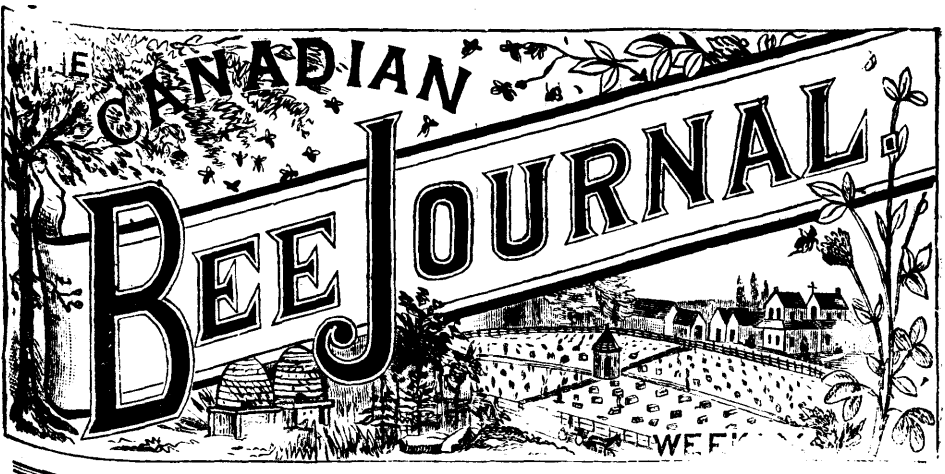


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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. I. BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 14, 1885. No. 29

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON.
WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

SPECIAL OFFER.

- To any one sending us \$5.00 in cash, with the names of five subscribers, we will send for one year, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE.
- To any one sending us \$3.00 in cash, with the names of three subscribers, we will send for six months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 40 cents additional.
- To any one sending us \$2.00 in cash, with the names of two subscribers, we will send for three months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 60 cents additional.

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Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

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"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
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"Texas Bee-Keeper".....	1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

"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.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST.

One Hundred Colonies of Italian Bees, and 4000 pounds Extracted Clover and Basswood Honey for Sale. Also want to exchange Italian Bees for a 4 or 5 or 6 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, new or second hand or will pay cash for Engine and Boiler. All kinds of hives made to order. Write for prices.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Chapside, Ont.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

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

Per 1,000.....	\$ 6 00
" 5,000.....	27 50
" 10,000.....	50 00

Sample sections sent on application.

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

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- C. F. DALE, Martinsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.,
- KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

W. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.
and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON,
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

1-6m

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

3-tf. F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

Bees. Bees.

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

W. H. SANFORD, Tottenham.

HONEY PACKAGES.

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest.

For storing or shipping write to
WILLIAM CLIMIE, LISTOWEL, ONT.

GLASS JARS!

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

"Crown" brand"	1 Pint	Gross.	Half gross
	" "	\$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.

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 fine 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.

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

WE are piling the barrels which contained sugar outside as soon as emptied, and it is amusing to see the bees getting water, dampening the sugar and taking it up. We have noticed imprisoned bees in a bee house carrying honey and passing it through a screen to bees outside, but we have seldom noticed them carrying water to moisten the dry granulated sugar to manufacture it into syrup so they can take it and deposit it in their comb. Does not this indicate wonderful intelligence in our little pets?

SEE TO YOUR COLONIES NOW.

We wonder how many of our friends intend to let their bees starve this winter? or how many imagine or feel satisfied that their bees have plenty, simply because they had plenty a month or two ago? A bee-keeper the other day went to some of his hives expecting to have to remove a quantity of honey, as he felt sure his bees had too much; to his great surprise he found they would need to be fed; this will no doubt be the case with many others. Never, within our recollection, have bees consumed so much of their winter stores as up to the present date, and it will be the duty of every bee-keeper to examine, weigh and carefully note the condition of his colonies, and, when there is a lack of stores, as there is sure to be in almost every instance especially in this latitude, ascertain the deficiency and feed best granulated sugar syrup at once, and in feeding remember that they usually consume nearly one-third in brooding, capping over and for food. We are doubling up some of our colonies, and are also preparing some without any honey or sugar syrup by placing the winter feeders filled with honey or granulated sugar, or in other words "good candy" over them. We will try some *with* combs and some *without*. We will try some with one, two, three, four, and five combs each, thus allowing the cluster under to form the same as when wintered

on ordinary stores, we will follow the test down to a single comb. When the weather is warm in localities where no honey is coming in, it is better to feed in the afternoon or evening, after the bees stop flying, as feeding in the heat of the day is apt to incite robbing.

DESTROYING MICE.

Those who winter in bee-houses and cellars should destroy all mice, so that their colonies should not be injured by them. Perhaps it would be well to give the simplest, easiest and most effective means, that we have found to destroy them. Take equal quantities of white sugar, flour, and arsenic. Mix them well in a dry state; no water should be added. Then place about as much as you would hold on a ten cent piece on small pieces of paper, and lay these about where the mice can get at them. If you can get the crystal arsenic and have it pulverized you will find it about five times as strong as the pulverized. One spoonful of arsenic to four spoonfuls of flour and four of sugar. We have known places infested with mice to be cleared in almost one night. Have never known cats or dogs to touch it; still it would not be advisable to leave it in their way.

CLAMP FOR WINTERING.

