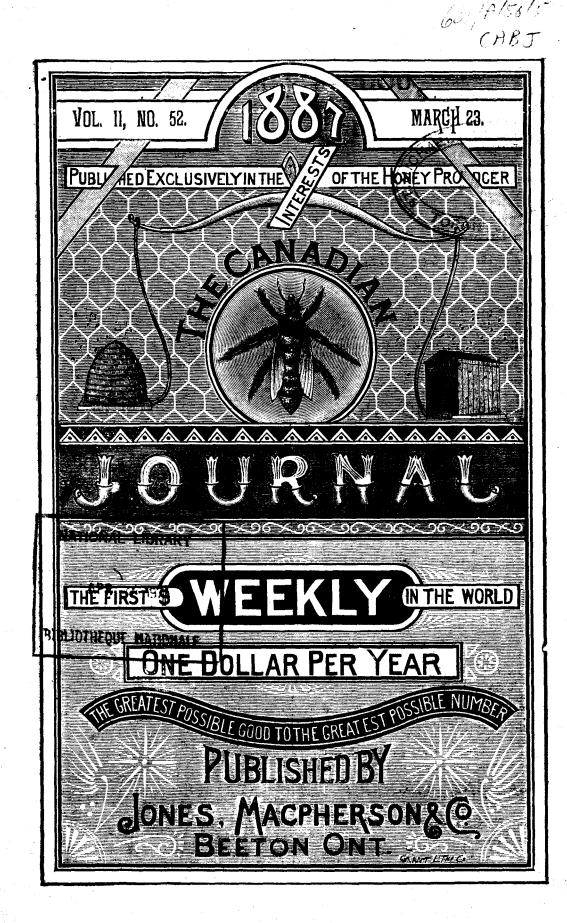
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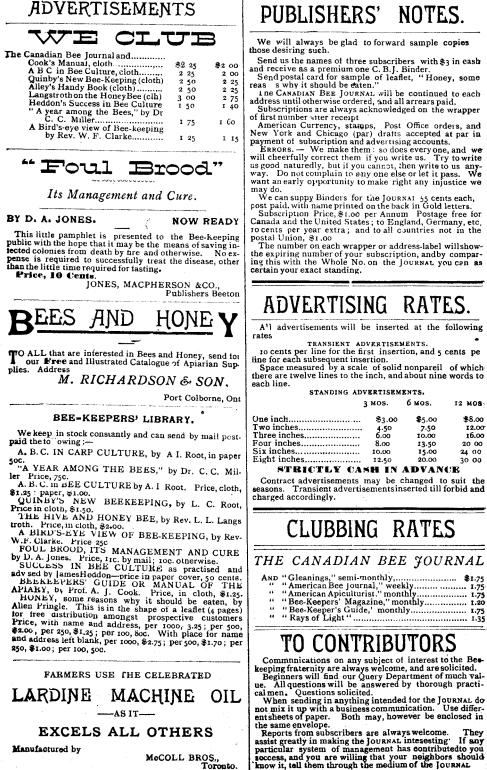
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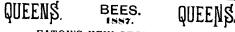


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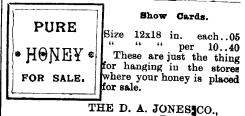
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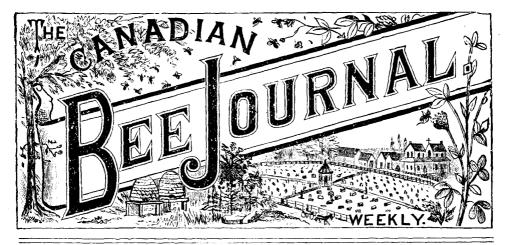
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

BEETON, OMT., MARCH 23, 1887.

### DIRECTORS' MEETING, O.B.K.A.

Vol. II. Nc. 52.

SHALL THE ASSOCIATION UNDERTAKE THE WORK OF SENDING HONEY TO ENGLAND.

MHE meeting called by President Pettit for the 16th, to consider the above question, was convened at

one o'clock of that date, at the Albion Hotel, Toronto. Present: S. T. Pettit, J. B. Hall, vice; S. Corneil, J. F. Dunn, M. Emigh, A. G. Willows, Jacob Spence, L. Travers, M. B. Holmes, F. H. Macpherson and the Sec.-Treas., W. Couse.

The President again explained the object for which the meeting had been called, viz: to decide in what shape our honey should be put up for the English market, and whether or not the association should undertake to handle the productions of its members.

The first question decided was, that glass was the package to be adopted and that the probable size was one pound.

The question of the association's taking hold of the matter then came up and after much discussion, Mr. Corneil intimated that the association was not incorporated as a trading body and unless they procured a special clause, enabling them to do this, they could not undertake the work. This was concurred in by F. H. Macpherson.

It was decided, however, that the honey must go to England in bulk, to be put up there in the style of package in which it is intended to reach the customer. The package considered

most suitable for shipping in, was the 60 lb. tin, such as we make and sell, and which was used for the bulk of the extracted honey which the delegates took with them last summer. It seemed to be generally considered that no honey should be shipped to commission men and that. in the main, a line of action must be followed something similar to that laid down in our last week's issue.

Whole Nc 104

Mr. Corneil advised mixing our honey and blending the flavors to make one uniform brand or flavor. It would be much easier to control the market and keep the reputation we had gained, than by attempting to keep on the market three or four different flavors of honey, and, in this, Mr. Pettit agreed, with the proviso, of course, that no dark honey must be sent or mixed.

