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

VOL. I. BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28, 1885. Nc. 31

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

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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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.95
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "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,
Cheapside, 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 1/4 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.

- A. H. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
- DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

C. 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 in 2883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

3-tt.

F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

120 Colonies For Sale!

Having too many colonies on hand I will sell the above number, all in movable frame hives, in first-class condition for wintering, and insured against fire. Purchaser can winter them in my cellar without extra charge. Address
J. B. LAMONTAGNE,
Box 964, Montreal.

BEEES 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.

GLASS JARS!

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

"Crown" brand"	I Pint	Gross.	Half gross
		\$14.75	\$7.50
		I Quart	3.00
		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.

FALL STIMULATION.

SOME of the bees that we moved to that new location had no honey left when they were brought home, others had very little. The scarcity of stores seems to have stopped the queens laying, as they do not appear to have not laid any for some time. We commenced feeding slightly to induce laying, to have sufficient bees to go into winter quarters with, but it is difficult to get queens to lay late in the season. When they stop laying in the summer time, a little stimulating will generally induce them to commence again, but when the stoppage is late in the fall considerably more time and feed is required to start them again, even though the weather may be favorable. We have been asked why this is, as many do not understand how to account for the difference. It appears that when the queen ceases to lay in the summer time for lack of food she apparently seems to know that there will be another flow soon, and that she will commence laying again; but in the fall it is different. In the former case when she ceases to lay she yet retains some developed or partially developed eggs in readiness for the fresh flow of honey, but in the latter case the eggs are all developed; thus it takes some little time after stimulation before more eggs are developed. If the ovary of a queen is examined at both of these periods we think the above theory will be found correct. It seems to be instinct on the part of the queen which teaches her to lay from spring till fall (except in times of scarcity) then slacken off and finally stop laying altogether previous to going into winter quarters. This is a further proof of the necessity of stim-

ulating by liberal feeding at any time during a season of scarcity.

FURTHER HINTS ON FEEDING.

In feeding colonies there is a difference in the manner of storing which seems to be worthy of consideration. We have fed largely this year having taken the honey from our hives. We have fed at the entrance, at the back of the division board, and on the bottom of the hive. It appears to make little, if any difference in any case where the syrup is put as it would be carried up and deposited in the combs and when the presence of brood does not make them crowd it near the top they usually put it in the centre or scatter it about in the combs from top to bottom and they do not try to lengthen the cells like they do in summer. The later in the season the feeding is done the less inclined are the bees to deposit it in the top of the combs, or along the top bar. This difficulty is easily remedied by feeding from the top, and we have become so thoroughly convinced of the value of the top feeder, that in future we shall use them exclusively. Those hives which had the feeders set on top of the frames, had the cells at the tops of the frames lengthened out and much of the stores were placed along the top bars and *very little* of them at the bottom of the combs even though the weather was cool; while those fed in other ways would scatter the stores through the combs without lengthening the cells or capping nearly so much. It seems worth while using the top feeder even though it costs a little more. When the weather is cool the bees will not take food from the feeder in the *bottom* of the hive, but they will carry it down out of the top feeder rapidly, because all of the heat of the hive passing up keeps the syrup and bees warm so that they can work there when they could not possibly work on the bottom board.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HOW TO HIVE BEES AND PREVENT AFTER SWARMS.

THE HEDDON METHOD CONTROVERTED.

Query No. 38.—Which is the safest way to hive a swarm of bees?

THE safest and best way to hive a swarm of bees is, of course, the way I myself do it! Every old bee-keeper has the "best" plan, and here is mine: I, of course, keep all my queens clipped. I say "of course" because I think every first-rate bee-keeper clips his queens, the non-clippers to the contrary notwithstanding. When a swarm is seen to be issuing I take a little wire cage to the swarming colony and usually find the queen just in front of the hive trying to fly. The open end of the wire cage is put over her when she immediately crawls up into it and is shut in. Then, as soon as the swarm is all out I close the entrance of the old colony and turn it round facing the opposite direction and two or three feet from where it stood. I then place my hive for the new swarm on the old stand and put the caged queen in it on top of the frames under the quilt, and the work is done. This occupies from three to five minutes. By this time another swarm or two may be issuing, when they can be treated in the same way on the double quick. By this short and easy method I have hived as many as eight or ten swarms in about fifteen minutes. If three or four are coming out at once and you have no tents to put over them to catch them you can manage them all as above alone rightly if you "look alive." Run around to the swarming colonies and cage the queens as above directed turning each colony around and placing it off two or three feet, and as soon as you get round them all go back and begin placing your hives for the new swarms on the old stands as rapidly as possible. If you have your hives ready and handy by, as every bee-keeper ought to have, you can go over half a dozen in this way in an almost incredibly short time, even though they all come out at once. When several are issuing at once and you are going rapidly over them and caging the queens, the reason for turning the old colony round out of place before leaving it and not waiting to complete the job by placing the new hive in position and putting in the queen, is just this: Should you do so the probability is that before you would get round half a dozen, some of them might be returning without clustering; but, if they do return, and the old hive is shifted out of place they will hover round for a short time until you get your new hive placed. Should the several swarms out all cluster together which they are quite apt to do, the remedial process is both

rapid and simple. Proceed to the cluster with a vessel with cloth cover and a wig, and if, say, four swarms are out, take about one-quarter of the cluster and dump them in front of one of the empty hives (all of course containing the old queens caged) and repeat this till you get over them all. If they all co-mingle in flight and instead of clustering essay all of them to return together to one hive, either allow them all to enter and then divide them up or cover the hive with a sheet as soon as the right proportion has entered and place one of the other empty hives immediately in front of it, covering it when it has its quota and so on. They can then be rapidly distributed to their place.