WE have been asked to give a description of the clamp exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition, or some other suitable for wintering outside. The one on exhibition was probably gotten up with a little more care than would be necessary in ordinary cases. It was eight feet long, four feet wide and about four feet high in front and three behind with a roof sloping from front to rear. The bottom was nailed on four two-by-four scantlings, set edge ways, thus keeping the boards about four inches from the ground. Then a rack was made to set on this platform, keeping the hive six inches above it, and so arranged that chaff or sawdust may be packed under the hives. There is a little spout made and placed against the entrance to the hive reaching to the outside of the clamp. This entrance from the hive to the portico in front, which is formed by putting boards in a slanting position, projecting in from the front six inches, thus reflecting the rays of the sun into the entrance if desired. It has also a hinged board at the front that you can let down and close this portico up in cold weather or when you do not wish the bees to fly. Hives

may be placed in this repository about two inches apart with barely room to pack chaff or sawdust between them. When the sides and ends of clamp are in position the roof may either be placed on by boards running lengthwise or crosswise as you desire. We might here state that the one we exhibited was made by nailing on cleats with wire nails on ends and sides in such a manner as to enable you to set it up and with the cleats resting against each other, hooks were used to keep it together. It can be taken down or set up in a minute. When a person has a large number of bees it is cheaper to make a long platform like sidewalk, driving stakes in front and rear, and setting boards up inside of stakes on platform. The front stakes and boards of course should be about one foot higher than those in rear. Cleats nailed from front to rear stakes support them. The boards forming the sides and ends of clamps need not be nailed, as the packing around the hives will keep them in place. The roof boards may be put in either lengthwise or crosswise, and by capping them like shingles they will keep the packing sufficiently dry. Clamps of this kind can be made with very little expense, and the boards used afterwards for any other purpose. We do not know that it is absolutely necessary in building a clamp to follow out any particular directions, but simply have at least six or eight inches of dry packing under the hives, about a foot in front and rear and fully that on top. With plenty of good stores and bees, no trouble should be experienced in wintering.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE HERCULES CLUB TREE.

I WOULD like to direct the attention of those of your readers who intend planting ornamental trees for the two fold object of beautifying their homes and providing a supply of nectar for their bees, to the "Hercules Club" tree. The botanical name I do not know but the name above given I have no doubt will tend to its recognition by any nurseryman. It is a very rapid grower. A six year old tree which I have now in my grounds, has been crowded for the past four weeks with a great cluster of flowers, rivalling the mignouette in fragrance. The flow of honey from the flowers during favorable weather seems to be continuous, as evinced by the almost ludicrous scramble which takes place among the multitude of bees, flies and wasps which throng about from "early morn till dewy eve." It is straight in stem as a cane, bearing its leaves in clusters at the top from which the flower stalk springs, and almost

resembles the palm in appearance. It is worth planting.

Streetsville, Oct. 1st, 1885.

J. C. THOM.

Thanks for the information. We shall be pleased to try some of the trees you speak of if you can tell us where you get them, what they cost, and whether they should be planted in Spring or Fall. We are glad to know that something else has been found that will produce honey during this time of scarcity. Give us any further information you can about size, date of blooming, etc. and whether they are useful in any other way than as a honey producer.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CAN BEES HEAR?

HERE has been considerable controversy on this subject already, and I would just mention a fact which has been overlooked by Friend Pettit in C. B. J., Sept. 30, where he states that Prof. A. J. Cook allows that bees are exceedingly sensitive to vibrations.

I would ask Prof. Cook what is hearing in a rational being? Is it not an emotion caused by vibrations striking one of the most delicate of organs in the human system? Now, if Prof. Cook admits bees to be exceedingly sensitive to vibrations, then if they have any particular parts in their small frame which receive these vibrations, these must be their ears and therefore they hear. If they receive them over their whole structures, they are all ears and therefore they hear.

As an example that bees are exceedingly sensitive of these vibrations, which we call sounds and cause the sensation which we call hearing, I may cite the following:

While clipping the grass around some of my hives with a pair of grass shears, and being nowhere in sight of the entrance, and the bees all settled quietly within, it being evening, as I clipped some of the little fellows came flying out to see what I was doing. Had they not been aroused by their exceeding sensitiveness to vibrations, or, in other words by their sense of hearing? I, for my own part, cannot see any reason why bees should not hear.

JAS. S. COPELAND.

Harriston, Ont., Oct. 3rd, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

QUEEN ON HER WEDDING TRIP.

HATCHED last July 4th at two o'clock. Came out and mated (or at least took her flight) on the 8th of July at two o'clock. Saw her come out of the entrance and at once took wing, with her head turned towards entrance, hovering only a few seconds in this way and off she went. I sat down to wait for the lady's return, and she kept me waiting for one hour and twenty minutes, when she marched in, but about ten minutes before her entering the bees made a rush out of the entrance up the hive and promenading around the alighting board with quite a different sound. There, I thought, now you are coming back, but she did not make her appearance. I imagined she was close by—the bees got quiet and about five minutes later the bees made the same movements and she came on the alighting board, but remained only a second and took flight again. I then took notice, and my mind was drawn at once to the picture given in the *A. B. C.* on page 183, which was perfectly correct, viz: "A virgin queen upon the wing." In a few minutes afterwards, the bees going through the same movements, she returned and marched in at once, but I could not take notice of any drone organs. I at once opened the hive and found her on second comb of capped brood at a stand still as if taking a rest. Every once in a while she would walk, then stand still again; putting her head in an empty cell, and now and then her abdomen. Acting like a laying queen, whether she was practising or for some other purpose I do not know, but I could not see any signs of drone organs. Only saw her several times discharge a watery fluid; then I saw her cutting her way out and emerging from her cell and was not more than one hour older or younger than four days; in three days more, or when she was a trifle over seven days old she began to lay both drone and worker eggs on the start, but soon settled down to worker eggs only and a No. 1 business; have seen five or six queens on their wedding tour, but did not give so close attention as to this one. Do not think I ever had any to mate or lay so soon as this.

F. MEHLENBACHER.

Fisherville, August 22nd, 1885.

We have known them to mate and lay sooner than seven days, especially in the case of very large fine queens. Small queens do not usually become fertile so soon, generally requiring one-half more time to become fertile. By close observation when the queens return you will be able to deter-

mine whether they are fertile or not, such, however, has been our experience, but after entering the hive, the bees sometimes remove the appendage before she has been long there.

PALESTINE OR HOLY LAND BEE.