Before the meeting adjoured, the writer found it necessary to leave, and so, cannot say whether any resolution was offered to the meeting or not, but we think that we are safe in saying that the matter stands as it did before, excepting that the style of package, mode of shipping, etc., are a little more clearly understood by those who were present.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. BEES DYING FROM LONG CONFINEMENT

T IS now March 10th and my bees have not had a chance to fly since Nov. 3rd or for four months and seven days. As heretofore,

so I have again carefully watched for the apthe cusconsidered and am again convinced that said diarrohea is

not a disease but the result of long continued confinement, caused by continuous cold weather which does not permit of the bees flying so as to evacuate the bowels in the way nature has provided. In here speaking of confinement, I mean such as comes to bees wintered on their summer stands, for all are aware that with a uniform temperature at 15° above the freezing point bees can stand from four to six months confinement with perfect ease, while a confinement of the longest named period, if on the summer stand, would be ruinous. But I think I hear some one say "bee-diarrhœa must be a disease. if not tell me why one colony often dies of it while another, apparently in no different shape in the fall, comes through all right." Now with all respect to such an one, I would ask him to account for this state of affairs along the line of disease This was the very ground which caused me to leave the disease theory. To all the "knowing ones" of the theory I propounded the following question (as I had many cases of the kind) two colonies sitting side by side and as near alike as to stores, bees, etc., as two peas, as far as could be seen, are prepared in the same way for wintering. One dies before March 20th and the other comes through in splendid condition. What caused one to die and the other to live ? The reply I got, without exception, was : "We do not know." Will any reader of the C.B.J. answer the question?

Now let me explain a little farther and see if it is not all plain along the line of being caused by confinement. In 1873 I was put on record as saying "that with a long, steady cold winter would come great mortality of bees, while in winter during which warm spells occurred, wherein a chance was given bees to fly, the mortality would be at mininum, even although the average temperature might be several degrees colder than the former." The thirteen years which have elapsed since then prove that prophecy correct. During our greatest loss, a few years ago, I had 145 colonies, 55 of which were placed in the cellar for winter, and 90 left on their summer stands. From the 22nd day of October till the 20th day of March there was not a day warm enough for bees to fly, although the average temperature of the winter was above those we frequently have. The result was I lost 75 colonies out of the 90, while of the 55 wintered in the cellar 54 came out in splendid condition. Now the question I understand to be raised is, if no disease was present, why did not all the 90 die alike? Why was the 15 exempt? Simply because from a little more vitality on their part they were enabled to hold out a little longer than the other 75, while a month more of

the same weather would have caused the loss of all which were outdoors. There is a period of confinement beyond which a colony possessing the most vitality cannot pass, as all must admit hence I ask is it a disease which kills the last? If not, and they that are possessed of the best vitality succumbed earlier, is it a disease that kills the first. Again, if bees just ready to die with "the disease" have a good fly so as to empty them-selves, they are cured at once, thus proving that I am right, for if a flight cures, the lack of it must be the cause. Once more, with the same food and same surroundings, except temperature which caused the first colony to die, the "predisposing cause" to diarrhœa and death, if down in Texas and Florida causes life and health. This at the same time of year as above, while the same is true in this locality during July and August, when the bees can fly here as they do in Texas and Florida in winter. Is it not plain then that the prime cause is not in the food but That food, dampness, in the confinement. poorly protected hives, etc., have much to do with our wintering trouble I am free to admit, but if we had no winter we would not have any wintering troubles. Is not this plain? After a careful watching of our wintering trouble I find about this in every case, the present winter being no exception. All colonies pass through the Nov. and Dec. confinement in safety, but by the 25th of Jan. some of the colonies having older bees or less vitality from any cause begin to show uneasiness, and as the days wear on the bees begin to eat more to support their wasting tissues. From this strain upon them many now begin to die, and instinct teaches the survivors that unless more bees are reared to take their place they must soon become extinct. Chyme is now prepared by the nurse bee, with which the queen is fed, so she shall begin egg laying and in a few days the cluster is broken, thereby causing the temperature of the hive to rise from its normal degree of 64° to 68° up to that of brood rearing which is from  $85^{\circ}$  to  $95^{\circ}$ . If a chance to fly occurs at this time or a little before all the trouble is ended for another six weeks or two months, but if not the mortality commenced gains rapidly, as many times the food is required to keep up this brood rearing temperature, which was required for the other, so that the intestines are overloaded to bursting and the bees have the so-called "diarrhoea." A chance to fly now helps, but such a colony is liable in spring to dwindle and die from exhausted vitality. Should this chance not come the combs and hives are soiled, the bees die by hundreds every day till most of the old bees are dead. Young bees now begin to hatch, but such young fuzzy bees have not vigor enough to stand the rigors of our northern winters and soon all perish together. As week after week of confinement succeed each other, other colonies more vigorous than the first commence to get uneasy and go through the same process, this continuing till warm days come, so they can fly often, after which nothing of the kind occurs. From three careful watchings I am convinced that no colony could endure more than six or seven months confinement on the summer stand and not more than eight or nine when placed in the best repository