But how about the old colonies that are shut up you ask? There may be a dozen of them scattered around the yard—one of course for every new swarm. Well, we will now deal with them. There are two good reasons for just hastily turning the old colony around out of place and shutting it up when the swarm is all out. The first and obvious reason is to gain time in getting on to the next swarm and not be bothered any more with the old colony at that present time. But when the swarms are all out for the time and hived and the rush over then you have time to attend to the old imprisoned colonies. Do not imagine that shutting them up will hurt them or even disturb them much. They are mostly young bees, they now have plenty of room, and consequently do not worry much to get out. In a great rush of swarming and press of work I have occasionally let them stand till the next day with no bad results. And here comes in the second reason for leaving the old colony near the new and shutting it up. And here comes in also the subject of after-swarms and how to prevent them. With due respect to Mr. Heddon I must here express the opinion that his method of preventing after swarms must inevitably prove a failure in a large proportion of the cases. One very obvious reason for this is that in many cases, owing to various reasons, the young queens are nearly hatched before the first swarm comes out. Little less rare is the occurrence that many of the old bees remain behind. Under such circumstances, depending on Mr. Heddon's plan would certainly be depending on a broken stick. I am satisfied that no plan for preventing after swarms can be depended on unless it involves an examination and manipulation of the old colony. "The longest way round is the safest way home." These short-cuts in bee-keeping to avoid a little work are as unprofitable as they are unsafe. And really it is not such a formidable job to go over a hive that has just swarmed and put it in shape. An active man in

the bee yard who understood just what to do and how to do it will go over a dozen of them in about two hours and do to each one all that it requires. Come with me now, my good reader friend, and we will go over one in imagination. The old colony which has just swarmed is setting immediately behind the new swarm facing in the opposite direction and imprisoned. We lift off the cover, take the case or cases of sections off if it has any on, also out of the brood chamber if there are any there and transfer them to the new hive. We then lift out the frames rapidly one after another to see that no young queen is yet hatched. Then shake the old bees and many of the young ones from every frame in front of the new hive at the same time cutting out all the queen cells except two or three of the best. Now carry the old colony to whatever stand you wish it to occupy, and your work is done and you can in forty-nine cases out of fifty rest easy as to an after swarm. You have so reduced the old colony that it cannot swarm soon, and by the time it does get strong enough to swarm it can't if it would, for the larvæ are all capped and the young queen—no doubt the best one of two or three—is master or rather mistress of the situation. Another great advantage of the examination plan is that you thus get the whole of your working bees into one hive, the new one, instead of having them divided. You don't expect much from the old colony anyway for a while, and the new one with the whole force of workers will do such a big business as will astonish you. You need not be afraid to almost depopulate the old colony. Put an extra quilt on it to keep it warm, contract the entrance to one bee space and all will be right. Of course the common sense of the manipulator will tell him, if there should be a frame or two with a great deal of uncapped brood, to remove it and give it to the new swarm for the obvious reason that there might not be bees enough left in the old hive to take care of it.

A still further advantage of the examination plan is this: You will occasionally come upon a lot of very fine cells in a fine colony with a good record, and these you might wish to save. The examination gives you a chance to do so. On the other hand should the queen be an undesirable one all of the cells may be destroyed and a queen or cell introduced. Or should the cells be incipient they can be destroyed and a young queen or cell introduced, as such would not be properly developed and matured by a weak colony. The young unsophisticated bees will accept a young queen, a matured cell, or almost anything in their innocence. They suddenly find themselves possessed of a great big house with lots of room and great responsibilities, and they

hardly know what to make out of it, and before they recover their equilibrium or get their heads steadied her royal highness is installed.

When a second swarm does come out with a young queen I proceed as follows: With a little wire cage in hand I go to the cluster and watch for the young queen will generally be seen moving over the outside of the cluster. In about five minutes, not often exceeding ten, I have her caged. I then go to the parent colony to ascertain whether more than one young queen is out and to appropriate all the cells or young queens remaining in the hive. I then place the caged queen in on top of the frames and leave the swarm outside to come back when it gets ready. Unless increase is the main object I can see no profit in letting second swarms set up for themselves.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Lennox County.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

NORTH AMERICAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

ALL arrangements for the meeting of the North American Bee-keepers' Association are now complete. We have secured greatly reduced rates at the "Antisdell House" on Michigan Avenue, near the city Hall.

The place of meeting will be at "Red Men's Hall" directly opposite the Antisdell House. It is a good Hall, nicely carpeted, &c.

We were very fortunate in getting such good accommodation at the Hotel and Hall, as it is in the heart of the city and can be reached by several car and 'bus lines. Reduced rates on all railroads in Michigan were secured, also on tickets sold at Buffalo and Chicago. As soon as the railroad arrangements are perfected will let your readers know through your JOURNAL.

We are expecting a large attendance from Canada. Any person attending the Convention and wishing to secure the benefit of reduced railroad rates can obtain a certificate by writing to W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogerville, Mich., said certificate properly filled out by the agent at the place where you procure your ticket, will entitle you to a return ticket at one-third regular fare. Secretary Hutchinson is at work on program which will contain some very valuable papers contributed by some of the leading apiarists of the country.

It is hoped and expected that every bee-keeper will try and be present and contribute with his experience and council to make this a meeting long to be remembered, as all meetings of this kind are productive of much good. It

will be useless to urge you, Friend Jones, to come prepared to give us the benefit of your large experience, for you are always prepared to impart any information at our meetings that will do good.

Fraternally yours,
H. D. CUTTING.

Clinton, Mich., U. S., Oct. 9th, 1885.