TEXAS Bee-keepers make the Syrians their "pet" bee, according to the experience of those who have reason to know, but in California the Holy Lands are ahead, as evidenced by the following extract, by a correspondent in the *Rural Californian*:

"The honey season now closing has been on the whole one of disaster and discouragement to the bee-master in Southern California. From every quarter comes doleful accounts of failure of crop and loss of bees. Fires in the mountains destroying the bee pastures, and a meagre flow of nectar in the bloom that was not so destroyed, gives us less than half an average crop of honey for this year. But one thing has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, that is the good, I may say the superior, qualities of the Palestine bee. For breeding purposes it is far ahead of the Italian or any other sort. It perpetuates itself pure and unadulterated in the vicinity of other sorts of bees, because it breeds constantly, thus keeping in the apiary a good supply of purdrones and pure queens at all seasons of the year. The climate of this locality being almost identical with that of Palestine, this bee is not set back by dry, hot seasons as other sorts are. The Palestine bee has faith and hope marvelously developed; for, when the Italian and common bee are engaged in dragging out or destroying brood, because of a short allowance of honey being brought into the hive, the Palestine bee keeps right on at work, seems to double its diligence and industry, goes and comes quicker, and no doubt goes farther than before to secure the requisite amount of supplies to keep the colony prosperous."

An Irishman caught a bee after it had stung him, and examining it carefully, he said: "Ye dirty little blaggart! Yez bin sittin' round till yez worn the sate out of yer breeches, an' bedad oi've found yer knoife shticken through the hole in yer hip-pocket, yer little haythen!"

The Wabash County Bee-keepers' Convention will meet in G. A. R. Hall, No. 6, East Main st., North Manchester Ind., Oct. 19, 1885. All bee-keepers are earnestly requested to be present.

J. J. Martin, Sec

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.

FEEDING BACK HONEY.

QUERY No. 34.—How can honey be fed back either for wintering or finishing sections without danger of its becoming granulated in the sections and brood frames?—J. W. H.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Liquify the honey and feed when cool by the use of Jones' new feeder.

S. T. PETTITT, BELMONT, ONT.—Feed early and I do not think there will be any more chances of candying than the honey already in the hives.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I think feeding back will hardly make it granulate, so feed back honey which has shown no disposition to granulate.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—If removed from one comb to another by the bees it would not be likely to granulate, as for extracted honey I cannot say.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON, WORKS, O.—I have never been troubled with honey candying after being fed back, but always feed that which has not begun to candy.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I am now feeding back honey to bees for the first time in my life, and am far more interested in asking than answering this question.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Use a large entrance feeder, and when it is well capped we have no difficulty from granulating. The addition of a little vinegar I think would prevent it.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—If the honey be brought to a heat before being diluted, and fed, there will be little likelihood of it granulating any sooner than the rest of the honey among which it is placed.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Simply put the liquid honey in a good feeder and allow the bees to store it. Sealed honey which has been fed back is no more liable to crystallize than honey which is stored as it is gathered.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—There is

no special danger in this, at least in many cases of feeding back I have seen no trouble from such granulation. I have seen crystallized honey in comb, but it was not that which had been fed back.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Honey will not granulate any quicker after being fed back than it would if it never had been extracted. By mixing honey and sugar syrup together this liquid will neither granulate or crystalize.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Although it is not quite pertinent to the question I must first express my opinion that it is neither wise nor prudent to feed honey back either for wintering or finishing sections. But if you are determined to feed it back whether it is wise or otherwise, heat it over a slow fire up to near the boiling point and stir it a little and then when it cools it is ready to feed.

CAPPINGS OVER BROOD AND HONEY.

QUERY No. 35.—In a very popular work on apiculture, the writer states "that bees seal honey with an air tight cover," and in reference to brood capping says "this seal is done with a sort of paper like substance, and while it shuts the young bee up, it still allows bees a chance to breathe through the pores of the capping. What is the difference in the composition of said cappings?—H. E. H.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Ask the writer of the work to explain.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have never examined the cappings minutely.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have never given any attention to this.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—The honey is sealed with wax, and the brood "with a sort of paper like substance."

S. T. PETTITT, BELMONT, ONT.—Honey is sealed with pure beeswax. I do not know what is used to cap brood.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Honey caps are of pure wax, while those of brood have pollen incorporated, and certainly are less compact and more porous.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—The capping of the honey is made entirely of new wax, while that of the brood is composed of wax and chippings of old comb, etc., and perhaps a mixture of the same material with which the

wasps build their nests

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know a thing about it. Here is one of the many cases in which the amateur with only a few colonies is likely to be better authority than the man who keeps a large number of colonies which occupy all his time.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I do not believe bees seal honey with an air tight cover. This cover is composed of wax. The covering to the brood resembles the cocoon like envelope of other insects analogous to the bee. I believe it to be the work of the larva itself.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—There is probably a difference in the material used for the two purposes, yet when we consider the mechanical abilities of the worker bee no essential difference would appear necessary, for she could construct a porous cover over one and an impervious cover over the other with one and the same material "and not wink at it."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

IOWA STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the I. S. B. K. A. assembled in the Homestead tent on the Fair grounds in Des Moines at 9.30 a. m., Sept. 8th, 1885. The President, Rev. O. Clute, being absent, the Vice President, took the chair. The Secretary also being absent A. J. Norris was chosen sec., pro. tem.

It was thought best to postpone the annual election of officers until there were more of the members present, and the order of the forenoon was a brief account of the past season from each member present.

Mr. Thos. Tracey, of Chickasaw Co., wintered his bees in a cellar last winter, and on taking them out this spring he found the loss to be very heavy. His crop of honey this season being 1,000 lbs. of comb honey in $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sections. The losses in his locality last winter were heavy and the crop of honey for the season only fair.

Mr. Sorricks, of Des Moines, next spoke. He put 100 colonies in the cellar last fall, took out eight this spring, had increased them to fifteen. He reports the season fair for honey but the losses of bees in his locality last Winter were very heavy.

Mr. J. M. Culley, of Green Co., win-

tered five colonies in an out door cellar. All came through in fair condition. Losses in his locality were heavy. The honey crop for this season was poor.

A. J. Norris, of Black Hawk Co., reported last Fall 318 colonies, this spring 190, bought 90 this spring and has now on hand 484. Honey for this season one fourth less than an average yield. He wintered 34 out doors in single wall hives buried in snow, 15 lived through. The balance were wintered in cellars. The probable cause of so heavy a loss was a scarcity of honey in the fields last fall, consequently brood rearing was stopped at too early a date and a wet cold spring. The losses of bees last winter and spring were very heavy, and there is but little honey in the markets at present.