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

### R. MCKNIGHT.

HE subject of our illustration for this week, was born in the County Down, Ireland, in the year 1836, and like many of his fellow citizens before him, he left home and friends at the early age of 19 years, and hied himself to Canada, via New York, which port he arrived at about the latter part of the month of June, after a six weeks voyage. While in the city of New York he engaged with the captain of a whale-ship to go to the Polar seas on a whaling expedition but through some delay in the ships sailing he broke

the adjoining township of Essa, where he remained for three years. Leaving Essa he came to Tecumseth, where, in a school only two or three miles from this village (Beeton) he taught another three years, and during this time he secured the highest grade of a first class teacher from the County Board. He then bade good bye to the school room and entered the military school at Toronto, and in the following spring he bade his adieus to the latter, carrying with him a cadet's commission The mercantile business then received a He opened a share of his attention. a general store in the little village of Markdale, County Grey, where he remained for two years, then selling out



off his engagement. This, however, was not the end of his "whaling" scheme, as a few years later he undertook the contract of "whaling" the youth in a country school. But we are anticipating. Leaving New York he came West, and in the township of Tossoronto, County of Simcoe, he found employment in a saw mill. His history shows the ambitious desire of our friend. and to this ambition and a desire to "stand on the top of the heap" may be ascribed his success in life. Six months in his mill life brought him "to the head of the class" and the mill was placed in his charge, and was conducted by him for three years. In 1860 he left the saw mill and took charge of a school in

and removing to Cookstown, County Simcoe, where he added the drug business to his general store. Tiring of the life of a bachelor he decided to join the army of benedicts, and found his partner in life in the person of Miss McLean, of Elm Grove. In the spring of the year his store and dwelling were destroyed by fire, everything being consumed. He succeeded, however, in paying up every dollar of his indebtedness, and he was hard pressed by the wholesale houses with whom he did business to rebuild, they promising to give him all the necessary support, but he decided it unwise to bother himself with heavy liabilities, and the following fall he moved to the then rising village

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

of Meaford, where he went into the drug and grocery business. It was not long before he became one of its most enterprising citizens, taking an active part in everything pertaining to the advancement of the village. Three years later he was selected by the Reform Convention of East Grey to contest that intensely Conservative constituency against Mr. Flesher, but he was beaten by some 600 votes. The village of Meaford, and the adjoining township of St. Vincent (the only municipality in the riding in which he was personally known) gave him a majority of 169 votes, the largest majority given a candidate either since or before. At the next election he was again chosen to fight the battle of his party against his old opponent and this time he reduced Mr. Flesher's former majority by 300 votes. Some two years after this, Mr. Scott, the local member for North Grey was unseated and disqualified, and he was asked by the Reform Convention to go up and contest that riding. Here again he was handicapped,-being practically an outsider, while his opponent, Mr. Creighton, the present member, was editor and proprietor of the Owen Sound Times, and was well known throughout the riding. Notwithstand-ing all this, Mr. M. was only defeated by 59 votes. During all these contests he lost no friends in his own party, but gained many personal, if not political friends amongst his opponents. Shortly after his contest in North Grey the Registrarship of the County became vacant by the death of the incumbent and Mr. M. was offered and accepetd the position.

This removed him from the arena of politics and gave him leisure to practise other pursuits for which he had a strong liking-notably floriculture and horticulture. His home at Owen Sound testifies to his taste and skill in both. Nor does he confine himself to his own home pursuits, but in everything for the good of his town he takes a lively interest. He is at present, president of the Mechanics Institute, a member of the Board of Education, also of the Board of Health, is one of the executive committee of the Board of Trade, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, indeed his is a busy life.

As a bee-keeper he has had about seven years' experience, and he is fairly well known as one of the leading apiarists. He has been one of the leading spirits of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, being present at the convention held in Toronto, when it was first organized, and he presided over the deliberations of that meeting in the City Hall for three evenings. He was elected the Sec.-Treas. of the newly organized association, and on him devolved the perfecting of the organization, which he did thoroughly and well. For two years he held this position and during that time edited the Bee Department of the Canadian Farmer. The following year he was elected president and he has been on the executive committee ever since. His colonies now number 175. the product of two hives bought seven years ago. In the meantime he has sold perhaps \$200 worth of bees. He was appointed one of the delegates to represent Ontario's honey display, and it was a most fortunate thing that Mr. McKnight was appointed one of the Commissioners at the Colonial. The magnificent display of honey was due in a very great measure to his efforts, as after a fair trial, we all found that he possessed the art of staging the goods to the best possible advantage, and we think we may say without fear of contradiction that he has no superior, if an equal, in this line.

To him alone was left the entire arrangement of the display, and the beekeepers of Ontario should feel very grateful for his untiring efforts in watching and carefully keeping the display up, changing it from day to day and from week to week, making it always look fresh, as if just placed in position.

He not only worked in the honey building, but frequently spent hours after midnight with the pen to maintain the honor and reputation of the beekeepers of Ontario. He made many warm friends while there, and after he left many a kind word could be heard from those who regretted he had to leave so soon.

#### CONVENTION NOTICE,

The North Middlesex Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Town Hall, Parkhill, on Thursday 31st March. There will be an afternoon and evening session. A large attendance is anticipated. A good line of supplies will be on exhibition. A. W. HUMPRIES, Sec.

MARCH 23:

### For the Canadian Bee Journal. DRONE FOUNDATION IN SECTIONS.

S I have, for four years, been hiving swarms upon frames furnished with starters only, and as drone comb will be built in considerable quantities with this method unless certain precautions are taken, it was with great interest that I read the replies to query No. 132—the one asking about "drone foundation in sections.