We don't know whether Friend Cutting intended the above for publication or not, but we are going to take the liberty of printing it anyway, because it explains so well just what we wish to say ourselves about the Detroit Convention. We rather think that one reason why the meeting is held at Detroit is to give us Canadians a chance to be there in a body and we ought all to go. Friend Pettitt is arranging fares over the railroads in Canada, as stated last week, and with all the arrangements now being perfected we are sure to have a grand time. We hope to be there, all being well, and shall be glad to see all our Canadian and American friends.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

FEEDING BACK EXTRACTED HONEY TO FINISH OUT SECTIONS.

SEND you a section of comb honey. It is a fair sample of a lot of four hundred partly filled sections that I put on strong colonies, early in September, 1884, and fed extracted honey to have them finished. How do you like it? You will notice this section was partly filled before I fed. That part is all right. If the honey had commenced to granulate before feeding I could not perceive it. I believe if the air once gets to the honey by extracting it will granulate as quickly in the cell as it would sealed up in a bottle with the temperature the same. Why not? I think some of our learned friends have not experimented much on this point.

MARTIN EMIGH.

Holbrook, Ont., Oct. 15, 1885.

The section received is the strongest proof of your argument. About an inch square on one side and about two by three inches on the other apparently have been filled out with honey before you commenced feeding, and the honey placed in before you fed the extracted honey is not yet granulated, but in fine

condition, while the other is granulated hard. We recollect feeding back honey to get sections built and finished out, and a few of them that we kept late on in the winter, as you speak of, became very solid, but not having any others at the time it did not occur to us that feeding the extracted honey back was the cause. We are fully convinced that that was the difficulty, and that you are right in your conclusion. We think you had better send similar samples to some of our bee friends that they may be convinced by the actual facts. If extracted honey remains exposed to the air and granulation is thus caused, will not some of our bee friends tell us why the bees cannot fix it to prevent it from granulating the same as they do when they gather it from the flowers. The liquid honey on one side of the section is much larger than on the other, and we find the honey on the opposite side of the liquid portion also granulated. Save a few sections for our National Convention at Detroit, where the matter can be fully gone into. It will be very interesting. This also appears to be a pretty strong argument against feeding bees extracted honey for their winter stores; because if it granulates as hard as the sample now before us we think the bees would not winter very well on such food. This is an important matter and should be investigated fully.

From The Prairie Farmer.

THE SEASON AND ITS LESSONS.

IT has been raining for a couple of days (Sept. 30th), and bees can do nothing. I prepared syrup for my bees by Heddon's plan and was making preparation to feed late swarms, and in doing so had occasion to lift the front of a hive, when I found it to be very weighty. The abundant rains of the fore part of the month were followed by warm, balmy weather, just the exact condition for the secretion of nectar. Good corn weather is good honey weather; those great corn days (Sept. 15-18) will save from starvation many a colony of bees, owned by neglectful "live if you can" bee-keepers. I was accosted

lately by a man, who asked me if I thought the bees would have enough to live on during the winter. I replied that if there was a late flow, they might store sufficient to supply them, but if there was not, they must be fed. He answered gruffly: "If my bees can not get honey enough for themselves, they may starve; I'll not buy sugar for them." He is a man of wealth, yet refuses a few pounds of sugar to preserve the lives of his bees during an unfavorable season. But Nature kindly sent them an abundant supply, placing them beyond starvation.

The autumnal bloom has been very abundant throughout the West, though a little later than usual. The overflowed lands along the Illinois river are now a mass of bloom. If this great rain is followed by warm weather bees will continue to gather honey, there having been no frost in this locality. Bees do not build comb late in autumn, but store it in the brood-nests. Bee-keepers of many years' experience say that it is a very rare occurrence when bees are not able to store honey enough to support them during the year sufficient for their maintenance being gathered early or late, or in the interim. But this does not apply to bees managed in a haphazard sort of a way and allowed to swarm *ad libitum*.

MRS. H. HARRISON.

Peoria, Ill.

From the London Standard.

GREAT FINDS OF HONEY.

TWO extraordinary takes of honey have just been made in West Surrey. For the last sixteen or eighteen years a colony of bees have taken possession of a niche between the walls of the Hautboy and Fiddle public house at Ockham, near Ripley. The outer walls of the building are about three feet in thickness, and the bees made choice of their storehouse at the very top of the building, which is three stories high.

The landlord and landlady, with their daughters, resolved this year upon finding out the exact whereabouts of the colony. A diligent search was made one morning under the roof of the house, and a piece of comb was found immediately below the slates, but in such a position that it could not be reached. Mr. Smith, the landlord, then descended to the bedroom, and with chisel and hammer removed a number of bricks from the wall where the whole stock of bees was found.

More than two feet square of the walls had to be removed, when a wonderful sight presented itself. A large mass of comb, about two feet in thickness, filled with honey, was exposed. The

bees were fumigated, after which large pieces of honey were cut out, until dish after dish was filled, with a total quantity of 130 pounds. The bricks have not been put into the wall again, but a glass door has been inserted, so that any one interested in bee culture may have an opportunity of seeing them.

Another and still more extraordinary take of honey has been secured at Winter's Hall, Broomley, the seat of Mr. George Burrett. Some men were sent to take some bees which had got between the ceiling of the coach house and the granary. They succeeded in taking 300 pounds of honey. The bees had been engaged in their novel hiding place several years. It was a very interesting sight to see the way in which they had worked.

From Rural Canadian.

THE HONEY CROP.

MY honey crop averages about thirty pounds of comb honey and seventy pounds extracted honey to the hive. From neighboring bee-keepers I learn that their yield is about the same, in some cases not quite so good, in others a little better, owing to some localities being better than others. The yield is not so good as it was last year, and not more than one-third of what it was two years ago. On account of the scarcity of bees last spring and the lightness of the crop, the quantity of honey to be marketed is much less than it was a year ago and it should bring better prices.