Mr. B. F. Graham, of Grundy Co., wintered a few colonies without loss, increased this season 200 per cent. Loss of bees last winter in Grundy Co. were very heavy.

Dr. Jesse Orin, of Black Hawk Co., put in the cellar last fall 209 colonies, carried out this spring 208, and on June 1st had 190. The yield of honey was fair the first part of the season. He managed his bees principally for comb honey, increased to 260 colonies, and in August united back to 220. He thinks they are lighter in stores at this date than they were when he united in August.

Mr. D. C. Smoke, of Powshike Co., put 18 colonies in the cellar last fall. Carried out this spring seven colonies and on June 1st had but two left. Bought 20 of a neighbor and increased to 44 colonies. His crop of honey for the season of 1885 is 200 lbs. comb honey and 900 lbs. extracted. He kept his cellar at an even temperature of 32 degrees. He reports the losses of bees last winter and spring in his locality to be very heavy and the yield honey fair in the first part of the season but no honey for the last five or six weeks.

Mr. J. L. Edwards, of Johnston Co., had two colonies last spring and now he has fourteen strong in bees, but light in honey.

Mr. Frank Burl, of Des Moines, formerly in the employ of Flannigan and Illinski in Arkansas and southern Ill., gave his experience with foul brood.

He thinks starvation plan the best way to handle it. When it gets in a locality in the south it is there to stay and continues to spread, the winters not being cold enough to freeze out the wild bees which are very numerous in that climate.

Mr. D. M. Bailey, of Adair Co., reported for his locality, losses of bees last winter very heavy, and the crop of honey for the season very light.

Mr. Geo. M. Thompson, of Greenie Co., put away 14 colonies last fall. All wintered through but lost heavily by spring dwindling. He reported the honey crop light.

Mr. Wm. Kimbell, of Clinton Co., put 160 colonies in a bee house last fall, lost one in the winter and three after setting them out. His bee-house was partly underground. He has increased to 200 colonies in good condition; he managed them for comb honey and reports a light crop.

Mr. O. O. Poppleton, of Clusican Co., packed out of doors last fall 235 colonies; 110 came through this spring in good shape and he increased to 200 colonies. He reports about two-thirds average crop of extracted honey. He also reports a general loss of bees for the county, about 25 per cent. out door packed and 56 per cent. in cellars.

Dr. Orin asked "Will the age of bees affect the wintering of colonies?" He gave some of his experience with old bees and thinks there is not much difference.

Mr. Poppleton thinks it only affected them in the spring after taking them out, when the weather is cold enough to retard the rearing of brood.

Mr. Tracey thinks when the queen stops laying early, the bees will come out in the spring in poorer condition than when she keeps up her share of the work until October. Meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll call of members present and new members enrolled, Geo. W. Thompson, of Grand Junction, D. C. Smoke, of Grinnist, C. R. Hunt, of Waterloo, H. E. Hubbard, of Laport City, R. R. Yerson, of Wilton, John Bird, of Bradford, L. A. Butler, of Nashua, the two last names were handed in, and were not present, L. W. Britenbender of

Knoxville, Wm. Dewitt and Wilson Sherman, of Cluster Centre. Report of treasurer, Mr. Thos. Smick, cash on hand last meeting \$12.99 membership fees \$24.00 total \$36.99 Disbursements, one wire message to the Sec, 25cts. bal, on hand \$36.74, report accepted. Annual election of officers, Mr. O. O. Poppleton was elected president by ballot, Mr. D. C. Smoke, Vice Pres., by acclamation, Sec, A. J. Norris, the Tres, Mr. Smick was re-elected. The executive committee were instructed to purchase a tent, also to use their judgment as to size, kind, quality &c, for next season's meeting. Rev. O. Clute, Wm. Kimble and A. J. Norris, were chosen as a committee to arrange a standard of excellence for honey and bees, and to bring the same before the State board of Agriculture, at their annual meeting this winter. The members then took up an old problem, Shallow or deep frames, Mr. Tracey using a frame eight inches deep. Mr. Kimbell uses frames eleven inches deep, nine in a hive; he prefers more honey in the brood nest. Mr. Hunt said he had used the American and Langstroth frames but preferred a frame ten inches deep, ten in a hive, both for comb and extracted honey.

Mr. Bittenbender thinks there should be a standard frame for extracted honey, also one for comb honey. Mr. F. G. McGan, from Ill, a former student of Rev. L. L. Langstroth said undoubtedly the deep frame was best to winter bees on, but one deeper than the L. frame would be detrimental to the production of comb honey; he advised all dealers to use only the L. hive for it was taking the place of all others, all over the country. He said a hive holding 63,000 cells was just right, a prolific queen would lay 3,000 eggs in twenty-four hours, and that would keep each hive full.

Dr. Oren explained his mode of Wintering. He sets his (L) hives at an angle of forty-five degrees in rows along the cellar, and puts on planks, then another row and so on until the cellar was full. He said the advantages were, it made a deep frame out of a shallow one, and when a bee died she would roll out instead of being carried out by a live healthy bee to perish on the cellar bottom with her dead sister. Several spoke in short on the question

and it was decided by a vote from the majority present that a shallow frame, was best for all purposes, when wintered in the cellars.

Does it pay to unite weak colonies in the spring?

Mr. Smoke thought not best when there was a good queen to be sacrificed. Mr. Tracey and others thought it did not pay. Does the use of foundation in the sections hurt the sale of comb honey? Some thought in the future when people get better acquainted with foundation it would be unobjectional.

Mr. Bittenbender thought, good new foundation would be drawn out, as thin as natural comb. Adjourned to meet on following day at nine o'clock a.m. An invitation was given to meet in the evening at Mr. J. M. Shuck's office in Des, Moines, Thursday morning. The association extend their thanks to the Homestead for his kind offer of the Homestead tent. Meeting adjourned until sometime next season. Notice will be given of time and place of meeting.