Mr. Pettit seems to have gotten down to the philosophy of the matter. His views also agree with those lately expressed by Mr. Dadant in Gleanings, viz.: that drone comb will be constructed should the bees hatch from the first built cells before the brood nest is filled with comb. As soon as any bees hatch the queen returns to re-fill the empty cells, and if she is not close to the heels of the comb builders they build comb. I agree with these gentlemen and will add that the reason why drone comb is built under these circumstances is because it is being built for storage. When building comb tor this purpose, bees usually build drone comb, especially so if honey is coming in rapidly. I wipe out all these troubles, however, and gain other advantages besides, by using a brood-nest so small that it is always (with me) filled with comb before a bee is hatched

Mr. Corneil says he does'nt think the use of drone comb or drone foundation in the sections would prevent the building of drone comb in the brood nest when hiving swarms on frames furnished with starters only; because drone comb was built in an empty frame placed in the brood nest of a hive, in the super of which was an abundance of drone comb, but from which the queen was excluded. Although the query is in regard to the prevention of the building of drone comb in the brood nest by newly hived swarms (and not in an old established brood nest) yet this experiment of his is something of a "pointer." I wish he would tell us more about it; the time of the year, the age of the queen, had the colony swarmed, were drones reared at once in the comb, or was it filled with honey, the amount of honey coming in, etc., etc. The theory has been, or is, that an abundance of drone comb in the supers leads the bees to believe that, as they are already possessed of so much drone comb, it is foolishness to build more. It is possible, however, that we cannot "fool" the bees in this manner; that they are beginning to "catch on" to the merits of a queenexcluding honey-board; that when they find that the queen cannot come up stairs to the drone comb, they will, if allowed to do so, build drone comb where she is.

I was sorry, though, to see that Mr. Corneil advised his readers to give my method of hiving swarms upon frames with starters alone, 'a good letting alone,' for if, as Mr. Heddon intimates, the present price of honey will not warrant the use of full sheets of foundation, would it not be better to try my plan, but upon no larger scale than which upon failure can be borne; then if failure does come, report it, together with the accompanying circumstances.

Some have reported that they have tried my my method and failed; but upon close inquiry I have always found that they did not fcllow my method exactly although they thought they were doing so; and as this matter is really more complex than it appears upon the surface, I have, at the suggestion of Mr. A. I. Root, written a little book upon the subject, taking up also a few other important points connected with the profitable production of comb honey. The book is now in press and will soon be out.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

### Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich., March, 9, 1887.

Well done ! Friend H., we are pleased to learn that you have put your expersence in a little pamphlet. Let us know the price and when it will be ready for distribution, that we may sup ply them to our customers. The ex perience of one who conducts his experiments with so much care and precision, will be valuable, we are sure, to every bee-keeper. Doubtless many will remember when we first introduced the perforated metal and experimented with it at the National Convention. On more than one occasion we cpoke of the possibility of placing the drone comb out of reach of the queen by the use of the perforated division board, and that in such cases the bees seemed less inclined to build drone comb, but in all instances it did not entirely prevent them. We have not experimented as much with perforated metal honeyboards to prevent the queen from going up with the drone comb as we have with perforated metal division-boards. Placing the queen on about eight frames with four frames behind the perforated division board with drone comb did not seem to prevent the building of drone comb in the brood-nest. Each frame was about 10<sup>#</sup> x12½ inches inside measure, but when we closed her up on three to five teet of comb, thus narrowing down her brood-chamber, more worker and less drone comb, was the result. If

bees are given too large a brood-chamber they are sure to build more or less drone comb in it, but with young vigorous queens and a favorable season there is no difficulty in getting small sized brood-chambers filled with worker comb entirely by swarms. Now, if you wish to enlarge the brood-chamber, allow them to fill the small one first, then remove some of the brood with full combs. We continued to do this on one occasion, keeping the bees building worker comb in the brood-chamber until they filled thirty-two frames. We have also removed from a very strong colony with twelve frames of brood and bees, say, six frames of worker brood, sometimes more, putting in empty frames for them to fill with worker comb. The removal of a sufficient quantity of brood invariably causes the bees to build all worker comb until they have a sufficiency, but when they start to build drone comb, the removal of more worker brood causes them to cease and continue worker-comb building. Before the introduction of comb foundation we used to try in various ways to induce the bees to build all worker comb, and never could succeed as long as they had more room than they required, or in other words, too large a brood-chamber, but by the use of the division-board and the removal of brood, we could entirely prevent the construction of drone comb. Even with old queens under the height of the swarming impulse the effect was the same. In some instances, however, we have had to remove all the brood to cause them to entirely abandon the drone comb, but once they got started building worker comb they seemed to forget the building of drone comb. We think that where a large crop of surplus honey is desired, and no increase, that by Mr. Heddon's principle we may remove all the brood, giving them empty frames with starters in brood foundation at the commencement of the honey season, placing a perforated metal divisionboard or queen excluder under the sections then setting all the brood on top, a sufficient number of bees will go up to care for the brood and as it hatches the cases can be removed, the bees strengthening the worker torce, and by tiering up the sections you will get the entire force at work in time as well as all the honey stowed therein. This same prin-

ciple might be adopted with other hives, and we would like to receive reports this season from those who will try the experiment of removing all the brood just before the bees swarm, giving the colony empty frames and starters, allowing the brood to hatch on top the sections, or by leaving a few bees in it they might be allowed to hatch by the side of the old colony and the young bees shaken out from day to day at entrance of the old colony, leaving only sufficient to care for the brood. We think by acting on this principle less increase and more hone; may be secured. We believe the inventive power is at work and that in the coming season many new things will be brought out. Let us all strive to make it one of profit.

