the pollen was all left with them. By the different reports in the bee journals there has been a great mortality amongst bees, but has only extended to those in this district who neglected to give proper attention to their's in the fall, most of the losses being caused from lack of stores. I hope some day to make the acquaintance of Mr. Schulz, and be able to introduce him to some bee-keepers of my neighborhood, who, although we are all beginners, do not all keep bees on the "old foggy" principle. Last summer I was away from home, and my wife managed the bees in addition to cows, pigs, poultry, etc. She had ten colonies to start with, some of them weak; the season was very dry and fall bloom failed, but she secured a little over seventy-five pounds of surplus per colony, spring count, and increased to twenty-six strong stocks, leaving from twenty-five to twenty-seven lbs. of sealed honey for winter stores in each hive. If the Fall bloom had been as good as usual I think they would have averaged 100 lbs. We are very much pleased with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and wish it every success; there is enough information in every number to pay for a year's subscription. Another time I will have something to say about bees in the Canadian North-West.

R. H. SMITH-26-24.

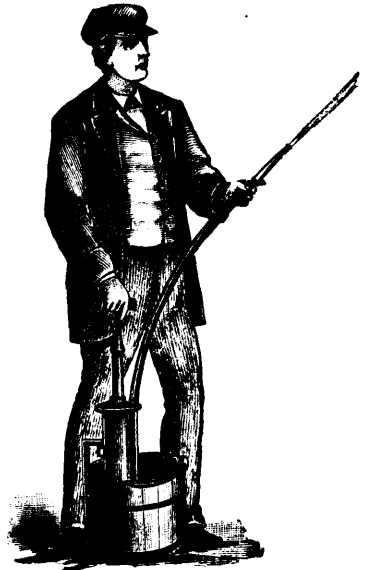
Falkenburg, Mus., April 25th.

We have here another proof that Muskoka is a grand field for bee-keeping,

and also that Mrs. Smith knows just how to manage bees. How many gentlemen can show a better record during the last season? The statement which we have frequently made, "that bee-keeping is an occupation adapted to ladies," has here found another proof. Soon as we can find time we shall give the subject more consideration as we want more Mrs. Smith's in Canada. Thanks for your interesting article.

THAT NEW FORCE PUMP.

HERE, friends, is the illustration of that force pump which we have promised you. We have tried it and it does its work well. It is simple and there is no possibility of it getting out of repair—at least if it does you can easily fix it up again. We have had quite a number of customers enquiring for something of this kind *cheap*, and we believe this will very likely meet their requirements. At any rate it will until some



thing else comes along that will answer the purpose better and be cheaper. They are made of either brass or galvanised iron, with white metal top and base and will neither rust nor corrode. This pump is capable of throwing eight or ten gallons per minute, (a constant stream) to a distance of sixty feet. A sprinkler goes with each pump by

the use of which it may be adapted for spraying gardens, plants, trees, lawns, &c., as well as for controlling swarms. There are lots of uses to which it may be put and at the price at which we are enabled to offer it many will be sold. The list price for the galvanised iron ones is \$3, but we can offer them at \$2 each to customers as we have got them at a special rate. If any of our subscribers want one let them send right along.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

CAN BEES HEAR?

QUERY NO. 17.—COBourg, ONT.—Can bees hear a report as they do a jar when active?

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I think not.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Am inclined to think they can.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—The report of a gun will not disturb them as much as a slight jar on the frame.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—They doubtless can, if the concussion is near enough for the vibrations to reach them.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have never been able to make noise enough to attract the attention of bees.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—As I understand the question there is no difference between hearing a report and hearing a jar. If they can hear one, they can hear the other.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—There is no good evidence that bees hear. That they are exceedingly sensitive to vibrations is patent. This may serve for hearing.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know whether they can hear a jar. The feeling of it is probably more perceptible than the noise of a report. There are some things that seem to point to the probability of bees hearing.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I never could discern that bees could hear anything

except that which caused a sound loud enough to produce a concussion of the air near or about the hive sufficient to jar the same. The firing of a gun near the hive will disturb them, but helloa as loud as you will, they are not disturbed by it.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—It is a difficult question to determine, as the concussion of the air might alarm them, leading the observer to conclude that they had heard the report. I am of the opinion they do not hear a report.

S. T. PETTITT, BELMONT, ONT.—Yes, bees can hear and they have a short language that they understand, and by which they can communicate with each other. If a miller be dropped on the alighting board, they call for help, &c. But they pay attention to sounds only that concern themselves, turning a deaf ear to all other rackets and broils. A good example is it not?

BY THE EDITOR.—At the time of hiving, if the queen is kept out of the hive, the bees become excited, but if the queen is allowed to enter the hive suddenly, they strike up a different note, and commence drumming at the entrance which, apparently, others hear and by which they know the queen is in the hive. We are not yet fully convinced whether they go by sound or sight, the latter appears the more reasonable; if a moth is thrown on the guards at the entrance, or one of their number is touched or disturbed, it seems to make a peculiar sound, the others catch the note, and suddenly there is quite a commotion, and yet these evidences do not prove whether it is the sudden motion or the sound that affects them.

CONVENTION AT MOUNT FOREST.

A Bee-keeping convention will be held on Thursday, June 18, in the Town Hall, Mount Forest. Morning session at 9.30 o'clock, for organizing association; public meeting at 2.30, open to all comers, to discuss general topics in connection with apiculture; and at 8 o'clock p. m., a general mass meeting, addressed by Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, who will take up bee-keeping generally and give practical information to all lovers of the business. All are invited; no admission; collection at close.

J. H. DAVISON, Mount Forest.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

BEES STOPPED WORKING.

W. J. G. WEBSTER, PARIS, STATION, ONT.—Would you tell me through the JOURNAL what to do with my bees, that is if you answer questions through your paper. On the 20th of April I brought home two colonies, one absconded the next day. On the 28th I looked at the other but could not find a queen; there was capped brood but no eggs. In about two weeks they stopped working. I looked at the frames and saw three queen cells, two empty and one pierced. They do not work at all, although there are lots of flowers and the weather is fine. There are no drones out and no bees kept within a mile or two. What will I do with them?

Unless they are very strong it will not pay to put the queen in with them, but by uniting another colony with them you will make one good colony.

BEE SPACE ABOVE FRAMES.

THOS. RAMAGE, RICHVIEW, ONT.—Kindly publish in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, as soon as convenient, the best way to clean the dead bees out of your hives, also the time it ought to be done. What should the bee space be between the top of the frames and the bottom of sections in your hives, and if I find it to be more than you say, what is the best way to reduce it. I refer to your single-walled hive.

You will see by Friend Pringle's article on page 131, No. 9, just how it should be done.

NORTHERN OHIO BEE-KEEPERS.

THE Northern Ohio Bee Keepers' Association held their annual meeting in the Court House at Norwalk, O., May 9, 1885, President S. F. Newman in the chair.

Secretary's report of the last meeting was read and approved.

Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$11.45.

Election of officers resulted in the election of

President—Dan. White, New London.

Secretary—H. R. Boardman, Townsend.

Treasurer—E. R. Gibbs, Norwalk.

REPORTS ON WINTERING.

H. R. Boardman reports: wintered a large stock of bees in doors in three different localities; wintered with as

good success as usual. Bees in good condition now.

Winter stores consisted largely of dark poor honey called honey dew. I do not consider this honey dew necessarily fatal to the bees when used as winter food. I wintered several colonies fed up on entirely it late in the season. They wintered as well as the best.

My bees were set in the bee-house about the 20th of November, where they remained until the first of April, when they were carried out upon the summer stands and fed common wheat flour as a substitute for pollen.

S. F. Newman reports: our (Newman Bros.) loss has been very heavy. I am satisfied that the loss resulted principally from a failure in having them properly prepared for winter, or in proper condition. I divided them late in the season, leaving them destitute of the necessary stores for winter, and many of them, I am satisfied, perished for lack of food.

I carried them out upon the summer stands on the 19th of April, but think they would have been in much better condition now had they been set out on the first warm days in April. I use chaff and simplicity hives; wintered part in doors and part out. I think those out doors wintered best.

The Association adjourned for dinner, to meet again at half-past one p.m.

At 2 o'clock p.m. the Association was called to order by President White in the chair.

President White reports: My wintering has not been successful, although I have not lost as heavily as some of my neighbors. I have lost many, and some of those left are not in as good condition as I would like to have them. I use the chaff hive; wintered out doors. I have not lost confidence in the chaff hive to winter in yet.

J. A. Darling, of Hartland, reports: I lost about 20 per cent. of my bees. I wintered out doors. Those left are in far condition at the present time.

Mr. M. I. Todd, of Wakeman, reports: I wintered in chaff hives out doors. My loss had not been very serious, certainly not as compared with the success of my neighbors. The loss in my vicinity has been unprecedented.

E. R. Gibbs reports: I had 56 col

onies last fall, I thought they were well prepared and in good condition for winter. They are all dead. I use chaff hives.

Sam'l Fish, Milan, O., reports: I set my bees out of the bee-house about the 20th of April, and thought they were in very fair condition at that time, but they have dwindled very badly since and are in a very unpromising condition at present, many of them being so weak that they are about worthless. I think they were kept in the bee-house too late. My prospects for honey this season are not very good.

E. Walker, Berlin, reports: I had 35 colonies last fall; they are most all dead. I thought I knew how to winter my bees, but I think I have learned something about it I did not know before.

The reports of several others showed about the same success in wintering each having a theory to account for the fatal results, but each disagreeing with the others as to the cause of the trouble.

The reports show the winter losses to be very heavy.

The discussion turned upon the reports already received, and most of the time during the afternoon was spent endeavoring to solve the *wintering problem*.

A discussion ensued in regard to the proper time of setting bees out in the spring that had been wintered in doors, and it was generally concluded to be a matter of vital importance, at least in some seasons, whether they are set out early on the first warm day, or left in late in the season.

Mr. Fish—What shall I do with my little, weak colonies? Is it policy to unite them now?

Mr Newman—No, I would not unite them now, but would build them up by crowding them upon as little room as the brood can be made to occupy by using division boards, and unite them into strong colonies at the beginning of the honey season; thus keeping all the queens to lay eggs during this time, instead of but one in each of the united colonies. There is no advantage in uniting now to have the brood better protected, as the very small amount of bees now in the hive would be apportionately the same in the united colony, unless one of the colonies to be united

is queenless, in which case it is always best to unite.

Secretary agreed with Mr. Newman.

A quite lengthy discussion then ensued upon the use of division boards in building up light colonies early in season. Several considered them indispensable, while a few did not attach much importance to their use.

President White made a few remarks upon the necessity of making a thorough preparation of all colonies in the fall, in order to be able to winter with any certainty.

Mr. Todd also made some suggestions upon the same subject. Said he was certain that it paid well to give the bees every attention they needed.

The attendance at the meeting was small. Quite a number of the absent members are reported as having lost all their bees.

This, together with the very inclement weather, was quite a sufficient apology for the small attendance, notwithstanding which the lack of numbers did not seem to detract from the enthusiasm evinced by the few that were there.

After tendering a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for the use of the Grad Jury room. The Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

H. A. BOARDMAN, Secy.

DAN WHITE, Pres.

LISTOWEL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association met in convention at the Queen's hotel, Listowel, on the 29th inst. The president, Mr. Robert Forest, in the chair. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., and the minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed. There was a large number of the members present, though many of our prominent beekeepers were absent. The following members reported their losses the past winter:

	FALL.	SPRING.
¹ Robt. Forest	7	1
² Wm. Climie	26	24
³ Chas. Mitchell	65	53
M. Vankleek	9	6
Philip Lorch	1	1
Seth Doan	14	10
Robert Bell	5	1
J. L. Turnbull	1	1
W. Campbell	3	1

4 Isaac Revel	16	16
Henry McNaught	6	5
Geo. Edwards	1	1
Daniel Traversé	3	0
Walter Hamilton	1	1
W. M. Watson	8	5
Geo. Maybury	4	4
W. Forest	1	1
Arthur Douglas	43	26
5 Geo. Brown	24	23
	—	—
	240	180

Moved by James Tudhope, seconded by Chas. Mitchell, and resolved: That we desire the Rev. W. F. Clarke to address the meeting.

Mr Clarke then addressed those assembled taking for his subject "Wintering Bees." Mr. Heddon considered he had solved the problem of wintering bees without loss, but as his losses were heavy the past winter, it seemed he did not save them all, although still experimenting. To winter well begin in summer; do not extract from the brood chamber; leave them the finest white honey to winter on; do not feed them the dark fall honey. Give them the best, taking only surplus. Sugar syrup was to bees what oatmeal was to a man, good in part but not relished as an entire subsistence. He was not in favor of extracted honey. It was not so nice and did not take the market as well as the beautiful white comb honey, and besides all this trouble about adulterated honey sprung from extracted.

HIBERNATION OF BEES.

The bear got nice and fat in the Fall before entering on his long sleep. If he was not fat he would not live till Spring. Squirrels, too, hibernate in part. He had fed some in his woodshed the past winter; they would come out and feed at intervals of about three weeks, then relapse into their torpid state again. Bumble bees hibernate; and also other insects, some perfect, others at various stages of maturity, so perpetuating their

1. Mr. Forrest thought the cause was old age. They stopped breeding early, which seemed the cause with others, where there were heavy losses.