A. J. NORRIS Sec.

In addition to the above, to the members not present and to those who felt disappointed, that the failure to have a tent this season was unavoidable and next season the tent will be a sure thing, unless the Treasurer elopes with the funds, which is not at all probable. Some of the members present offered to make the amount sufficient to purchase one large enough to accommodate the assemblage of members in its more prosperous days.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
KENTUCKY BEE-KEEPERS IN CON-
VENTION.

THE annual meeting of the Kentucky Bee-Keepers' Association, at Covington, Ky., on the 23rd and 24th days of September, 1885, was the most enjoyable of all the good bee-meetings that I have had the pleasure of attending in the past. The attendance was not large but everything seemed to conspire to make this meeting more than usually pleasant. A number of visitors were present from Ohio, Ind., and one gentleman from the "Lone Star State,"—Texas—took part in the discussions.

Mr. Muth, our Chas. F. Muth, was

there as one of us. We claim an interest in him, though he lives across the line, in the "Queen City." But the crowning glory of the convention was the presence of our beloved father in modern bee-culture, Rev. L. L. Langstroth. I had often wondered if the marvellous popularity of Father Langstroth depended alone on his genius as an inventor, and on his enthusiasm as a writer and bee-culturist. Now, after being with him, and conversing with him on many topics, I am convinced that only those who know him personally and socially can fully appreciate his noble qualities of heart and mind. He is a most delightful conversationalist, not only concerning bees, etc., but concerning all matters of interest. He tells many pleasing anecdotes, and recites popular "sayings" with such perfection of voice and emphasis that they seem to take on new and fresh meaning. His voice itself is a power for good, reaching far beyond the organs of hearing. After telling me of his "old troubles" connected with his patent, the long, tedious law suit, the gathering of false testimony by his opposers, and his final determination to leave his cause to be vindicated by the future historian, or in the great hereafter, and explaining the nature and effects of his sad affliction (which seems to be some form of spinal affection extending to the back of the neck and head, and resulting in depression of spirits and a feeling of hopelessness). He quoted the language of Paul (Rom. xv. 13,) "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing, that you may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost." Never had I seen the full force of this text before. At the risk of being thought weak by some, it brought a tear. Perhaps, Mr. Langstroth would hardly expect to see these things in print, but I know that he will excuse me for alluding to them, when he remembers that he is the father of modern bee-culture and thousands who call him "father" will never see his face or hear his voice in this life, and this little lifting of the curtain will please so many. Mr. Langstroth at his advanced age—nearly seventy-five—is still carrying on a series of careful experiments with bees, queens, etc., and promises a new edition of his work on bee-culture.

He took an active part in the discussion of important questions connected with bees, hives and implements. His address explaining the steps which led to the invention of the "movable frame" was the most interesting feature of our meeting, because it was new to a majority of the persons present.

President Rev. L. Johnson spared no pains to make the Convention a great success and to provide for the wants of members and visitors. He made arrangements with the proprietor of the Rouse Hotel to entertain members and visitors of the association at about half the usual charges, and the proprietor, Mr. Rouse, in his successful efforts to make us all comfortable and happy gained many friends among bee men.

Bee-keepers are not only the friendliest people in the world, but they have a keen sense of the ludicrous. Mr. Rouse prepared a large upper room for four of us, Father Langstroth, President Johnson, Secretary Connley and myself. The two last named "will talk" after they retire for the night. So after Father L. and the President were busily "saving gourds," Connley and myself talked over "old times" and wound up on bees. The next morning President Johnson, after getting us before the crowd got off the following. He said that when he went to sleep Brothers Demaree and Connley were talking busily, and when he woke in the morning the first sound he heard was the voice of Brother Demaree saying, "As I was saying," and the response of Connley, "that's it—that's right." Of course the laugh was at our expense. A desirable feature of our deliberations was a successful effort to keep out of old ruts. For example, instead of discussing "How to Winter Bees," we changed it to the "Cheapest and Most Economical Methods of Wintering Bees in this Climate." Thus we were led in a new channel. And so with other questions. The display of bees, honey and implements was very fine. Some new and rare devices and implements were displayed, such as queen nurseries, queen cages, frames, reversible frames, feeders, etc., etc. A careful examination of these articles would convince any well posted person that Kentucky bee-keepers are not lacking in inventive genius. Mr. Muth's display of

honey, honey extractors, uncapping cans, wax extractors, smokers, etc., added much to the general interest.

One point clearly brought out was that the past season has been very nearly a failure for surplus honey all over the State.

G. W. DEMAREE.
Christiansberg, Ky.

From The Cayuga Advocate.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above association was held in the Music Hall, Jarvis, on Friday, Sept. 25, the President, Mr. Jas. Armstrong, in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Jas. Williamson was appointed to act in his place.

Members present—James Cullen, R. McKenzie, James Caldwell, F. Mehlenbacher, D. Jeffrey, Wm. Kindree, R. W. Beam, James Armstrong and James Williamson.

Reports from members was the first business taken up. The first column gives the number of colonies in spring, the second, the number in fall, third, pounds of extracted honey, fourth, pounds of comb honey,

	Spring	Fall	Ext.	Comb.
James Armstrong.	40	100	2900	400
James Cullen.	11	26	425	
Robt. McKenzie	2	9	100	
James Caldwell,	25	62	1500	100
F. Mehlenbacher,	9	20	1190	40
D. Jeffrey,	5	19	500	
Wm. Kindree,	24	66	1400	50
R. W. Beam.	13	33	500	50
James Williamson,	7	17	500	60
John Doughty,	3	11	100	
Wm. Chambers,	24	64	2300	
Edmund DeCew,	2	5	157	
E. C. Campbell,	27	54	1600	100

The next on programme—How to prepare bees for winter.

The President examines his colonies, places combs with honey in front of hive and brood next to division board; when brood is all hatched out, takes out the combs and moves the division board forward.

Mr. Kindree prepared his in the same way as Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Mehlenbacher reserved about six combs of good early honey in front of hive; winters on about 8 combs spread apart.

Mr. Jeffrey crowded his bees on about 8 frames in front of hive ; took all the lightest frames out.

Mr. Caldwell leaves his just as they are. Mr. Beam leaves his as they are all summer, with all the frames in.

THE BEST METHOD OF WINTERING.