## THE O.B.K.A. COMMISSIONERS AT THE COLONIAL

#### (Continued.)

The absent delegate returned on the 5th of October. On the following morning one of the party left on his return journey to Canada. On that afternoon, the complimentary banquet given by the British Bee-keepers' Association in honor of their Canadian brethern, came off. It is not necessary to refer to this at any length as a pretty full synopsis of the proceedings there was published at the time. Suffice it to say that the "good form" in which the better classes of the English people are accustomed to do such things were not wanting on this occasion. That generous hospitality which is one of their chief characteristics, could not have been better displayed. The whole thing was carried out in a manner that reflected credit on the hearts and heads of those who planned it. Perhaps a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to the table which was laden with the good things of this life. The president of the association took the chair and filled it most efficiently, displaying that quiet dignity throughout which is a marked characteristic of the man. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bligh occupied the vice chair and was no less efficient in the discharge of its duties than was The guests of the day had the the chairman. place of honor to the right and left of the chairman and in turn responded to the toasts in which they and the industry they represented were On looking along either side of the pledged. table, one could not help being struck with the eminent respectability of those who in England are doing most for the advancement of apiculture ---evidently men of means--occupying a high social level, giving their time and their means to

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the production of an industry-not from selfish or sordid motives but for the benefit of their fellow countrymen, less favored than themselves with the wealth of this world. In the evening a conversazoine was held, at which practical subjects were freely discussed and at which some good-natured banter was indulged in. Hence forward the work was very much of a routine kind with an increased amount of work as time moved on, people from the city and country who had purchased small quantities while visiting the Exhibition, began to send in written orders for more. This increased the work considerably as their orders had to be done up in suitable parcels and delivered, mailed or sent by rail as directed. No such parcel would be admitted through the gates without a written order, their invoices had to be made out and accounts kept for many of these parcels were settled for on delivery<sup>®</sup> What with the making out of passes, invoices, addresses, etc., and doing up parcels in addition to the ordinary work of supervision, buying empties, filling, labelling, cooking, and attending to special and particular visitors, the time was fully occupied. The important duty of keeping up the show, could not be neglected. The Dominion gave its help and the Province its grant with the view of showing what Canada could do in the production of honey. It was therefore a matter of duty that the exhibit be maintained unimpaired to the last, and this could only be done by keeping the shelves well supplied, by filling up the blanks in the morning caused by the sales of the previous day. The work of liquifying went steadily on and hundreds of small packages came out from the town every morning for the work of replenishing the shelves. When material for this purpose became scarce, the larger packages from which the honey was taken were cleaned and re-labelled and set up as "dummies." In this way the imposing appearance of the show was maintained to the last. Indeed the display looked as well and the building appeared as full of honey two days before the exhibition closed as it did two days after it was opened to the public. A sharp look out had to be kept on suspicious characters for attempts to pass counterfeit money on the girls had been repeatedly attempted. The display of comb honey was kept almost intact to the last by keeping the row of sections immediately behind the glass, untouched, while the balance on the crate was As time wore on, the weather began to sold. change for the worse. The fogs for which London is so justly noted in the fall, began to settle down upon the city accompanied by their results. A London fog is something to be seen, not to be described and once seen, never to be forgotten.

This is especially true of the November fogs which this year were unusually heavy and long continued. Their color has a peculiar billious tinge like the skin of a half ripe lemon. When inhaled it goes down the trachea and through the lungs as if it were slightly mixed with myrrh and capsicum and it has the effect of turning daylight into "darkness visible." At this seaon, Londoners, who can, escape into the country or confine themselves to their houses. The streets are almost deserted and business practically suspended. Boys run along the side-walks with lighted torches and pocket pennies for piloting pedestrians round the street corners. Cabmen come down from their seats, light their lanterns and lead their horses by the bridle rein. As the season advanced, these fogs became more frey quent and the atmosphere became more heavily charged with moisture, the vapor from the steam bath saturated the air in the building more heavily. The comb honey "sweat" and became discolored which deteriorated it in quality and proportionately reduced it in value by the absorption of water. Here was made manifest the preservative effects of closely-jointed, well-made section boxes. The contents of the best made boxes suffered least, whilst the honey in those that were indifferently put together was rendered almost unsaleable. The lesson to be learned from this is that if section boxes are made as nearly air tight as possible there need be no apprehension of their contents becoming discoloured; even if long exposed to the action of an atmosphere surcharged with moisture, but if put up in boxes poorly made it is certain to suffer by the absorption of watery particles held suspended in the air.