2. Ten of these are good; 14 are only fair; are in double-walled hives packed with flax chaff.

3. These were packed in double chaff hives.

4. He extracted 100 lbs of honey, May 23rd.

5. The one lost was the result of a mistake. A comb in the middle of hive was left with no winter passage cut through. They starved, with three full combs of food. He attributed his success to feeding early in September; causing them to breed and thus go into winter-quarters with young bees; stores were sealed; they had proper ventilation, and a uniform temperature of about 40 degrees was kept up.

species annually. Bees are in a torpid state and the colonies consuming the smallest amount of stores come out best in Spring. Mr. Heddon has wintered colonies on as little as 2 and 2½ pounds of stores, and the time was not far distant when with the requisite ventilation and temperature, bees would winter better and consume less stores than was the case at present. He had always traced his loss to the want of proper ventilation in winter. Last winter he had lost one by too much ventilation. Two sisters, of his acquaintance, in Michigan, cleaned the entrances to their hives every day; they were extensive and fortunate beekeepers. Mr. Heddon says bees must have plenty of air; they ventilate themselves to certain extent. Cold or heat will cause bees to die in winter. Do not put your bees too near the ground; if in the cellar they get all the foul gasses; if outside, they have to stoop too much and their enemies have a better chance to harm them.

DIARRHŒA.

He believed old age to be the cause. Old bees, like old people were subject to that complaint.

DRY FECES.

He did not know that it was excrement but thought it was chiefly composed of uncappings or rejected stores, showing to him that bees would not eat pollen, and it went to show that they rejected what was injurious or distasteful to them. If bees were properly wintered, spring dwindling would seldom be mentioned. He thought it was chiefly caused by impure air in winter.

QUESTION.—How do bees do so well under the snow?

ANS.—The snow is porous and warm; if the entrance is clear they will do well under it.

A conversation ensued with regard to the duty on beeswax, when it was unanimously agreed that it was not in the interest of the supply dealer to have wax on the free list, but very much in the interests of the beekeeper, and it was made very plain by the general argument why beeswax is not entered free at the present day.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Geoge Brown for his energetic labors to have the duty taken off beeswax, and to the Rev. W F. Clarke for his able and instructive address. The meeting

adjourned to meet again on the last Friday in August.

GEORGE BROWN, Sect'y.
Molesworth, May, 30th, 1885.

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, JUNE 10TH, 1885.

The *British Bee Journal* remarks in its last issue that the British Honey Company is now firmly established, they have purchased a large quantity of honey, and active operations have been commenced.

SAILING AHEAD.

Notwithstanding the fact that very many people have been debarred from taking a *Bee Journal*, on account of their heavy losses, yet the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL* already numbers its subscribers by the thousands. We hope we are giving you value for your money, friends.

MATTER FOR THE C. B. J.

We have a big pile of matter all ready for the *JOURNAL*, as soon as we can get room for it. Many of our friends who have been so good as to write us articles for publication, have perhaps been wondering why their articles did not appear, and this is to let them know that we will find room for all in good time.

Will those of our friends who have received more than one copy of No. 5 of the *JOURNAL* kindly return us the surplus numbers? Though a very large edition was printed yet so many have been sent out as sample copies that we shall soon be unable to supply new subscribers with a complete series from the commencement. We shall be truly grateful if our patrons will oblige us in this matter.

A CORRECTION.

Friend Nixon writes us under date May 26th: "I see by your last *BEE JOURNAL* in giving my report you made a mistake in making my loss to be ten when it was only one. I put one hundred and sixty-nine colonies in the cellar and took out one hundred and sixty-eight. Please correct error in next issue." We regret that there should have been any error made in Friend Nixon's report, and ask his pardon. We are all the more

glad to make the correction because it shows what success he has had as a bee-keeper, and we feel proud of him, as an ex-student. He spent the summer of 1882 with us.

FRIEND BOOMHOWER, GALLUPVILLE, N. Y., writes us: "Please discontinue my advertisement at present, as I have more orders from it now than I can attend to." Isn't that very encouraging to advertisers! We think so, and the advertisement was only in the *JOURNAL* four times till it was ordered out.

SUBSCRIPTION CREDITS.

Newspaper publishers tell us that it is a bad thing to do—to let people subscribe for any paper on credit. Well, in the majority of cases perhaps it is, but there are times when the very best of subscribers don't chance to have their subscription ready just so they can pay in advance. Especially is this so when a journal or newspaper is started in the spring. We have had many letters and cards something like this: "I'd like to start with the first number, but haven't got the dollar handy just now." We always write them that we have put their names on our list, and to send the money as soon as convenient. In doing this we do not think we are running much risk, because we have seldom found a dishonest bee-keeper. There are some of course, but, in proportion, we believe, fewer than in most other callings. So that should any other of our friends wish to be accommodated, we are ready and willing to do it.

G. G. MCKENZIE, N. N. MILLS, QUE.—I am much pleased to know that D. A. Jones is the editor of the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL*. Such a publication was much needed in Canada. I believe that no pains will be spared to make it a boon to every bee-keeper in the country, else the editor would not have taken so much pains to answer my badly written letters through the *Montreal Witness*, when I knew no more of bees than they did of me. I have to thank the new editor for all I do know now of the movable frame hive. I wish you every success. In the spring of 1882 I commenced bee-keeping with one old fashioned box hive, had two swarms, smothered one for want of food to Winter on. In Spring of 1883 I transferred the two I had left into Jones hives, had six swarms and 200 lbs. of honey. Wintered all my colonies, (eight), well, and in 1884 I had seven swarms, making fifteen colonies, all of which are apparently doing well. I sold 400 lbs. of honey, besides using all we required in the house. I wintered in cellar under the kitchen where all the cooking is done for the family.

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

Dealer in all kinds of **Apiarian Supplies**, the **Quinby Smoker**—the best made—a specialty. The **Quinby Hives** made and sold finished and in the flat. Also all other kinds of hives. The **Vandervort Foundation** kept in stock, both wired and light. Send for illustrated price list, free.

2-3m.

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Will fit any frame, is simple and cheap; any one can make it. No nails or screws required to fasten it to the frame. Send ten cents for photograph with instructions, or 25 cents for a model. Friend Root turned this down as "too much machinery; but quite ingenious." You will smile.

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FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,

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

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DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

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

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IF YOU WISH TO TRY

The **Heddon Section Case** adapted to the **Simplicity** hives, can't fail to send for my circular, as it will tell you how to get Samples of them free.

D. S. HALL, South Cabot, Vt.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK

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

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

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THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

Though these sections cost more to make than the old style, still we are supplying them at the same price. We keep in stock 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ours), and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Langstroth), and can make any other sizes to order on short notice. Prices:

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

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Italian Bees Queens, and Honey.

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ITALIAN QUEENS.

TESTED \$2.00 TO \$4.00.

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ROOT'S IMPROVED CELL,

Sheets 12 inch, wide cut to order.

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TINNED WIRE.

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

Spools holding one pound, each.....	30c
" " one-half pound, each.....	18c
" " one ounce, each.....	07c
Reels, of from three to five pounds, per lb.	25c

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

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IMPORTED QUEENS BY MAIL

—DIRECT—
FROM ASIA AND FROM EUROPE.
Cyprians, Syrians, Carniolans, Italians
AND PALESTINES.

ALL REARED IN THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

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

Imported Carniolans and Imported Italians.

Grades and Prices of Queens:	before June 1	June	July Aug	After Sept. 1st.
Finest Selected Queens, each	\$7.00	\$6.00	5.00	\$4.50
Fine Prolific Queens, each...	6.00	5.00	4.50	4.00

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

Cyprians and Syrians Fertilized in Carniola.

Prices two thirds those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

Imported Palestine Queens.

(SO-CALLED "HOLY LANDS.")

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

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

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

Queens sent by express, Arrival with Safety Guaranteed.

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

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

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

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All orders until Further Notice. Goods better than ever.

The following are samples of many letters received:
Dear Sir,—Received sections (14,000) yesterday. They are all O.K. Finer even than last year.
May 2nd, 1885. J. Mutton, Atwater, O.

Dear Sir—Of those 61 Falcon Chaff Hives I bought of you 58 had full colonies and nuclei, all have wintered finely; that speaks well for the hive and my mode of packing.
April 5th, 1885. E. L. Westcott, Fair Haven, Vt.

I manufacture a full line of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Send for my illustrated price list for 1885, free.
W. T. Falconer, Jamestown, N.Y.

BEE SWAX WANTED.

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

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagaweya, Ont., P.O.

BEE-KEEPERS.

Send for my Illustrated Catalogue of Italian Bees and Queens, Campbell's Improved Honey Extractor, Wax Extractor, Bee Hives, Bee Smokers, Comb Foundation, Section Boxes, Honey Knives, Honey Cans, Labels and all useful implements for the Apiary.

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