Mr. Armstrong winters his on summer stand ; makes a clamp facing south, with 6 inches of sawdust underneath hive, 14 inches of packing in rear, about the same on top, and about 10 inches in front ; he lays sticks on top frames, and covers with quilt.

Mr. Cullen winters in cellar ; takes the cover off, lays a chaff cushion on frames.

Mr. Mehlenbacher winters in clamp ; puts sticks over frames, and quilt. About 12 inches packing in front, 16 inches behind, and about 6 inches below the hive.

Mr. Kindree winters in tenement hive on summer stands ; packs chaff all round and has good success.

Mr. Jeffrey winters in double wall hive on summer stands, well packed with chaff.

Mr. Beam winters outdoors on east side of fence, where they are generally covered with snow ; left surplus boxes on without packing.

Mr. Williamson winters in cellar, takes off cover, and leaves on quilt.

BEST WAY TO INTRODUCE VIRGIN QUEENS.

Mr. Armstrong cages for about 48 hours, takes a frame with adhering bees out, and releases queen on frame.

Mr. Kindree prefers introducing cell instead of virgin queen.

Mr. Mehlenbacher smokes the colony well, lets them run in at the entrance, and finds they are generally accepted.

The question was asked, "Are the Italians better than blacks?" Mr. Armstrong likes the Italians they are more gentle, they are stronger and more persistent workers, work on red clover, and are in all points much superior to blacks.

Mr. Kindree says he has no trouble with moths since he kept Italians.

Mr. Jeffrey asked how are we to get worker comb in strong colonies without foundation ? Mr. Armstrong said by crowding a colony on few frames more working comb would be built.

The question was raised as to the sale

of honey, 10 cents to be the ruling price.

Mr. Cullen stated that the Listowel association had shipped a lot to the old country, and he thought it advisable that our Secretary should ascertain how the venture turned out.

Moved by Mr. Kindree, seconded by Mr. Cullen, that this meeting do now adjourn, subject to a call of the President and Secretary.

JAMES WILLIAMSON.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

MOUNT FOREST BEE-KEEPERS.

HEREWITH I send a report of the Mount Forest Bee-Keepers' Convention held here on September 23rd at 2.30 p. m. in the Council Chamber.

Meeting was called to order by the President. Minutes read and adopted. Treasurer's report received and adopted, after which the following reports were given, each member being taken in turn.

Rev. D. P. Niven, President, commenced season with 10 colonies eight of which gave increase, giving 23 swarms. Took 140 lbs. extracted, and 100 lbs. comb honey, the latter in Langstroth and the former in Jones hive. Believes in natural stores for winter, also as little handling of stocks as possible.

Robert Main—2-5—will have to feed for winter.

Thos Ainley, stocks weak in Spring, bought several colonies. Took 400 lbs. extracted honey. Does not like extracting from brood chamber.

Mr Gowanlock—1-3—artificial swarms. Took 75 lbs. extracted honey. Fed 50 lbs. sugar for winter. Will have to feed more.

Geo. Duncan found bees like everything else. When he thinks he has got them right, why then he gets mistaken. Thinks there is room to learn yet, (theory). Keep the colonies strong.

Wm. Fraser—2-8. Kept bees three years. Never took any honey before this year. Extracted this season 240 lbs. Fed 180 lbs. sugar for winter.

P. B. Hassett—12-17—took 650 lbs. extracted honey. Fed sugar for winter stores.

J. H. Dickson commenced season with one weak colony. Bought two colonies from D. A. Jones. Increased

to seven. Took very little honey. Will have to feed heavily.

Joel Kitely, Moorefield,—7-16—14 strong, two weak. Extracted 300 lbs. honey.

S. Peebles—16-30—wintered in a log house with door shut and chaff and straw against it. Never opened all winter. Stocks came through fair. Took 400 lbs. extracted honey. Will have to feed some.

Secretary gave a short report of winter's success, summer management and fall preparation. Did well for the season.

Rev. Mr. Niven's bees consumed 11 lbs. of honey per colony during the winter in a good gravel cellar, under dwelling, ventilates to stovepipe above.

Mr. Ainley gave an interesting account of his visit to Mr. McArthurs apiary at Toronto during the exhibition.

It being now six o'clock the meeting adjourned *sine die*, all being pleased with the afternoon meeting.

J. H. DAVISON,
Secretary.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WEIGHT FOR WINTERING.

JAS. S. COPELAND.—What should be the average weight of a colony of bees with seven frames in Jones' hive, when fed sufficiently for winter?

From sixty to sixty-five pounds.

WEIGHT OF A QUART AND OF AN AVERAGE COLONY.

How much does a quart of bees weigh? What is the weight of the bees in an average colony?

Minto, Oct. 3, 1885.

A good deal would depend on whether the bees were filled with honey or not, and how close they were packed. In the JOURNAL of April 29th, page 68, present volume, friend Demaree gives the number in a quart as 2600, and 4000 is mentioned by many others as the weight of a pound, so according to that there would be one and a half quarts to a pound. Probably some of our friends in the "bees by the pound" business can furnish you with still more information. The weight of bees in a colony depends upon the season of the year; in the

spring probably one to three pounds while in the summer from five to ten pounds.

WHEN ARE BEES A NUISANCE.

G. A. DEADMAN.—Can bee-keepers be compelled to remove their hives containing bees outside of an incorporated town or village? When can bees be designated by law as a nuisance.

Brussels, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1885.

When they enter groceries and bother people by flying in at the windows, then they become a nuisance, and the council have power, if they choose, to pass a by-law to have them removed. Trouble of this kind only arises in times of scarcity of forage. At such times it would not cost more than 10 cents a colony to remove them to some farm a few miles away where they would probably get enough honey to more than pay the expense of moving.

WINTERING PREPARATIONS.