Contrary to what was expected by nearly everyone on this side the Atlantic there was a greater demand for extracted than for comb honey throughout the whole time it was on sale and people preferred the granulated or "set" honey to that in the liquid state. The demand for packages holding one lb. or less as compared with those holding a greater quantity was at least as 50 to one in favor of the former, glass pots sold best. People don't care to "buy a pig in a poke" they want to see what they are getting. It is no advantage to have specially showey labels. They compare too closely to things "American" and things American are not in special favor with Englishmen; but in some things Canadians are held in high esteeem. Our fruit and our cheese hold a well deserved place in their estimation. Our hard Manitoba wheat mixes well with the softer grain of their own land, and English millers and English farmers recognize its value in correcting the bad

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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results in flour made exclusively from English grain. Our honey too may establish for itself a reputation of its own if things are properly managed. The best way to ensure this will be to fix on a uniform style of label and package. The latter should be glass, its capacity should not exceed a pound and this is where the difficulty lies. Glass bottles are very much better and cheaper in England than they are in Canada. If honey be sent from Canada in packages holding say 50 lbs. then of necessity it must be run into smaller and more suitable packages before it is offered to the customer, but if handled by irresponsible parties, ten to one but American honey will be put up and sold as Canadian and the distinctive character of our product destroyed. The temptation to do this is almost irresistable from the increased profit to be made out of the practicing of it because American honey can be bought at very low prices. Tons of this was sold in Marke Lane at from 4 to 5 cents per lb. while the delegates were in London. A strong effort was made to induce Mr. Johnston, of "Fluid Beef" notoriety, to add the handling of Canadian honey to his other enterprise. He is vigorously pushing his specality in Britain-has a dozen or more wagons on the road, and, being a Canadian, he was considered the most desirable man in that country to entrust with the work of introducing our goods to the trade. With this object in view he was offered the 7,000 lbs. remaining on hand at the close of the exhibition, at a low price and on liberal terms. At first he appeared to seriously entertain the proposition but ultimately declined to touch it, mainly on the grounds that he knew nothing of honey or the merits of ours compared with that of other countries.

Peek-a-boo.

For the Canadian Bee Journal,

#### WHAT I MEAN,

R. Demaree's letter in last C.B.J. is more worthy of an angry wasp, than of an intelligent, level-headed bee-man. It is too personal to receive an extended answer from one who long ago resolved not to bandy personalities in print, and as you have decided to shut down on hive discussions, I refrain from any general observations on the Heddon hive.

One reply is in order to the question, "What does Mr. Clarke mean?" He means that he has, and intends to use, within the limits of gentlemanly courtesy, the right to discuss the public utterances of Mr. Demaree or any other

writer, believing, with the C.B. J., that "friendly courtesy is a good thing." Mr. D. pronounces this "unjustifiable," which simply means that he feels he has got the worst of it.

WM. F. CLARKE. Guelph, March 14th, 1887.

### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

### MOISTURE IN HIVES.

QUERV No. 138.—How can moisture be best removed from a hive when the colony is weak, the hive damp and some of the combs quite wet? They are in the cellar and the temperature is about  $45^{\circ}$ , the cellar is a moderately dry one.—L. F.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.--Shut the cluster on finer combs.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAG, MICH.---By placing the hive in a much higher temperature.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Your cellar is too damp, remove your hive to a dry room and keep it dark.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know, unless you put a fire or hot stones in the cellar. Perhaps hot bricks over the hive.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Give them a good wide entrance space, and sleep soundly, if you are sure of the above facts.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Warm the cellar up a little and give ample ventilation. I fear though that weak colonies would succumb before they were perfectly dried out.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.— If it was too cold to set the hive outside till all was dry, I would open the hive at the top till the moisture escaped.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.--Most likely the stock is weak or the combs would not have become so wet. Cover with a warm woollen quilt. This will keep the bees warm and allow the moisture to escape.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—If you can close up the cluster of bees on a few combs it might prove a remedy. A cushion of slaked lime might help to improve matters, if you cannot do this.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.— Give upward ventilation by taking off the honeyboard or quilt, and putting on a quilt that will permit the moisture to escape and still retain all the heat and make the cellar somewhat warmer.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—If you have other hives in the same cellar in good condition, I would advise you not to tinker with it in the cellar, but if you wish to experiment with it take it clean out of the cellar, and then give us the result of your operations.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Try two or three hot bricks in the tcp of hive, with two near the entrance. Give plenty of upward ventilation until they are dry. If the temperature is  $45^{\circ}$ , something must be wrong inside to have them so damp.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Clean out the entrance and bottom board as well as you can. If this colony can be removed without disturbing the rest, take it outside some fine day when its warm enough for bees to fly and remove them into a clean hive.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Raise the temperature both in the hive and in the apartment. The former may be accomplished by removing the lid from the hive (that is if there is one on) and putting on five or six inches thickness of warm woollen quilts over the frames, snug on all sides. Elevate temperature of cellar in most convenient way, but not more than four or five degrees, making it about  $50^{\circ}$ .



#### WHY WE ARE LATE.

We have two reasons for the above. The first is the extra labor entailed in getting the index for Vol. II ready. This, however, is the smaller. The second is, that we have had a breakage in our engine and we are compelled to await the return of the repairs from Toronto. We trust our readers will excuse this delay which, as far as we are concerned, has been unavoidable.

### END OF VOLUME II.

With this issue, Volume II of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is completed. In closing the vol ume, we desire to thank our friends for the assistance they have rendered us in making the JOURNAL interesting and valuable, both as a work and as a book of reference. We will strive during the coming year to make Vol. III even more valuable and we will have the assistance of our engraver in the endeavor,—more illustrations will be given. Again, we thank you.