STARTERS IN THE BROOD NEST INSTEAD OF FULL SHEETS FOR NEW SWARMS.

In the *Rural Canadian* for July I stated that we were furnishing new swarms with starters instead of combs or full sheets of foundation. As all were treated alike I am unable to say how it affected our yield of comb honey; but I find that even where the swarms were nived on only four frames they built a good deal of drone comb. As a result we have about two hundred combs which cost very little for foundation; but they have an average of fifteen to twenty per cent. of drone comb, which is too much for the brood nest. Next season we shall raise them to the upper stories for extracted honey and replace them with combs built on foundation.

CHANGING BEES FROM ONE STAND TO ANOTHER

From the way robbers were nosing around one of our hives a few days ago I suspected it was queenless, and an examination proved the suspicion to be correct, there being no brood and only very few bees, but abundant stores for winter. As bees and queens are plentiful at this season we shook three and a quarter pounds of bees into of one Doolittle's nucleus boxes, which was placed in a dark cellar for three hours. A queen was then dropped in among the bees and the box left in the cellar till next morning, when the bees and queen were shaken down in front of the queenless hive and ran in like a swarm. They remained where they were placed, and are now working away like any other colony. I consider the idea of using this box to make nucleus stocks, remove bees from one stand to another, and to introduce queens late in the season, worth more to me than my yearly subscriptions to all the bee papers amount to. The box is six inches wide, six inches high and ten and a half inches long, inside measure. Two sides are of wire cloth, one of which is easily removed, in order to empty out the bees. There is a hole in one side large enough to take the spout of a large funnel into which the bees are swept from the combs, and in one end there is a smaller hole through which a queen may be dropped in amongst the bees.

No well regulated apiary should be without one or more of these nucleus boxes.

FEEDING TO PREVENT STARVATION.

Too much dependence must not be placed upon the quantity of honey swarms may have laid up for fall and winter. A day or two ago my son found two stocks which had commenced to carry out their brood and were at the point of starvation. They were swarms from colonies run for comb honey. The old stocks were storing well in the sections before they swarmed and probably on that account swarming was retarded. The swarms were hived on the old stand, and sections were put on at once. The bees having acquired the habit of carrying their honey above before swarming, they continued to do so while the honey flow lasted, leaving

their brood nest almost unprovided for. Late swarms particularly require to be looked after now. A little neglect will in many cases make all the difference between success and failure in wintering.

S. CORNEIL.

Lindsay, Ont.

From Baltimore 1st.

WAX.

To quote from Prof. Liebig's great work on "Animal Chemistry," "The bees," says this learned writer, "consume twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of wax, and every ounce of comb after constructed would hold one pound of honey."

Many other prominent writers compute the consumption of honey at twenty-five pounds to every pound of comb built.

Wax is not gathered like pollen or propolis. The bees have to manufacture it, at great cost, both to themselves and their owners.

Wax is manufactured in the bodies of the bees, as milk is in the body of the cow; and with bees it is both a secretion and excretion. In collecting honey, bees carry it to their hives in sacks, if it passes into their stomachs or their intestinal canals, it passes into the juices of their bodies and scales of wax ooze out or are excreted from the under side of their bellies.

Dr. Liebig says "it takes thirty-eight hours to convert honey into wax," that is to say that the laminæ or thin scales of wax do not appear on the bellies of the bees till thirty-eight hours after the honey has been taken into their intestines."

This surely cannot be correct. If a swarm of bees is forced from an old hive full of old combs, and placed in an empty hive, comb building will commence in about six hours—in warm weather.

Both the weather and the warmth of the hive have a great deal to do with comb building. The making or secreting of wax is voluntary on the part of the bees, and this is another of the mysteries that has never been fathomed. Bees do not secrete wax to any extent when their hives are filled with comb.

Wax will differ in color if honey of different kinds is consumed in its manufacture.

As honey from one kind of plant differs in taste from that of another kind of

plant so wax differs in color.

In the covers or lids of brood cells there will be noticed the fact that they are always the color of the cells they cover, the cells of dark comb will have dark lids, and white comb white lids.

The learned Prof. also makes another assertion that is incorrect. He says "combs are never built in a hive unless the bees have the presence or prospect of a queen."

I have frequently put large swarms of bees into empty hives and set the swarm where the old hive stood, catching and killing the queen at the time of hiving, and have had by this method some of the finest drone combs built I ever saw or possessed. "Wax-making and comb building is a very interesting and important question in the workings of the bee hive, and but little is with certainty known about it," so says an able writer on the subject.

Wax is a very inflammable substance, containing over 80 per cent. of carbon. I have found that a pound of virgin worker comb contains over 50,000 cells, which fact shows what wonderful frugality is displayed by these model architects in comb-building. Quite a book could be written on wax and its uses. Did it ever occur to you reader, that all the beautiful flowers ornamenting so many of our parlor tables, making home cheerful, was from the product of these little busy bees? Immense quantities are used for this purpose, and also in doll-making. As many of your readers, Mr. Editor, may be acquainted with the immense traffic carried on in wax, perhaps a few facts from the census reports of the past may be interesting.

The census of 1840 gives the value of the product of the United State at \$628,000, or about 2,000,000 pounds. That for 1850, "wax and honey" nearly 15,000,000 pounds, worth nearly \$3,000,000. That for 1860, for wax alone at 1,357,000 pounds. The exports in 1850 and '60 were 362,000 pounds, worth \$135,000. In 1861, 238,300 pounds were exported from New York alone. In 1860 nearly five-sixths of the exports were to Brazil, England and France. Foreign countries also send large quantities upon the market. The Portuguese province probably taking the lead, by annually sending to Europe nearly 50,000,000 pounds. Beeswax is produced in every country

in the temperate and torrid zones.

A writer in Scribner's Monthly gives a very interesting account of comb-building, "When a swarm of bees is about to leave its old home and seek another one, each bee fills itself with honey. After entering their home the gorged bees suspend themselves in festoons hanging from the top of the hive. They hang motionless for about twenty-four hours. During this time the honey has been digested and converted into a peculiar animal oil, which collects itself in scales or laminæ beneath the abdominal rings. This is the wax. One of the workers called the founder, then draws from its own body, by means of its clawed foot the scales of wax and crumbles and works with its mouth and mandibles, till it becomes pliable, and it issues from the mouth in a long narrow ribbon, made white and soft by an admixture of saliva from the tongue. Meanwhile the other bees are making ready their material in the same way. On the ceiling of the hive an inverted solid arch of wax is built, and from this the first foundation cells are excavated, all the subsequent ones being built up and around these which are usually three in number. The size and shape of the cell is determined by its future use, but all comb is formed of two sheets of cells placed back to back, the partition walls of the two sheets always alternating with one another. If the cells are intended for brood, 25 cells of worker and 16 of drone go to the square inch." Von Berlepsch, a celebrated German apiarian, declares "that he has known cases in which a swarm have built 300 square inches of comb in a single night."

CHAS. H. LAKE.

Baltimore, Md.

From St. Nicholas for October.

BEE HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

IN Australia the native adapts a very peculiar plan for discovering wild honey. He knows that bees never wander very far from home, seldom more than two miles; and he also knows that when a bee is laden with honey, it makes, as nearly as possible, a straight line for home. All that is necessary, then, is to find a bee that is well laden and follow it. But that is more easily said than done. Any boy who has tried to follow the big and gay-colored bumble-bee to its nest knows how great a task it is. But that is a mere trifle to following the sober

little honey bee, which can be lost like a dream, against a gray-colored hill-side.

In order to be followed, the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen, and with such a badge, the Australian provides it. He gums a small tuft of white cotton to the bee's back, and thus follows it with comparative ease.

But the question now comes up, how is the cotton to be put upon the bee's back? The gum is quickly found—it is on almost every tree, the cotton grows right at hand. The bee, too, is found in almost any sweet flower, buried head first in the dusty pollen, drinking in the nectar and showing quite plainly whether its honey sac is full or empty. It moves a little in its eager haste to secure the delicious liquid, but perhaps a quick dab will fasten the cotton on its back. Do not try it. As the little boy told his mother the bee is a very "quick kicker."

Watch the Australian,—and he a very stupid fellow, too, in most things. He fills his mouth with water, has his snowy tuft of cotton ready gummed, finds his bee, drenches it with water spurted from his mouth, picks it up while it is indignantly shaking itself free from the water which clogs its wings, and with a dexterous touch he affixes in an instant the tell-tale cotton.

Very much out of patience, no doubt, with the sudden and unexpected rain storm, the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them, rubs again, and soon—buzz! buzz! away it goes, unconsciously leading destruction and pillage to its happy home.

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.

HIVING SWARMS.

QUERY No. 38.—Which is the safest way to hive a swarm of bees?

G. M. DÖOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I clip all queens wings and hive swarms on the returning plan, considering it the best and safest.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MAKENGO, ILL.—"Safest" in what way? If you mean from stings, veil and gloves. If you mean from desertions, give them a frame of brood.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have so few natural swarms, not averaging over four or five each season, that really I don't know much about the best and safest way of caring for them.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It would depend upon circumstances very much. A good way is to use a large basket, jar the bees off into that, throw over a cloth cover and dump them in front of a hive. If on a limb of a tree that you can spare, it is a safe way to carefully cut it off and lay it in front of a hive.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—We keep all queens clipped. When a swarm comes out we first capture the queen. Then remove the old hive and put an empty one in its place. Place the queen at the entrance and when the swarm begins to return allow her to run in and the job is done.

A. PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—As the answer I would like to give to this question would involve the subject of second swarms and how to prevent them it would occupy too much space in this department. I have therefore written an article on the subject which will be found in another column.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—In the first place there should be put on a good bee veil well tucked in, a pair of long rubber gloves, and a string tied around the bottom of pants. Now place a swarm catcher in front of the hive as soon as they commence to swarm. As soon as all are out run them into a hive filled with clean worker comb. Be sure they have plenty of room and ventilation.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Shake them or get them into a box. Carry them to a hive and empty them in front of it. The hive should be neat, and I think it is well to fill it with wired foundation except one frame which should have brood in all stages. I prefer to clip the wing of the queen, then we have only to cage her, when the swarm will hive itself. This certainly saves much time, trouble, and often the loss of a swarm.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—If you mean by this question the best way of placing and keeping a swarm in a hive, give your new swarm a frame of larvæ from the same hive. Keep the hive cool and shaded. Shake the cluster of bees into an ordinary bushel basket, cover quickly with a cloth, carry it to the hive before which you have placed a board or sheet, shake the bees out of the basket gently and keep a sharp lookout for the queen, if you happen to see her enter the hive your swarm is safe. This is for those who do not clip queens wings. Clip your queens wings and you can save your queen and swarm, and it is much safer for yourself, as no ladder climbing will be necessary.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Don't know. Perhaps the way to which you are most accustomed would be the safest way for you. I use a light table or platform upon which are fastened four combs. The bees fall upon said table run into the combs and seem to think they are going into a hive, then they are carried to a hive into which the cards are placed, bees and all. What remains upon the table is brushed in front of the hive and all goes well, in the evening I fill the hive with combs. This swarm catcher is so light that we lift it on a pole right under the bees, then another with another pole jars them down and in a short time they all nicely settled.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—The safest way is to be sure of the queen, the bees composing the swarm are put in the hive it is intended they should occupy; using such means as are best adapted to the person doing the work. My method is to keep a wing of each queen clipped, and when a swarm issues secure the queen as soon as convenient and put her under a glass tumbler or in a queen cage. Have a hive filled with empty combs or foundation, less one frame. As soon as the swarm is out move the hive the swarm came from a rod, or more away, and put the one with the empty combs or foundation in its place. Then take a comb containing eggs or brood but no queen cells from the parent colony and put it in the hive on the old stand. As soon as the swarm begins to return release the queen at the entrance of the hive and see that she enters.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Where the apiary is devoid of trees, use movable swarm catchers, which, after the bees have clustered, can be carried to the permanent stand, uncover the hive and shake what bees you can inside, cover hive and shake the rest near the entrance, leaving out the division board until after the bees have settled on the combs or frames. When a swarm clusters on a branch of a tree which you do not wish to cut off, place the hive as near as possible and proceed with your swarming case, removing the hive to its permanent stand directly after the bees have gone in. If they are slow in running in and you wish them to go faster brush them up a little, the smoke will also help them along. A frame containing eggs, larvæ and honey from some other colony should be put in the hive before putting the swarm in and they will very seldom swarm out again if the hive is shaded.

By THE EDITOR.—There are many ways to hive swarms, and each person

fancies his own way the best. In fact there is so little difference in some respects that one might be considered just as good as another; but there is one point that is always worthy of attention, that is, to keep the hive well shaded that the bees may not become too hot and to have a comb with eggs, larvæ and capped brood placed in for the new swarm to cluster on. They very seldom leave a hive thus arranged.

QUEENS MATING.

QUERY NO. 39.—Do queens get impregnated and come home sometime without the organs attached or visible? —F. M.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I don't know.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I think they do.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Maybe so, but I think not.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I think not.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—They do.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I cannot answer this question.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Have never observed such to be the case.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have never known or heard of such a case.

B. LOSEE, COBOURG, ONT.—Yes, usually without anything to indicate their having mated with the male bee.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Yes. I have seen them enter without anything visible oftener than with them visible.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—They often mate and show the organs without fecundation. It is quite possible that the reverse may be true; though I doubt it. It will be a puzzling question to settle.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Yes they do. If it be a fact that the organs of the drone always become detached and are left with the queen in the act of copulation they often drop from the queen before her return to the hive.

P. C. DEMPSEY, TRENTON.—I think the organs are always attached when the queen is first

impregnated, but sometimes it is not visible to us during the short time she remained on the alighting board. I have usually seen her run in the hive at once on her return.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—A few weeks ago a nucleus stock swarmed out with a young queen. I caged the queen but could see no evidence that she had recently met the drone. In a few days after she was laying. This is not positive proof, however. She might have mated on a previous occasion. Or the bees might have removed the organs before I saw her.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KENTUCKY, U. S.—Yes, they do. The queen does not "tear away the male organs" in the act of separation as we have been taught by the tandard works on bee culture. This is only another evidence of careless observation, and putting theory for facts. The queen only bears away the inner lining of the organ, which is very frail in structure, and may break close up to the point of contact, or it may be long enough to wrap around the abdomen of the queen as I have seen on several occasions.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—I have never heard of such an instance, still it is possible they may and do. I don't see how it is possible to prove the point with certainty so long as we do not have control of the matter. The apiarist who finds out a sure, safe and certain method of controlling fecundation, as it is controlled in the animal kingdom, will confer a great and lasting blessing upon bee-keepers, and be the means of advancing the profession a long way toward perfection. Have seen some hundreds of queens when on their wedding trips, and I never saw one return impregnated without the drone's organs being visible.

BY THE EDITOR.—Such might occur, but we have never noticed it. Always when they are not visible we found the queen going out again. Have frequently noticed them pass into the hive, and have seen the bees remove the appendage in a very short time, so that if a person were not watching closely they might imagine they had returned without the evidence of mating.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1885. W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

SNOW OVER CLAMPS.

SAML. HUFF.—I intend packing my bees in clamp this fall. Where I intend putting them they will probably be covered with five or six feet of snow. Will the snow harm them?

Edgar, Oct. 11th, 1885.

No; if there are ten or twenty feet of snow on top, we would have no fears of smothering. We would rather have ten feet of snow over them than none. Protect the entrance properly and do not fear the snow.

DID BEES DO WELL IN NORTHERN CANADA?

C. F. SMITH.—I would like to know whether or not bees did well in Northern Canada this summer? They did not do well here.

Cheboygan, Mich., Oct. 19th, 1885.

Now, then, let everybody in Northern Canada arise and speak, that Friend Smith may learn what he wants. Probably it will be found that a good deal will depend upon the locality whether north or south. We have had good and bad reports from all quarters.

MORE ABOUT THE HERCULES CLUB TREE.

B. LOSEE.—I see you wish further information in regard to the "Hercules Club Tree," "Angelica Tree"—see Wood's Botany, page 295. I removed a tree from my grounds which had outgrown its place. It was 15 ft. high and had never blossomed. Perhaps they are like the sumac, having male and female flowers. They are much alike in throwing up suckers very profusely; easily grown, but tender, being a Florida plant. I am very much amused at some of the questions in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Somebody says bees wink. Now, have they any winkers? Some say they can hear. If so, they would hear a great noise,—a confusion of tongues. Do bees make any noise with their mouths? Do dry faeces ever fall off from your hat in the bee-yard?

Cobourg, Oct. 20th, 1885.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS ABOUT CLAMP WINTERING

JAS. BAPTER.—In No. 29 you give a description of clamp for wintering bees. Now, what I want to know, is the cover of hive left on with a foot of chaff over top of cover, or is the cover taken off and a foot of chaff on top of the quilt, and if the cover is taken off does it make any difference if it should be two feet of chaff on top

or in other words is there any danger of smothering them by putting too much on top of hive when the lid is off. Also are the clamps ventilated on top and if they are, in what way? I have no doubt these questions are very silly ones, but I am very "fresh" in bee-matters. I have never wintered any and have six hives and I wish to winter them out of doors, so if you can afford space to answer this question you will oblige.

Springville, Oct. 7th, 1885.

Of course the lids are taken off the top of hives either in cellar, winter repository or clamp; there are also porous cloths put on top and those covered with propolis laid aside for use in early spring, as they are valuable then to retain the heat. It would not injure or smother the bees if you had three feet of chaff all around them, in fact we would consider it all the better; so long as the entrance to hive from outside be perfect, there need be no fear of smothering the bees with too much protection. If they get too warm they can come out of the entrance and cluster on front of clamp as they do in summer. Such a state of things would be more desirable than to have them *not* sufficiently protected. A clamp is *not* made air tight on top nor could it be very easily. If it keeps out snow and rain that is all that is necessary. When ordinary lumber is used it is difficult to make one so close as to stop the necessary current of air.

A QUEEN WHICH SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN STUNG.

A. McINNES.—I found a queen bee to-day in front of one of my hives that appeared to have been stung slightly, and about four or five workers paying royalty to her. I picked her up and set her on the alighting board and she walked in. The same queen entered the hive on or about the 3rd of September and killed a fine Italian queen. I have not opened the hive in over five weeks. Can you give any cause of such occurrence? While I had her on my hand there was a worker bee flew on her and tried to sting her, but I soon killed her. The queen appears to be Black or Hybrid.

London, Oct. 15th, 1885.

The queen may have been superceding her, or she may have got injured when she entered the strange hive and killed the Italian; or the hive may have been jarred, and if she started to rush over the combs the bees would "ball" her, or robbers may have got in and injured her that way.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

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BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 28TH 1885.

Chas. H. Lake, of "Sunny Side" apiaries, Baltimore, Md., is writing some very interesting articles on bee-keeping in the *Baltimore, Md., List.*

ANOTHER ANSWER TO QUERY 35.

H. Winsinger, Baltimore, Md., says: In answer to Query 33, honey is sealed with pure wax, while brood with some sort of fibrous substance like paper.

The Penetang, Ont., *Herald* says:—"Bears, bees and honey seem to have been associated from time immemorial and modern days prove no exception. Mr. White, of Coldwater, last week found about 100 pounds of the latter in a tree, and some one captured about 600 pounds of the former done up in two parcels near North River."

OUR NO. 1 WAX EXTRACTOR.

We are glad to know that these extractors are giving such satisfaction. As a further proof, Mr. Jno. G. Gray, of St. Catharines, writes us of one he purchased at the Toronto Exhibition, "I received your No. 1 Wax Extractor all safe. Thanks for the same. It works like a charm, Am more than satisfied with it. Will send season's report along in a few days."

AMERICAN CURRENCY.

We have a lot of American silver which we have received with subscriptions, and as we cannot dispose of it in this section without allowing a discount of 20 per cent., we have to hold it quite awhile till we get enough to make it worth while to send it someplace where we can get *par* for it. If instead of sending us silver our friends will send us postage stamps of any denomination they will be better, or they can send bills, any of which are of use to us and are accepted at *par* or face value. This will apply to remittances for queens and supplies as well as subscriptions.

NAPANEE COUNTY FAIR.

Friend Pringle, of Selby, appears to be doing his share at the fairs, judging from the nice notice the *Napanee Beaver* gives him:—"Allen Pringle, Esq., made a most complete exhibit of

apiary wares, including a winter hive, by which bees can be successfully kept in the open air during the coldest weather; a most complete summer hive; one of Jones' honey extractors, the gear of which can be removed very readily, also an uncapping can and knife. Mr. Pringle's pyramid of honey exhibited in the palace was the finest display in this line ever made in this county." By reference to the prize list in the same paper we find that the following prizes were awarded: Best winter bee hive, A. Pringle; best summer bee hive, A. Pringle; honey extractor, A. Pringle; comb honey, A. Pringle, R. Metzler, L. C. Haycock; extracted honey, A. Pringle, A. Knight, R. Metzler.

THE HONEY OUTLOOK.

A well-posted apiarian, during a recent call at the *Prairie Farmer* office, remarked that the general honey crop of the West is short this year. The season has been a fair one, but so many colonies died last winter as to greatly reduce the working force, thus shortening the amount gathered and stored. However, a goodly portion of the crop of 1884 remains on hand. California has a large crop this year, and her apiarians have already disposed of considerable of it, and shippers are sending it East; within a few days, five carloads have been received in Chicago. This honey is taken largely by bakers, wine-makers, the manufacturers of printers' rollers, etc., etc., also consume it. It is sold lower than home apiarians will offer their product, realizing the Californian but three or four cents per lb. net. This leaves our own honey for table consumption. It is predicted that prices will average about the same as last.

U. S. CUSTOMS CHARGES.

We must again remind our friends who want supplies in the U. S. of the duty which exists and which must be paid on all goods going over there. We are receiving a large number of orders, and as in but few cases do our customers mention anything about duty, we always feel it incumbent upon us to notify them before we ship. This takes of course some little time, no matter how prompt the notification may be, and it is at times of considerable consequence that there be no delay in shipment, especially with feeders, etc., so that we are rather in a dilemma. One way we see out of the difficulty is to have the customer mention in the order something like this: "I understand I will have to pay duty." Then we will know at once that everybody understands things and we can act accordingly. In large shipments this precaution is not so necessary but with articles of smaller value, where perhaps the duty may be as much as the

cost of the article, it is well to know that the customer *expects* to have to pay it. The thought just struck us, to mention this matter because we have three or four orders awaiting letters from customers on this point.

BEE-STINGS.

Occasionally we read of cases where death has been caused by bee-stings, and our attention has just been called to the account of the death of a Mrs. Thos. Fader, of Gouldville, Pa., who was stung on the nostrils in two different places, and in a short time afterwards she succumbed to the effects. It is true that death may be caused occasionally by such a thing as a bee-sting, but is that any reason why the whole business of bee-keeping should be condemned? Because men are often killed by horses, cattle and pigs, is that any reason why all these animals should be driven out of existence. It would seem that the proper lesson to be drawn from the fact would be that we should be prepared to administer the proper remedies at the proper time, and that we should arrange to have these remedies *on hand* in anticipation of possible accidents. Had Mrs. Fader been given a strong solution of ammonia in water to *drink* at once, there is every prospect that the terrible end which came would have been averted. The dose would need to be such a one as would under ordinary circumstances be sufficient almost to cause strangulation. The writer had just such an experience as in this case in so far as the effects of the stings were concerned, and that during the past summer. We were enjoying a short vacation at Prescott, Ont., with our parents, and were engaged in looking over a colony of bees one afternoon. It was very hot, and the bees were cross. Not having a feather handy with which to brush off the bees from the top of the hive previous to putting on the half-story we used a small common whisk lying near. This being very harsh the bees of course resented the rough treatment and the consequence was two stings on the back of the left hand just over the largest vein. We paid no attention to the stings other than to *scrape* them out and putting on the lid of the hive left the yard; went upstairs to have a wash and in a few moments after felt a tingling sensation all over the body; next large white spots, resembling hives, appeared over the body, and in a few minutes more the face began to purple, the lips swelled up, the glands of the throat likewise, and death seemed imminent. Fortunately a friend, Dr. Sparks, of Lakeside, Ont., was a visitor at the house, and he was called in. He called for ammonia at once and making a very strong solution in water compelled us to drink it. The consequence was that after a time the swelling of

the lips and glands ceased, the skin began to regain its natural color and in a day or two we were all right again. Had the doctor not been at hand it is questionable whether in the kind Providence of God the writer would have been able to-day to write down this experience. The shock to the system when stung on the lips or nostrils would be much greater we presume, and the strength of the medicine would need to be made consistent with the urgency of the case.

F. H. MACPHERSON.

KIND EXPRESSIONS OF OUR FRIENDS.

A. H. WALLACE, Jr.—Your bee-feeder (Canadian) arrived all O. K., and so far am very much pleased with it; it will fill a long felt want. Belleville, Ont., Oct. 20, 1885.

CALVIN BOYD, PETROLEA.—I like the C. B. J. very much.

W. W. ADDISON.—We highly appreciate the C. B. J. and wish it abundant success. Mt. Vernon, Ill.

HONEY MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

There is no material change in the market. Demand is slow for manufacturing purposes, while trade is fair in comb and extracted honey for table use. Arrivals are good. Extracted honey brings 4 to 8 cents on arrival, according to quality. Choice comb honey 14 to 16 cents in the jobbing way. Home demand for beeswax is fair, which brings 20 to 22 cents for choice yellow on arrival.

C. F. MUTH

Cincinnati, Sept. 12, 1885.

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 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 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.

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, Beeton, Ont.

COMB HONEY PACKAGES.

THAT HOLD SECTIONS OF HONEY 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 IN.



We call these in our price list "Honey Boxes for Sections." Each box has a nice tape handle, and when adorned with labels "A" or "B," which are made to fit this package, they look exceedingly attractive. The price for boxes is: per 1000, \$20.00; per 500, \$12.50. The price of labels will be, extra, per 1000, \$3.50; per 500, \$2.00; per 100, 45c.

In the blank space at the bottom of label (see cut) is room for name and address of producer, and these may be printed in at the following extra charge. Per 100, 30c.; each subsequent 100 to 1000, 12c.; per 1000, \$1.25. Sample boxes, labelled, sent on receipt of a 3c. stamp.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

Pure bred Pekin Ducks for sale. S. G. RUSSELL, Box 34, Thornbury, Grey County.

BEE SWAX WANTED.

We will pay 30 cents per pound in trade for good yellow Beeswax, delivered at our R. R. station. Give us a trial order and see if we do not please you.

J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.

FOR RETAILING HONEY

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16 Thomas St., New York.

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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, Beeton, 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.

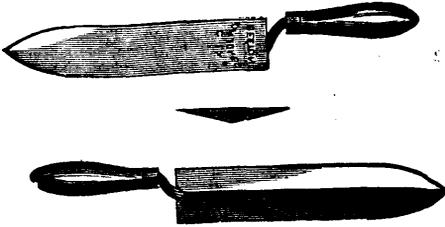
FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

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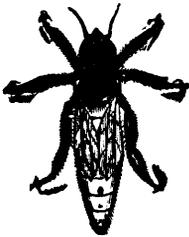
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These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

- 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.



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We have them in stock, same as engraving, at 40c., postage 6c. They are good ones too.
D. A. JONES & CO.

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

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

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.

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Nicholasville, Ky

— 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.

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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

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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.

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