ROLLIN C. THAYER.—I would like to ask a few questions and answer by letter. I have got 65 swarms of bees and all I have looked at yet will have to be fed up—some of them heavily, and some not so much. I expect all of the nuclei swarms will have to be fed. Don't you think it best to winter on about five frames and the nucleus on less. Which is the best "granulated" or "coffee" sugar. I also want to know how to make the syrup, how many pounds of sugar to one pound of water. I winter outside; have wintered some in cellar, but it is not very good for wintering in. Will bees seal up the honey or syrup if fed now, or later, say the last of October. If I can get the time I would like to pack some in chaff boxes, or will it make any difference about sealing up the sugar syrup. It has been so wet here that I am afraid bees will not winter well. There is scarcely any brood in the hives. Would you feed a little every day to get up brood rearing again or not.

Lagrange.

Five frames are enough if well filled. Three or four for small colonies. You should feed nothing but the purest granulated sugar, two pounds of sugar to one pound of water; boil five minutes. If the weather is favorable they will seal if fed. Pack them up in chaff boxes by all means, if to be wintered out of doors better pack them as soon as possible, that they may retain the heat for ripening and seal their stores most perfectly. You might feed them liberally for a few days until they start brood rearing

and feed them very rapidly until they have sufficient stores.

SAWDUST PACKING MUST BE DRY.

A. D. D. WOOD.—I have just completed a cellar for wintering my bees, and I would like you to tell me if it is material whether the sawdust is entirely dry or not. I am anxious to know soon.

Rives, Jackson Co., Mich., Oct. 1st, 1885.

You do not say whether you mean the sawdust overhead or at the sides. Cellars are usually built of stone or brick and then the sawdust placed overhead to prevent frost from getting in. It is decidedly better to have the sawdust dry, but it may be dried by putting a stove in the room and keeping the place very hot for a few days. Dampness from the bottom of the cellar, or even water standing in the bottom or running through will not prevent you from wintering well in the cellar, all conditions being right. One thing you want to be very careful about, that is, to keep your bees well closed up so they will cover all the combs. Outside combs (not occupied with bees), containing unsealed stores are liable to become sour and unfit for use.

BEE LORE.

That Cooper & Son's grocery is a very attractive place has long been known. But the culmination, the acme, the very apex of attractiveness seems to have been reached one day last week. A looker-out for bargains, who is a member of the Bee family, waltzed into Cooper's store, and being in the honey business himself, he sampled some of Cooper's sweet juice as it oozed from some faulty tins, and behold it was good. Trusting not his own judgment, Mr. Bee returned to the family residence and brought the chief housekeeper and a few others to test the honey dripping from the tins in Cooper's store. And they all of one accord pronounced it good, very good, a very ambrosial nectar, food fit for the gods. One or two of the testers were immediately despatched to bring all the brothers and sisters and cousins and uncles and aunts of the Bee family. They came, they filed into the store in dozens, by the score, by the hundred, by the—suffice it to say they took possession of the premises. The proprietors were at a loss whether to shout murder or fire. Some one proposed to ring the fire bell. The bees proceeded to business and loaded up with honey at

less than first cost. Neighbour Rotz was called in, a smudge fire was made to produce smoke and with the aid of the black vapor and sundry deployments and flank movements peculiar to military men, the Messrs. Cooper caused the marauders to retreat, and the proprietors once more got possession of their premises.—*From Huron News-Record.*

A correspondent to the *Lewiston Journal* says:—"Dea. Osgood Perry, of Norway, has probably the oldest colony of bees in Maine. They were purchased by Mr. Perry in the season of 1844. As to their age at time of purchase he is not sure, but thinks it probable they were a swarm of the previous season, making the age of the colony 42 years this season. They have been in the same hive and occupied the same stand summer and winter for 41 years, all the time in good condition, having this season sent out several swarms. The hive is constructed of four boards set on end with a top board inserted."—And the editor remarks:—"Well, Friend Perry, you have beat the crowd. This is a remarkable instance of bee longevity as we should say. This is the only instance we have ever heard of, of a swarm of bees and their descendants occupying the same hive for more than half that number of consecutive years. I think we had an instance given in the *Journal* some time ago of a hive being occupied over twenty years in unbroken line by same colony. The inference, to those not acquainted with the natural history of the bee, would be that there must be some pretty old bees in that hive. But the fact is if Deacon Perry purchased that hive, a year after the swarm was placed in it, he didn't come into possession of a single bee that was originally put into it. When it is considered that in hardly any case does a worker bee live more than six or seven months, and that during the cold season, it will be seen that the occupancy of this hive has been by lineal descent from year to year, and in some seasons when swarming freely the entire occupants may have been changed several times during the summer. So, strictly speaking, a swarm of bees can never be old in that sense of the term. A queen may live to be four or five years old, but as the old queen always leads out the swarm, she is changed every time the hive sends out a swarm. But as we have said, it is an interesting case and one that don't often occur.

We can supply all the back numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL at the present time, and we shall be pleased to send new subscribers all the back numbers if so desired.

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, OCTOBER 14TH 1885.

LOCAL HONEY MARKET.

We find sales of honey very fair, with prices a trifle lower than last season, still others are disposing of their crops at much less figures than are realized for ours.

KIND WORDS.

K. E. CARDNER, DELPHIA, N. Y.—Your JOURNAL is first-class—second to none—and I look for it with interest each week, and I am therefore very anxious to receive them.

LATE QUEENS.

We can supply by return mail, providing the weather is suitable, between thirty and forty queens—mated, of course—to those who have queenless colonies. We will note the fact as soon as our stock is run out. Prices, \$1 and \$2.

HIVES FOR NEXT SEASON.

We have had several orders for hives for next season's use already. The five per cent. discount will probably last till January, but it will of course depend on the amount of hives, etc., ordered: so long as we can keep ahead of the orders we shall continue it.

The first of January will see a big increase in the subscription list of the BEE JOURNAL. When our friends can now have *two* JOURNALS for the price they have heretofore paid for *one*, they will not be slow in taking advantage of it. The very large call we are having for sample copies denotes this fact.

QUERY NO. 33.

A card just received from Chas. Mitchell, Molesworth, the author of the above query says: Query no. 33, given up by so many is pretty well solved by Dr. Thom. I am satisfied Paris Green is the solution as bees make a general raid for the due when breeding heavily, before going for honey. Milkweed did me a good deal of harm this year.