We regret exceedingly to tell you this week that our good friend Will Couse, Secretary of the O.B.K.A., has met with a very serious loss, in the destroying of all his bees by fire, which occurred on the night of the 15th inst. Thev were all in the cellar of a merchant at Meadowvale, and store, bees and all, fell a prey to the ravages of the fire fiend. This brings us to think of the necessity for insuring bees, the same as other stock is. We venture the assertion that there are not half a dozen bee-keepers in Canada who insure their bees. In fact, the only one who does, of whom we are aware, is Mr. S. Corneil, Lindsay. When they are wintered in a cellar or in a building close to the dwelling, insurance is really needed. If in regular bee-house and in an isolated position there is not the same danger. In friend Couse's case, we believe there is no insurance and the total loss is about \$1200. Even this did not deter him from being present at the meeting of Directors of the O.B.K.A., called for the 16th, at Toronto.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Discount for March off our catalogue prices, 2 per cent.

We are prepared to pay the prices reported in the honey markets for all that is sent us, *in trade* at our catalogue prices.

We make a special offer on sections for the next month. We will supply the regular sizes  $(3\frac{1}{2}x4\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 4\frac{1}{4}x4\frac{1}{4})$  in Linden (formerly Basswood) in lots of 5,000 at \$4.50; 10,000, \$4.25. Price per 1,000, \$5.

We are the Canadian Agents for Mr. H. Chapman, Versailles, N.Y., for the sale of the "Chapman Honey Plant." Prices,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz, 50c.; I oz, \$1; 2 oz, \$1; 50; 4 oz, \$2;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb, \$3; I lb, \$5. by mail prepaid. One ounce contains 1,600 to 1,800 seeds. One pound will sow  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre.

### HONEY MARKETS.

#### BEETON.

Extracted.—Very little coming in For A 1 clover or linden, 9 cents is paid; mixed flavors, 8 cents; darker grades, 6 cents—60 lb. tins, 30 cents each allowed.

Comb.—None offered, with market dull. We have about 200 lbs. on hand, No. 1 will bring 14 cents; No. 2, 12 cts. per pound. See special notices.

#### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Commission men in trying to reduce stocks have reduced prices, and still sales are not satisfactory. Best white honey 10 to 11 cts. Beeswax, 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, March 11th, 1887.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote I lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents, Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

#### CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come torward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this sesaon that can 1., marketed or consumed, an that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents, and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

#### NEW YOKK.

Since Christmas the comb honey market has been very sluggish and sales slow, but has shown more activity the past week. Stock in dealer's hands is large and prices rule accordingly. We quote present prices as follows -White comb, 1 lb. sections, 10 and 12c.,; white comb, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10c.; off grades, 1 and 2c. per lb. less; buckwheat, 1 lb. sections, 8 and 84c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 74c.; California extracted, 5 and 54c.; buckwheat, 4 and 41c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

#### HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '87.

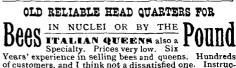
The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in I lb. sections, in paper boxes or glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c ; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11 c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southe a strained irregular Honey comes here, and se is as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the sgal. cans (two in a case.) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4and 5 c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS. 242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

### PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX Beeton, March 23, 1887. We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, deliver-ed at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deduct-ed. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada. FOUNDATION

Brood For	undatio	on, cut to "Jones' size'	'per j	ooun	d47C
"	"	over 50 lbs.		• • •	450
"	""	cut to other sizes	**	"	480
••	**	" over 50 lbs.	**	45	460
Section	**	in sheets per pour			
Section F	oundat	tion cut to fit 34x44 and	141x4	ł. pèi	1b.6oc
Brood Fo	undatio	on. starters, being wid	e eno	ugh f	or
Fra	mes b	ut only three to ten	inche	s dee	p430



of customers, and I think not a dissatisfied one. Instruc-tive circular and price list free. S. O. PERRY,

32-5m

Portland, Ionic Co., Mich. NOTICE.

Those who wish to purchase bees or Queens will fail to consult their own interest it they do not send for my

Circular and Price List for 1887

before buying. The best is the Cheapest, is my motto. LEWIS JONES, Dexter P 0, Ont. Address. 52-4t

#### BEESWAX WANTED 1

Will pay 32 cents in cash or 35 cents in trade for any

quantity of pure Besswar. Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. It by mail to

ABNER PICKET Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.

52-6mo.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

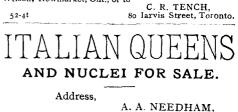
### APIARY FOR SALE!

An Apiary of about thirty Colonies, with complete stock and fixtures for carrying on a profitable business; an excellent and growing local cash market; first-class shipping faeilities. 1900 lbs. of honey taken from 14 colonies last season. Eees are from Queens imported from James Heddon, of Dowagiac, Mich. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Enquiries cheerfully answered. Address, J. WALLIN, 5237

Box 90, Bothwell, Ont.

## Apiary and Pixtures For Sale.

Mrs. Wilson will sell the Apiary of the late D. L. Wilson at a moderate pr ce. There are 50 to 55 colonies of Bees and all the implements necessary for the carrying on of the busiuess. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Wilson, Newmarket, Ont., or to C. R. TENCH



Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

52-3t

52-3t

MARCH 23



51-tf.

WILL ELLIS.

St. Davids, Ont.

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47 - 59

### Italian Queens.

My prices for queen bord for after, S2; Hybrid queens on June ist or after 75 cents each, or three for S2; Dollar queens after June toth from Doclittle's Italians on Heddon's strain S1; 10 per cent to any person ordering one ordering one dozen at one time, can have them sent three at a time if desired. The tested and hybrid queens are reared from choice stock. Italians and Heddon strains. The dollar queens will be reared from four selected queens three of which were selected by me last year from over 200 as producing bees tamous for honey gathering, and orignally bought from **Mr. Janues fleddon**. The other queen referred to is one I have purchased from **Mr. G. M. Doclittle**, being one of three selected by him from over 600 queens of last year and which he has kindly consented to let me have. The value of Mr. G. M. Doolittle's talians as honey gatherers are well known. Those who have tried the Heddon strain require no recorrunendation from me. A customer hast seasor toos over moop portunisty of honey and increased to 27 from 14 coheres to worder try our enthusiastic praise of these bees." Those in Canad awho want bees for honey gathering, combined with gentleness, have now a very favorable opportunity of having them. Will endeavor to be prompt in shipping. In ordering please state whether from G M Doclittle's elected Italian queen, or from my selected Heddon stram. An additional five per cont off to those ordering before the st of May. Send uponey by resistered letter or post office order. A limited quantity of Given foundation for sale. Address. G. A. DEADMAN,



### NEW REVERSIBLE HIVE,

The cheapest, simplest, and most practical hive ever offered to the public. J Vallentine, of Carlinville, III, says: "I would freely give \$100 if my 190 colonies were in hives just like them." Sample hive complete and painted, \$2.50. Send your name and post office address plainly written on a postal card and receive my 32 page illustrated descriptive catalogue free. Address, E S ARMSTRONG

E. S. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ills.

Bee - Keepers' Supplies !

### of all kinds kept in stock, at low rates.

"The Quinby Smoker" a Specialty. 100 stocks of bees for sale, mostly in Quinby Hives, Italians, Hybrids, and B'acks. Prices from \$4 up to \$6. Send for price list. Oriskany, Oneida Co., N.Y. 98-110.

### KENWARD-HALL APIARY.

We will duplicate all offers made for queens from imported mothers. Our prices are : April, \$1, one doz. \$10.00. May, 90c., one doz. \$9.00. June, 80c., one doz. \$8.00. July, 75c., one doz. \$7.00. Write for information and price list. J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La.



Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematus, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbaceous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST, Guelph Ont.

North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries. The second state of the second

For the Year 1587.	April	May	June	July to Oct.
	\$1 50	1 00	100	1 00
Untested laying, ½ doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each	3 50	2 50		
Tested Queens, ½ doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11.00

NUCLEI.—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to dispose of in May at 32.50 and 3.75 each, respectively. I replace all impure queens, and all queons and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 13th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent, I challe age the world to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season.  $4^{N-60}$ 

# EES AND QUEENS FOR 1887.

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.



### MR. JOHN MCARTHUR, 845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tins, etc.

09

11

03

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07

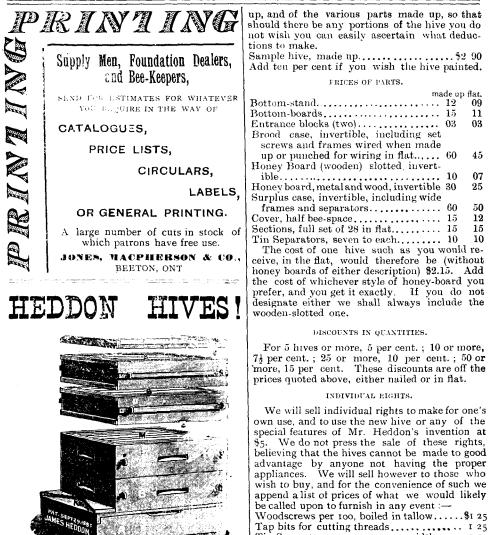
25

50

12

15

10



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser-either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottomstand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two broodcases, one honey board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make up with the broodframes wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and sur-plus cases, the set-screws, brood - frames, and wide frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made up. We quote the prices of sample hives made

Tin Separators, per 100 proper width..... I 50 Brood Frames per 100..... 1 25 Wide 6.4 " ..... I 50

### Heddon's 1887 Circular. NOW READY. ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO., for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American Bri-tish possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell, them in the United Science. the United States.

Address,

### JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.

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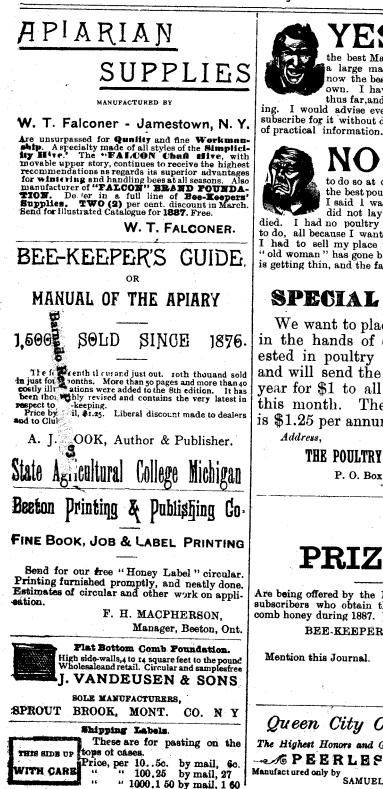
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