COMB HONEY ON A STICK

This may sound funny, but nevertheless that is the way it is talked of by the consumers, who

buy it, everybody at Toronto had a taste of it, and Mr. Wm. Miller, of Nicolston is perpetuating the system of thus introducing it to the people, by doing the same things at the county fairs. At Cookstown last week he sold a considerable quantity and he will probably continue it at all the fairs he attends.

MUCILAGE AT FIVE CENTS PER HALF GALLON.

Mrs. Chaddock, in Oct. 1st *Gleanings*, gives a method of making mucilage so that it can be produced for five cents per half gallon. Here it is:—Take five cents' worth of gum tragacanth, add warm water to it, a little at a time, and let it swell. Add a little pulverized alum, to keep it from moulding. If wanted dry on paper, like postage-stamps, add a little glue; and if wanted to paste labels on specimens—stones, for instance—add a little sugar.

HONEY FOR COLDS AND SORE THROAT

This is the season for these and the remedies are many at least, if many are not very effectual. An exchange says: "Salt and water is used by many as a gargle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better." We haven't tried honey and alum in sage tea but we do know that a mixture of honey and the best Jamaica rum—in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter—is an excellent thing, giving immediate relief. Small doses taken frequently is the better way to take it.

KIND WORDS.

JUDGE ANDREWS, McKENNY, TEXAS.—I like it more as it gets age on its side—it runs in a vein that just suits me.

MISS J. CARROLL, MARSVILLE.—Accept my thanks for the BEE JOURNAL you sent me. I think 52 of them will be worth a dollar.

JAS. S. COPELAND, HARRISTON, ONT.—I find a great deal of interesting and instructive reading in the C. B. J. and wish it success in its future career.

A. D. D. WOOD, RIVE'S JUNCTION, MICH.—Your most excellent JOURNAL came to hand and I am very much pleased with it, and do not see how any apiarist can do without it.

HONEY MARKET.

The demand for comb honey is good at 15c. per pound. Extracted sales fair at 5c. to 8c. per pound, according to quality. Beeswax 23c. to 25c. per pound.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1885.

BOSTON.

We have received quite a large stock of honey mostly from Vermont, and the quality is very fine. We are doing the best we can to keep the prices up, where the bee-keepers can get something for their honey. One of the largest producers sold his entire crop at a very low price, and it is being sold here at a price that would give the bee-keeper nothing. We still hold our prices 16c. to 18c. for one pound, 14c. to 16c. for two pounds. Extracted 6 to 8c. Wax 30c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Sept. 21, 1885.

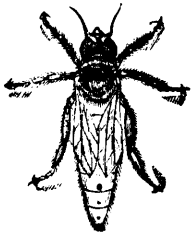
No change has taken place in the general feature of the market. Demand is slow for extracted honey with an abundance on the market. Depression in other branches of business and low prices have their bearing upon honey. Better prices will, in my estimation, not be obtained until a general revival of business takes place; our most ardent desires to the contrary notwithstanding. Custom has to be made, even at the short crop of this season. Small lots only of new comb honey make their appearance and are sold readily. Yet, demand is slow in proportion. Extracted honey brings 4 to 8 cents on arrival, and choice comb honey 15 to 16 cents in jobbing way. Beeswax is in fair demand and arrivals are good. We pay 20 to 24 cents for good yellow.

C. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12, 1885.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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



Electrotypes

We have them in stock, same as engraving, at 10c., postage 6c. They are good ones too.

D. A. JONES & CO.

Becton, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE.

100 colonies Italian Bees for sale cheap! Price \$7 or five for \$30. Originated from Doolittle and Root stock. Are full of bees, in Jones hives, on frames from wired foundation, with twenty-five pounds of stores, and safe arrival guaranteed. References P. M., J. P., Mayor and station agent. Send for Price List of Hives and Supplies.

LEON E. DYER, Sutton, P. Q.

Sale of Dwelling House, Bee House, and over 50 hives of bees, Italians and Holy Lands, on Oct. 19th 1885, by auction, if not rented previously.

J. STRUMPF, Hanover, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE. I have twenty colonies of Jones' hive—which I will sell cheap. Write for particulars and price.

S. DIBB, Duntroon, Ont

FEEDERS!

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

CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

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

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
" " per 100.....	45 00
In flat, each.....	40
" " per 100.....	30 00

We can guarantee that they will give satisfaction.

D. A. JONES, Becton, Ont.

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

Red Clover Queens by Return Mail.

I am now up with my orders, and can send queens by return mail. My queens are almost without an exception purely mated, and my bees worked just thick on red clover from the time it bloomed until the present.

J. T. WILSON, Nicholasville, Ky

Five Per Cent. Discount.

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

D. A. JONES, Becton, Ont.

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

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

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

J. M. SHUCK.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

BEES AND HONEY

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for **Free** and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

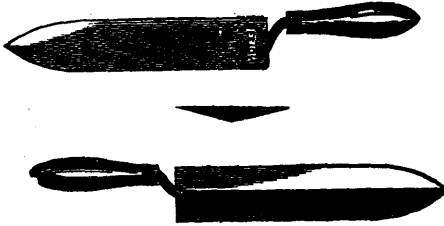
Port Colborne, Ont

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

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

HONEY KNIVES.

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



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00
If by mail, add 18c extra for, each knife.

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 considered worth keeping. I killed a few weeks ago the only Ho y 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 net 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 \$3.75 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 69. 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 &c., Brussels, Ont

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

DOVE-TAILED SECTIONS.

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

\$400 WORTH OF BEES & BEE FIXTURES.

For sale or exchange for other property. The reason for selling out is because of lameness and inability to attend to the work. Apply to

R. SHANNON, Colborne, Ont.

July 22nd, 1885.

—TRY THE—

BELLINZONA ITALIANS,

And see for yourself that they are the best. Warranted Queens, bred from mothers imported direct from the mountains of Italy, \$1.00 each; six for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders filled promptly.

CHAS. D. DUVALL,
Spencerville, Mont. Co., Md.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

Is second to none in the market. **Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.**

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

CHARLES F. MUTH,
976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE, OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The twelfth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-Keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to Dealers and to Clubs.

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

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

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEES AND HONEY**, with descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly

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A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio