

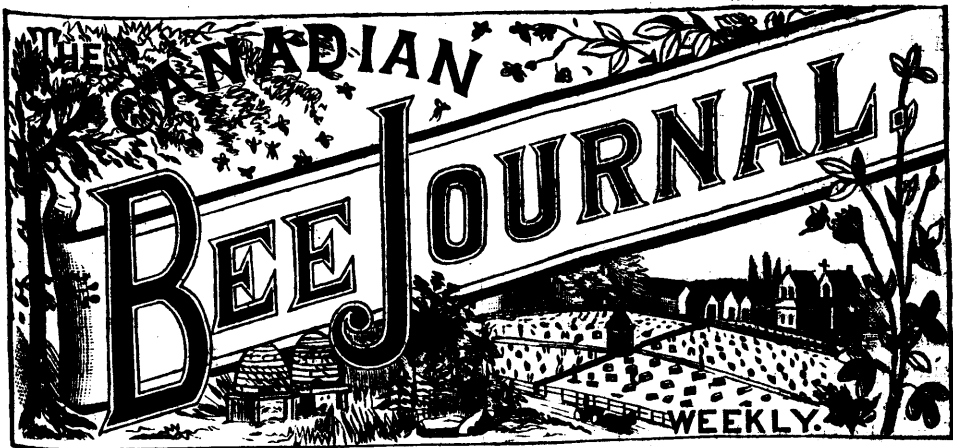
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 1ST, 1885.

No. 1

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON,

WEEKLY - - 1\$ PER YEAR.

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

## CLUBBING RATES.

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.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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### TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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One inch.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
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Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

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## TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

Advertisements for insertion in the JOURNAL must reach this office the Saturday previous to the week in which they are intended for insertion.

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.

Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with a business communication. Let them be on two separate sheets so that confusion may be avoided, and write only on one side of the sheet.

Occasionally numbers of the JOURNAL may go astray in the Mails. We shall be pleased to replace any so lost, if our subscribers will kindly notify us.

Postage stamps are acceptable for fractional parts of a dollar—both Canadian and American. American currency, also accepted at par.

# The Canadian Bee Journal.

## GREETING.

At the earnest solicitation of a great number, many of them the best and most prominent bee-keepers in Canada and the United States, we have commenced the publication of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We have not undertaken the task without a full knowledge of the many difficulties in the way of making the publication of a Bee Journal a success, but with this knowledge staring us in the face, we enter the field, determined, with the assistance of our many friends to make it a success if possible, and we believe it is. Kind friends have been endeavoring to press us into the service for several years past, and now that we have undertaken the work, we do so with the expectation and promise of their assistance.

The science of apiculture is yet in its infancy; great strides are being made every year, and the aim and object of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be to further its progress in every possible and legitimate way. It will contain articles from leading bee-keepers throughout the world, also selections from the British and American bee-papers. The work at our different apiaries will be published in concise form from time to time, and all questions of importance arising at our students' weekly conventions will appear; these will be of much value, as the discussions will be on subjects relating to the work in hand at that time.

We will always endeavor to have the rights of patentees respected, as also the rights of holders of moral patents. It is not right that anyone should use the invention of another, at least without his permission. Anyone having a new invention may send it to us with full explanations as to its merits and intended use, and they will be made known through the columns of the JOURNAL.

In another place in the JOURNAL we have talked about personal difficulties and personal spite, which cannot find place in its columns.

We have many promises of support, and we hope that we will be able to make the JOURNAL such an interesting volume that bee-keepers cannot well do without it. We have put the subscription price down very low, so that no one will be exempted from being a patron.

## HOW TO BEND SECTIONS.

THERE is a great demand now for the one-piece section, and many wish to know the best way to fold them to prevent breaking at the joints, so that the following hints may be in order:—If the timber is green, or even damp, there is no danger of breaking, but when it is very dry, an occasional one will break at the joints. All that is necessary to make them bend without breaking is to dampen the joints at the back or outside of section. There are many ways of doing this. Some place the joints over the steam from a teakettle spout, others hold them over any spot from which the steam may be issuing, while many dampen them with a cloth or sponge saturated with hot water. This latter process is probably the one which can be, in most cases, more readily used. By laying the sections down on a table or board, in a straight row, one can do a score or more at one stroke of the sponge or the cloth. Another speedy way is to take a large shallow dish, fill it with hot water, and place in it three sticks, one or two inches wide, by  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, at the bottom, and running to a sharp edge at the top (several thicknesses of cotton should be folded around each stick, and be drawn quite tightly over the sharp edge and tacked on each side, allowing it to hang below bottom of sticks); place the sticks in the pan of hot water, keeping the tops  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or more above the surface, then have them the same distances apart

as the grooves are on the sections, with a gauge at one side. You can slide the sections over the cloth, which keeps wet by the capillary attraction. After the dampening "rack" is filled, as you shove on a section on one side, one will fall off the opposite side. A child can dampen them faster than two persons can fit them together. The inside of the sections must not be dampened as that will prevent the wax from adhering.

#### A TALK ABOUT SECTIONS.

WE give in this issue two illustrations of the new section which is meeting with so much favor. These sections can be made dove-tailed at the four corners, frequently called "four-piece" sections, or they can be made as "one-piece" section, which you will see by the accompanying illustration, is the kind we prefer to make and use.

FIG. 1.—THE SECTION NOW IN COMMON USE.

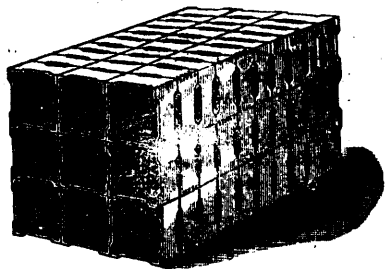


FIG. 2.—THE NEW SECTION.



You will also notice the advantages which these sections have over others; they are "slotted" or have, as some designate them, "bee spaces" at sides as well as top and bottom; these allow the bees to pass through from one section to another, which, when properly managed, is a decided advantage on the old style. Bees dislike to be cooped up in little corners or in a small place, and any arrangement that gives them greater ease of access to sections, enabling them to pass through and among the sections with the same freedom they have over the brood comb, encourages them to occupy the sections more readily, and to store more honey. We also know that without separators it is sometimes very difficult to get the bees to

build nice straight comb that can be crated for market, but where bees have free and easy access over the combs from one section to another, they dislike filling their passage-ways; this means enables them to pass through the section both horizontally and perpendicularly, giving them passage-ways out of all parts of the section, except the corners, and as they dislike filling their passage-ways the only bulging that is likely to take place is in the corners, just where we want them to be filled out plump. A section may be filled out in this way by the bees as perfectly as the ordinary sections are with separators, besides it is a well-known fact that bees having such free access to the sections will fill the *outside* ones more readily than they usually do when in a more cramped position. The extra width of corners over tops and sides gives the sections more strength. Where these sections are hung in frames, the frames should be the same width as the section, sides, top and bottom, and the frames should then be slotted same as sections when opened out, so that bees may have entrance from side, top or bottom, and pass to side of hive, instead of walking down over the sections. By this means all the section frames may be crowded up tightly together, helping to keep the sections in place, preventing warping, and preventing the bees from putting propolis on the sections, thus leaving them very clean.



In using these sections in cases, separators may be used if desired, but we think a trial will be sufficient to prove that the

sections may be used with perfect satisfaction without the aid of separators. Where they are used in cases on the metal  $\perp$  rests, the cases may be partially filled at the beginning or at the end of the season, as desired, and where a few unfinished sections are left they may be placed over the centre of the brood chamber in centre of case, and two "followers" used to close up at each side of section, in order that they may be finished out. These "followers" are made thus: Take thin boards, cut slots in them deep enough to fit down on tin rests; these will slide backward and forward to enlarge or contract the space required. By this means a few unfinished sections may be completed, whereas if full cases were put in they would not be finished. These "followers" may be made by any novice, the only precaution required is to have them the same height as sections, and same length as case inside, and having two or three saw cuts in them. We may also remark that narrow sections will be filled and capped over much sooner than wide ones, and where narrow sections are used throughout the season, if rightly managed, there will be fewer unfinished sections in the fall of the year; the narrow ones will be completed so much sooner that there is much less difficulty in having the unfinished ones filled out. There is also the extra strength of corner, which is valuable in shipping.

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, at Toronto, during the Industrial Exhibition, between September 10 and 20, 1885. Exact dates will be given hereafter. Jacob Spence, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

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

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1885. H. D. Cutting, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

LISTOWELL BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION, at Queen's Hotel, Listowell, Ont., May 16th, 1885. Geo. Brown, Sec.-Treas., Molesworth, Ont.

## 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.

### SPRING DWINDLING.

QUERY NO. I.—What is the cause of Spring Dwindling, and what course of procedure would you take to prevent it?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.:—Protected confinement with an overloading of the intestines. Often flights in winter will prevent it.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.:—I have not had much experience with spring dwindling and don't know any better way than to consider it part of the wintering, and act accordingly. I doubt if a colony which has wintered in fine shape is likely to dwindle.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.:—I have but very little trouble from spring dwindling and cannot give the cause. To prevent, would pack in any good non-conductor in the fall before any cold weather sets in. I find from past experience that colonies packed early come through with more bees and in better condition than those packed later in the season.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.:—Cause, bad wintering, and thus few and feeble bees in spring. I would prevent by arranging to winter well. I would palliate by confining, by use of division board, the bees to just what combs they would cover, and possibly by adding brood and bees from stronger colonies, and by stimulative feeding in spring.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY.:—I believe spring dwindling is caused by the air in the hive being made foul by the breath of the bees while they are confined during the winter. From this cause they get sick and if they do not have dysentery they become so run down in health that they are not in that robust condition necessary to carry them through the hard work of spring. Let the hives be at all times surrounded by "air as pure as it blows on the hill tops," and let the ventilation of the hive be such that there will be a constant change of air, without draft perceptible to the bees, and without reducing the temperature of the cluster below 70°. I have had no spring dwindling since I aimed at having these conditions.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA:—Spring dwindling is undoubtedly the result of not having wintered well. I have never seen a case of it from any other cause. Bees that are diseased at the close of their winter confinement don't seem to retain enough vigor and strength to live until young bees can be raised to take their places. The more diseased they are, and the more changeable spring weather we have the worse the dwindling. The only way to prevent spring dwindling is to make a perfect success of wintering, but what means to take to insure that is too large a question for this place, but a right course of proceedings during early spring may lessen its evils very much. As soon as the weather will allow the bees to be handled at all, I thoroughly clean all dead bees and rubbish from the bottom boards and close down all weak or diseased colonies into as small a space as possible, by means of division boards, and protect thoroughly from changes of the weather by the use of chaff cushions and double-walled hives. I would no more think of going back to single walled hives and abandoning the use of cushions during our changeable Springs than I would of going back to black bees.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.:—Answer,—Spring dwindling has various causes, and it would require a page or two to go fully into the causes and remedies. Sometimes spring dwindling is owing to the bad management of the apiarist, sometimes to adverse and perverse weather, and sometimes, which is usually the case, to both. Briefly then, the principal causes are—weak colonies, poor queens, too early setting out, injudicious feeding, and unfavorable weather. To prevent spring dwindling the beekeeper must begin the year before, by weeding out in the fall the poor queens and giving a good supply of wholesome food to each colony. Then when spring comes he must not be in haste to get his bees out of winter quarters, and when they are out he must watch the weather and fight the spring dwindling "out on that line if it takes all summer," as it came near doing two years ago. When old bees resume active life in the spring, their lease of life is exceedingly short, and they very soon disappear, especially if the weather be unfavorable. The object then, should be to protect and prevent the old bees in the spring from exposure and unnecessary activity outside the hive until the young can take their places.

By THE EDITOR: If bees are wintered

bees are badly wintered it is difficult to prevent it, especially if the spring is unfavorable. As soon as bees are set out from their winter quarters in the spring, they should be examined, and their condition ascertained. Should they be very weak, and you have no other way of strengthening them, they might be doubled up with the next weakest colony. All combs should be removed from the hive that the cluster cannot cover; and the space should be contracted by division boards, and packed up so cosy with cushions, &c., that the cold of Spring cannot affect them. By having them thus warmly protected, they can carry on their brooding operations without much waste of heat. Thus it will be observed that a few bees so arranged can carry on brood-rearing, while, if not so protected, they would "spring-dwindle," and perhaps swarm out, as their inability to keep up the necessary heat to carry on brood-rearing would discourage them. In a future issue we will give in more detailed shape, an arrangement for the prevention of spring-dwindling, with illustrations.

#### SETTING OUT BEES.

QUERY No. 2.—When do you consider the best time to set bees out of their winter quarters, and how should it be done to prevent "swarming out," and to produce the best results?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.: When the elm and soft maple furnish pollen. Set out 10 to 20 each day about 4 o'clock p. m.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.: Soon as pollen is plenty—here about April 10th. As soon as out, clean hives and comb thoroughly, and commence stimulative feeding at once.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.: Set the hives out as soon as their is pollen to be gathered. I never had any swarming out. We set them out early in the morning and they begin to fly gradually as the day grows warmer.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.: I winter the most of my bees on the summer stands. Pro-

then set them out and have no trouble from swarming out.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.: It depends on seasons and locality. A safe rule would be as soon as bees can gather natural pollen; carry out with as little jarring as possible, and on a medium warm day, with the thermometer  $65^{\circ}$ , and very little or no wind, from 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.: I advise their being set out any favorable day after the middle of April. My own practice gives the following dates for a few years back, 1877 April 14th, 1878 April 3rd, 1879 April 8th part and 18th remainder, 1880 April 21st, 1881 April 21st, 1882-'83-'84 about April 18th. By being carried out carefully, with entrances slightly open and covers on, I never had much trouble with swarming out.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARINGO, ILL.: I usually set my bees out of cellar when soft maples are in bloom. If the weather is quite warm sooner, and I cannot keep bees quiet by opening cellar at night, I set them out earlier. If weather is raw, later. Never had a case of swarming out on taking out, and never took any intentional pains to prevent it. I have cellar open same as outdoors all night before taking out, and take out only when bees are pretty quiet in cellar; sometimes can take out all day; if they get noisy I stop till another day. Take out only when weather allows flight and handle gently.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—That depends upon the circumstances and environment, and these differ with almost every bee-keeper from others. Those with bee-diarrhoea, or those uneasy or restless from other causes, ought to be set out to fly the first suitable day, and then returned till set out for good, which is when natural pollen comes or even later. If by "swarming out" is meant abandonment of the hive altogether, to prevent this get the hive cleaned out and sweetened as soon as possible after setting out, and supply stores if deficient. They never abandon their home in the spring without a good and sufficient reason, which, however, may not be always apparent to the bee-keeper who is careless and negligent. Give your bees a good house to live in and good food, and they will not be apt to forsake it.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.: I take it that this applies only to bees wintered in some suitable repository. My practice has been to set them out about the 8th of April, and the result has been satisfactory with me. It is admitted by most that five months confinement is

about as much as bees will comfortably bear, and as I put mine away the first week in November, it will be seen that mine are usually confined for that length of time. I am aware that some authorities on this point aver that as good, if not better, results may be secured by keeping them in confinement until apple bloom appears, as they can gather but little supplies up to that time. Prominent among those who hold this opinion is Mr. Root, son-in-law of the late Mr. Quinby, whose excellent work on bees he has rewritten and revised to date. To keep them indoors this long would, undoubtedly, save many bees lost by chill and spring dwindling, but I am persuaded that the loss from these causes is fully counterbalanced by the increased activity of the queen under fairly favorable conditions outside. If they be confined till apple blossom time they should certainly have a cleansing flight the first favorable opportunity after the snow has gone, otherwise the consequences may be serious. It is admitted by all, I believe, that increase in brood rearing cannot be carried on to any extent without a supply of water, and if they be shut up indoors after the first of April the bees are of course prevented from collecting the necessary supply of water, consequently this work is retarded at a time when it is essential, that the work of replenishing the depleted colonies should be going on, besides there is more or less food to be obtained in the beginning of April. We have all seen with what glee the little fellows fasten themselves to the end of a green maple cordwood stick about this time, and sip with avidity the sweet sap that oozes therefrom which has in itself a certain amount of sacarine matter grateful to the palate of the bee. Then the swamp willow supplies its quota of pollen. These and other sources of supply, available between the first of April and the blooming of the apple tree, added to which, there is the sense of liberty and the healthful exercise of being on the wing, all of which have led me to conclude that, in ordinary seasons, the time above mentioned is the best time to set them out. I have never been troubled with "swarming out in the spring."

BY THE EDITOR: We usually set our bees out of winter quarters about the first appearance of pollen on the black willow or soft maple; the former usually yields pollen here sooner than the soft maple. The last one of our bee yards was set out 14 days after the first had gathered pollen, and when set on their summer stands many

of them were so quiet and clustered so tightly together between the combs, that after being out one or two hours, we had to jar the hive and arouse them; in some instances we thought they were dead until we examined the hive and found them in this very quiet, semi-dormant condition. We found them (the quiet ones) among our best stocks. If the day appears to be all that could be desired, we sometimes set them out early in the morning, so that they can get a good flight before the cool of the evening; but if we have any doubt about the day being warm and the sky being clear, we wait until about noon, when the indications then satisfy us whether the balance of the day will be fine or not. We never set bees out with a North or Northwest wind, especially if dark or black clouds are occasionally passing over the sun.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE-JOURNAL.

#### HOW DR. C. C. MILLER TAKES COMB HONEY.

**I**N reply to your question as to how I take comb honey, etc., I would say, there is very little that is original in my operations, or specially new. I take whatever I can learn from any quarter, and make the best use of it I can. I have had much experience with wide frames but have laid them aside. If I were obliged to use them I would have them made half the usual height, so as to hold four "one-pound" sections, and would have top bars same width as bottom bars, that is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches less than the side or end bars. I tried the Heddon super, but I cannot get as good results as others do without separators, so this year I shall use a separator with each section in the Heddon supers. When I was in Toronto, at the National Convention, a jolly looking Canadian, by the name of Jones, showed me a super which I liked well enough to give it a trial and am now using almost exclusively. I should like to know who is the inventor. Perhaps Mr. Jones will tell us? Mr. C. H. Dibbern described much the same thing, not long ago, in the *A.B.J.*, and I think he was the inventor of the one he described. The sections are supported by strips of tin folded in the form of a  $\perp$ . In order to use them interchangeably with the Heddon supers, I had to change one thing. In the super Mr. Jones showed me, the  $\perp$  tins rested on wooden strips nailed on the inside edge of the

bottom of the super, making the sections come flush with the top of the super. In mine the  $\perp$  tins rest on pieces of sheet iron nailed on the bottom of the super, making the sections come flush with the bottom. In this I think there is an advantage, for no matter how much the sides of the super may shrink, the sections will always be flush with the bottom; whereas, in the other case, any shrinking would raise the section above the level of the super and make trouble. I use the ordinary one-pound sections four and one-fourth by four and one-fourth by one and fifteenth-sixteenth with wooden and tin separators, but I think I like wood best. For wide frames I would not have wood separators. I am glad you are able to squander some money on a bee paper, for I know we will thus get some information about bee-keeping that would otherwise never see the light. I wonder if you can get correspondents to attach to their names, number of colonies last May, also at time of writing. This is a "baby" of mine and I am glad to see it slowly growing into favor.

C. C. MILLER, 200-295.

Marengo, Ill., March 10, 1885.

Thanks, Friend Miller, for your reply. Some are now using section frames the same width as sections, with slots cut in the section frames to match the slots in side of sections. The section frames can then be crowded up tight together and yet allow the bees to pass through without hindrance. The sections with the slots in the sides as well as top and bottom, give the bees free access all around, and when the section frames are so slotted the bees are perfectly free. Section frames if made thus, to hold the number of sections to cross the section crate or hive would protect all parts of the section from the bees, and could be tiered up without any difficulty. Partitions in section crates are being cast aside by many of our most prominent bee-keepers and the metal  $\perp$  used instead. It is so much more difficult to use separators with the wooden partitions in section cases.

There are many advantages, and many disadvantages too, in the different systems of taking comb honey; doubtless many of these will be overcome and the system simplified the coming season.



The use of "followers," which enables you, to place a partially filled case of sections over the centre of the brood chamber, as you will see by reference to the article on page 3, has its advantages. There will also be a new system and style of separators introduced, which will appear as soon as engravings of them can be procured. You say "that you believe that some information will be brought out through this JOURNAL, which would otherwise never see the light." We shall do our best and try and not disappoint you, Friend Miller, as we purpose making known a number of inventions, which, so far as we are aware, have not yet been published, very important ones which we think will put o a severe test some of the theories and hobbies now in vogue with some of our best bee-keeper's. We will also tell you occasionally what we are doing at our bee farms around Beeton, as also on our isolated islands in the Georgian Bay.

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FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### REPORT FOR 1884.

EVERY apiarian Editor likes to get reports from his subscribers of the season's work—of the successes and failures, but especially the successes—and every reader, it is to be presumed, is equally anxious to peruse these reports and derive profit, encouragement, or peradventure, discouragement from them as the case may be. For my own part I almost always go through them with pleasure and satisfaction. Occasionally, however, we run across a report that makes a heavy draft upon our credulity, but these are few and exceptional. And even in these rare exceptions, although they are, *prima facie*, very dubious, there is hardly ever on the part of the writer any intention either to mislead or be inaccurate. For instance, some subscriber in giving his report avers that from one colony of bees during the season he has taken a certain stated number of pounds of honey—an almost fabulous quantity. Some readers will forthwith exclaim "this is entirely too thin!" Others, blessed with more credulity, and perhaps just seriously thinking of going into the "bee-business," upon reading a report so re-assuring, will forthwith resolve from that instant to buy a few "skeps" in the spring, get a honey extractor, and

go in with all speed for the acquisition of a sudden and sunny fortune. Deluded mortals! They do not know that to accomplish even a good competency, let alone a stupendous fortune, skill, patience, and long application are indispensable in this as well as in any other honest business. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*

The top-lofty figures, however, which, in the former, inspired incredulity and suspicion of dishonesty, and in the latter a sudden desire to grow rich, may have been all right. The author of the report, in giving his magnificent figures with all the warm enthusiasm and pardonable pride which invariably take hold of the bee novice who for the first time has done a grand thing, has simply neglected to state that the colony from which he took such an enormous and almost incredible amount of honey in one season was tiered up with upper stories, one above another during the whole season, and thus kept gathering honey and prevented from swarming. Reports, however, to be useful and edifying, ought to be at least accurate in the figures whether they be elaborate and ample in detail or not. Let us, therefore, keep records along during the season, and we will thus be enabled to be strictly accurate in our figures.

My yield of honey the past season was 112½ lbs. per colony, viz: 87½ lbs. extracted, and 25 lbs. comb. Increase of Colonies was about 120 per cent. In honey yield the season here was only middling. The fruit bloom yielded little or nothing. The first flow commenced June 12th, from Alsike and White Clover and lasted good until about July 1st. Then intervened four weeks of cool, unfavorable weather without nectar. On July 28th the second flow began, and lasted in splendid yield until August 21st. There was no honey to speak of gathered after that date. I began to extract June 20th, and finished August 20th. Began to remove sections June 26th, and worked up to Sept. 7th.

I sold my honey all in the home market—the extracted at 9 to 12½ cts. per pound, and the comb from 12½ to 18 cts., wholesale and retail, and according to quality. I am educating my customers to use more honey every year than they did the preceding year. Some who began a few years ago with a dollar's worth or so a year now use eight to ten dollars worth. To one neighbor, a farmer, I sold over a hundred pounds this fall. Let me advise every bee-keeper to sedulously work up his own home market; and the over-production so much feared by some will be a very long time coming. The bee-keeper who sells a good article at a reasonable price, and deals honestly and honorably, (and I am glad to say our people are nearly all of that class),

will soon establish a good home trade which will stay with him. The consumption of honey in Canada has greatly increased of late; still there are thousands who do not use the article at all. Let every bee-keeper and honey-dealer do his duty and these will all soon be brought into the grand army of consumers.

Pure honey will no doubt ultimately take the place of the adulterated syrups and inferior grades of sugar in family consumption. This will come to pass when the many virtues and uses of honey as a restorative and remedial agent, as well as a food, shall have become generally known. Everybody knows, either by personal experience or popular verdict, the surpassing and luxurious sweetness and pleasantness of honey to the human palate; but everybody does not know the many virtues it contains as a natural, remedial agent, in soothing painful physical disturbances, correcting abnormal conditions of function and even restoring normal conditions. Nor do the people yet generally know the variety of uses to which honey can be put in the domestic economy as an article of food and luxury. When this knowledge does become general the inferior artificial sweets will, as already stated, undoubtedly give place to the superior and natural sweet of which pure honey is the most excellent and exquisite embodiment. The question now is, how are the people generally to become acquainted with these facts? I answer, it is, or ought to be, a part of the mission of every bee-keeper worthy of the name to promulgate and disseminate them among his customers and in his neighborhood generally. There is a little brochure entitled, "Honey as a Food and Medicine," published by our neighbors over the way, which is very good on the whole; but as a missionary document for popular circulation I regret to notice not a few defects in it. It is my intention, should I find time, before we put our next season's crop on the market, to prepare a brief and succinct pamphlet or circular on this (to bee-keepers) important subject, which I shall endeavour to make effective as a *sweet* missionary, and as suitable for promiscuous distribution and general circulation as possible. This I will thoroughly circulate throughout the whole area of my home market, and if it should help others as well as myself to sell their products I will only be glad to have served them a little. Or, what would be a great deal better, as Mr. Jones is going more extensively into the publishing business, and will have every facility for turning out such work, if he himself (than whom none could do the work better) would only get up such a pamphlet and sell it by the hundred to Canadian bee-keepers at a price which would cover cost and a fair profit, it would be a useful step in

enhancing the estimation of the intrinsic value of honey and increasing its consumption among the people, while at the same time greatly aiding the producer in disposing of his crop. If Mr. Jones can find time to attend to this matter between this and next fall, and Canadian bee-keepers will only procure the document and circulate it broadcast, the problem what to do with the enormous honey crop of the future will be pretty well solved.

P.S.—At this writing (February 23rd) my bees inside—60 colonies—and outside—30 colonies—seem to be all right.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

### HOLY LANDS AHEAD IN CUBA.

WE think you had better change the order on your books that now stands there for an Italian queen, to be shipped early next spring, and make it a Holy Land instead of an Italian. We find by experience that for this country the Holy Lands are far superior to the Italians, for this reason: Our honey flow coming in the winter the Italians will not breed in September, October and November, to give workers to gather the honey when it comes the first of December, but the Holy Lands will, and have, and to-day are, strong in comparison with the Italians and are gathering the honey. This is a hard country to manage bees in. We came very near losing all our bees last summer. We have now only 113 colonies strong enough to store honey; but they have given us since the first day of December up to date 18,000 pounds of extracted honey, and we think the season not half over yet. The 113 stored last week 5,720 pounds, but were they booming strong, as they will be by the first of April, they would nearly double that. The trouble with Cuba bee-keeping is to get them over the four months of dearth of honey from July 1st to November 1st, then to get them *strong* for the harvest, December 1st. The honey is here—there is no mistake about that; the difficulty is to get the bees to gather it at this unseasonable time (in the winter). Do not think for one moment that bees will breed here in the fall the same as in the spring and summer months, for they *will not do it* through the fall months. The Italians will not have more than three small patches of brood next spring. When the honey flow is over they will be strong, but then we have no more for them, for there is only one surplus season and that is December, January and February, and you can bet every dollar you have got that there is honey then, and it is nice and white. If you are at New Orleans you will see

some of it there. I wish you could take a run over here from New Orleans, that is if you could be here this month or next.

A. W. OSBORN.

San Miguel de Jarnco, W. I.

We thank you very much Friend Osborn for the kind invitation you have extended to us to visit you. We shall not be able to do so this winter; however, we hope to visit Cuba sometime in the near future. We have been in Europe, Asia and Africa and should now like to visit the West Indies and South America. In fact, we have been planning a trip round the world, which we hope to make as soon as arrangements can be made that will permit of our absence for one or two years. My aim is to do all possible to advance our chosen profession and we hope to be able to furnish both instructive and interesting accounts to the readers of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL at that time. It seems strange to think bees are gathering tons of honey when the thermometer in this country ranges from twenty to thirty below zero, and our whole land covered with snow, but your "trying time" is our harvest. I have no doubt that for Cuba the Holy Land and Syrians will far outstrip Italians, as their native climate is more like what the Cuban climate seems to be. There is no flow of honey in Palestine and Syria excepting on the top of the mountains from May until September of each year. Although there are two honey seasons there—one late in the fall or early in the winter, the other early in the spring—they breed very little or none at all during the long season intervening between May and September. I wish you would compare the races and report to us your results in a future issue. We know you did not intend your letter for insertion in the JOURNAL, but as it is interesting we feel that you will excuse the liberty we have taken.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, APRIL 1ST 1885.

### THE RIGHT HAND.

WE extend the right hand of fellowship to all our brother publishers, who furnish matter for the good of our beekeeping interests.

### THE WINTER

THE winter has been very severe, but one good trait in its character is that it has been tolerably steady, so that the little "buzzers," it is hoped, have not suffered so very badly. Changeable winters wrought more mischief amongst them than do such ones as we have just had, but for some who had not fed their bees sufficiently in the fall, and made the needed preparation for a long winter, it would doubtless have been better for them had the winter been very mild, so that they could have fed their bees during mild spells. We hear of some very heavy losses occurring—principally from starvation.

### FOUNDATION.

As there does not seem to be much chance that the duty will be taken off beeswax, for another year at least, foundation is likely to be pretty high during the season, and very many are taking advantage of the present moderate figure to lay in a stock, so that they will be sure to have it. The object is not so much to get it at a low price as to have it when it is wanted, because even at 75c. per pound, foundation is cheap, when the time saved the bees is taken into consideration. At the present time we are paying 40c. for a nice article of wax, delivered in Beeton in cash, and 42c. in trade, per pound. And we are importing large quantities from the United States too.

### ANSWERING QUESTIONS PRIVATELY.

Now that we have taken upon ourselves the work of publishing a BEE JOURNAL, and as there is a Department in it for answers to questions of all kinds, we will not be able to answer questions relating to bee culture by private letter, at least only in exceptional cases. By answering through the BEE JOURNAL, you see, we can tell all its readers just as well as to tell one questioner by letter, as it only has to be written once anyway. But we will agree to do this. Any question

you may ask, we will answer in the JOURNAL, and will send you a marked copy, and then by taking the JOURNAL you will find answers to many other questions you will likely want to ask.

#### REPORTS.

Now, friends, send us in your reports, for last season as well as for the winter. They will be interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL. If you have tried any new experiment during the season, or noticed anything which you think would benefit your brother bee-keeper let us have it for publication. All these things go to make up a good Journal, and to a great extent the interest in and success of the JOURNAL lies with yourselves. Some of our bee-keeping friends may object on the score that they can't "fix it up" right for the JOURNAL. Well, just send it in, and we'll fix it up for you. There are many, though, who think this, that, if they will only set to work, can get up reports that won't need any "fixing."

#### GOOD FEELINGS MUST RULE US.

Now that we have begun the publication of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL we hope that all who write for it will bear in mind that if any one has any ill feelings toward any of his fellow-men, it must not be shown, either directly or indirectly through the columns of the JOURNAL, as its pages must be devoted to furthering the interests of bee-keepers. Our motto is "The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number." We therefore hope you will excuse us for giving timely warning that all communications sent us, in which there is anything of this nature, will be subject to have these clauses "struck out," before being inserted. Jealousy and personal spleen cannot advance apiculture, and should find no place in any of our Journals. Kind criticisms are sometimes very valuable. We want the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL to bristle with kindness for everybody, and it will have none but the best of good wishes for brother Journalists, knowing no jealousy.

#### OUR QUERY DEPARTMENT.

We want to give somebody credit for being the "inventor" of this Department, but it seems a trifle uncertain to whom the credit belongs, judging by the little pleasant cross-firing that has been going on lately about it. We took the hint from the *American Apiculturist*, published by Mr. S. M. Locke, who lived with us here at Beeton, a few years ago, for a bee-season, but who has lately been publishing a nice monthly Journal at Salem, Mass. Friend Root says in a late issue of *Gleanings* that it was a prominent feature of the late *Bee-Keeper's Instructor*, and that he thought much of it at that time, while Mr. T. G. Newman, editor of the *American Bee*

*Journal*, claims to have practiced this method of getting "information from many on one subject" on one or two occasions some years ago. But this, like many other of the inventions that are continually cropping up, may be the distinct and individual invention of all three of the claimants. It is probably a repetition of the old adage that "great minds often run in the same channel."

#### DR. MILLER'S HOBBY.

Dr. C. C. Miller, of Marengo, Ill., likes to have everybody who writes for the journal put at the end of their names the number of colonies of bees they have, so that other readers may form an idea of the experience and magnitude of the writer's bee-knowledge and operations, we presume. It is a good idea, and no wonder, for the Doctor is always coming out with *new* and *good* ideas. He is one of the best bee-keeper's in the whole United States, and is not backward in imparting to others from his vast fund of bee-knowledge—a quality, we are proud to say, which seems to predominate amongst bee-keepers. In writing before the swarming season, if we understand it aright, the Doctor wants to know the number of colonies you had when put into winter quarters, and the number taken out in the spring, thus—John Brown—64—50—the former figures denoting that 64 colonies were placed in winter quarters and 50 were taken out, showing a loss of 14. In writing after the swarming season you will give the number taken out in the spring, and the number after the season was over, thus—John Brown—50—78—the former showing the spring count, and the latter, present colonies, showing an increase of 28. If the writers in the JOURNAL will follow this plan as nearly as practicable, we will be able to form a better idea of their operations. Will the Doctor kindly set us right if we have not explained what he calls his "baby" rightly?

## SUBSCRIBERS' REPORTS.

#### NOT A VERY GOOD REPORT.

**H.** F. Hunt, Villa Mastai, Que., writes as follows: My report for 1884 is a poor one. Having lost heavily the winter before, I began in the spring with 8 surviving colonies, purchased 10 in box hives, sold one and lost one, transferring the remainder into your hives, leaving me a total of 16 to start with these increased mostly by natural swarms to 26, which I doubled back to 24 for winter. I extracted 609 lbs. honey, white and alsike clover, and fall flowers. This has been a cold summer here, nearly the whole of May the wind was east and it was rarely I could open the hives;

a fortnight in July, our best honey month, was showery so that the bees could scarcely venture out. I hope to make a better report of next summer.

### A NEW BEGINNER.

REV. P. NICOL, Albion, Ont., writes: I have been very much interested in all that has come out in the Bee Department of the "World" in general, and in particular about the new departure you are about to take in regard to a Bee Journal for Canada—and for the world for that matter—for I believe it will find its way wherever our dear friends the bees have a local habitation and a name. My special work in caring for two hives of another kind, viz., of the genus "Homo," has prevented me from writing sooner, and also will prevent me from taking any extensive measures for the promotion of this most interesting enterprise. But I have got the "fever" so bad that I cannot help trying to know more about our pets and take better care of them, and I believe one of the best ways for us Canadians to do this is to aid and encourage the new CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Please transfer my name from "World" to JOURNAL. I fill out the slip you sent me. Have been speaking with several of my people and others who have a few hives. They say we will see what it is like, and will subscribe perhaps when we see it. So please send a sample copy to the following: James Wolfe, Samuel Bolton, George Munro, Albion; James Stewart, Wm. McDavitt, Linton; Robert King, Elders' Mills, P.O. Hope several of these may subscribe bye-and-bye. Please let my subscription begin with the first issue. I send you the dollar and think it would be a good plan for all the subscribers to the "World," who wish to stop taking that paper, to throw a similiar straw on the scale to help float the new JOURNAL. As I have been reading suggestions from some of your correspondents, I want to get some foundation for sections and a little for starters in frames at the proper time. Have only three hives, two of them box, and small swarms, wintered in cellar and lively as yet, which I want to transfer at proper time—about apple blossom I understand—into all of your hives. The other—the mother of these—a strong swarm wintered in a bee house made at back of my woodshed, with walls and roof filled in with four inches of saw dust. Three weeks ago I took off the cover and found a considerable quantity of ice collected on the sides. The hive was made at Aurora—you will know about the size of it—frames with a slant at the back and cover like yours in shape. Well, I thawed out the ice and put it on again. They are in very good condition as far as I can judge.

Now what do you think of my plan for getting section honey? I got six of your hives in the flat and in order the more surely and quickly to get section honey, cut three inches off the bottom of three of them before making them up. Some object to the depth of your hive, but I expect it is all the better for wintering purposes. I have thought that I shall not need an extractor this year. Lost my top swarms last year by robbing, owing to my ignorance. It was that which set me to work in earnest on behalf of the others and gave me more interest in them than I might have had. There was about sixty pounds in the hive. A good sized box chuck full. I turned it upside down and cut out 18 pounds from one corner. Had given the bees a little smoke—just after being at your place last August—and as I afterwards learned to my cost the smoke took the fight out of them as against robber bees as well as against robber men. Well, I needn't tell you. In three days I had about three dozen bees and about five pounds of honey left. Had it not been for this I would have quite a nice start this spring and might have risked investing in an extractor and other appliances. Then I feared that one swarm was too weak to winter and killed the bees. Thus the best half of my increase was gone. Had four new swarms from the one, because I knew nothing about taking the frames out to give them room, till after my visit to your place along with Mr. Harrison, in August. Well I am greatly interested in the creature now. Have "Cook's Manual," get the *American Apiculturist* and hope soon to see the smiling face of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. Now this letter is long and greatly mixed—with no arrangement. It is the first I have ever written about bees, etc., and I just sat down and took things as they came. If you can pick out any point and answer it I'll promise to be shorter, more pointed, and orderly in the future. Wishing you every success in your enterprise.

### BAY OF QUINTE BEE-KEEPER'S ASS'N.

THEIR MEETING AT BELLEVILLE.

Association assembled at 1.30 p. m., pursuant to notice. Present P. C. Dempsey, J. H. Peck, and Vice Presidents, Rev. D. Beattie, Capt. Tice, W. C. Wells, A. McLatchie, H. G. Stafford, Edmund Caverly, John P. Blakely, J. W. Vandevort, E. W. Edwards, and Messrs. T. A. Chapman, S. Bassett, F. H. Jones, W. T. Crandall, Robt. Blakely, Wm. Conger, W. J. Kimber, Jacob Bowers, N. Cronkright, E. R. Buller, V. Thompson, G. E. Robbin, G. F. B. Russell, E. K. Bonter, J.

C. Bonter, Wm. Rose, Chas. Rose, Rev. A. B. Maybee add Mrs. Maybee, Miss A. M. Levisconnte, Wm. Peck, Thomas Wright, A. J. Anderson, John J. Peck, Bruce E. Johnson, Miles Colwell and Mrs. Colwell, R. N. Hunt, Chas. Shears, and others.

The President called the meeting to order and called on J. H. Peck, Secretary, to read the minutes of last meeting which were read and confirmed.

The first question considered was "How are bees passing the winter." A discussion followed, a majority were in favour of having plenty of ventilation during the winter. The best temperature was 45 to 50 ° but the temperature was frequently kept as low as 30 °. W. C. Wells found light very objectionable, and bees sometimes left the hive. Mr. Dempsey found outside ventilation very desirable. Mr. Wells said he did not keep a queen more than two or three years as he found when queens became older they were not so prolific. Mr. Stafford said in changing queens he had the best success in smoking the hive and taking the black queen out, and substituting an Italian queen, he generally *daubed her with honey*, and by the time the bees removed the honey, they became reconciled to the new queen.

The next question was "how many bees can be kept to the *square mile*," After considerable discussion it was agreed that 100 to 150 colonies, or hives, could be profitably kept on a square mile.

E. R. Buller enquired as to which point of the compass was best to have the *hives face*, and considerable discussion followed. Some contended that a northern view was best while others favoured a southeastern view.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The next subject was bee pasturage. Mr. Stafford stated that he had proposed to plant 250 *Locust*, (Honey Locust). Mr. Wells said figwort was a good honey plant. Mr. Stafford named Blue Borage as a good honey plant. Mr. Chapman had found that 'Russian Mulberry' produced a good supply of honey.

Mr. Dempsey said Basswood could be transplanted by cutting out a sprout with a chip attached and if planted in September success was almost certain.

What distance is it safe to raise

queens when black bees are in existence. Mr. McLatchie said that depended on circumstances. If Italians were more numerous you would have but little trouble, but if black bees were more numerous, then you may expect a black queen occasionally.

#### VENTILATION.

Mr. McLatchie said he was opposed to the general principles or theories of ventilation as some say top and others that bottom ventilation is best, but I believe the correct principle of ventilation is perpendicular air chamber from bottom to top so that the different stratas of foul air or gasses may pass off more readily. Mr. Conger and Stafford favoured the plan of ventilation mentioned by Mr. McLatchie. Mr. Stafford said he was told of a case where ventilation was had by means of a stovepipe passing through the floor down to within one foot of the bottom of the cellar; that during the extreme cold weather that the damp air had formed into solid ice, which prevented ventilation, and had to be thawed out.

E. R. Buller said he kept his bees at a temperature at from 33 to 40 °.

E. R. Buller asked if any person had experienced any trouble with bee poisoning by *Hellibore* being placed on current bushes to kill the currant worms. He said cases had been mentioned to him where bee poison had been—caused in this way—but none of those present had ever met with this difficulty.

The question of separators was then discussed.

Mr. Wells preferred wooden separator.

The question of foundation was then discussed—Mr. Stafford said that adulterated wax would not work in his "Roller Mill." They always failed unless they got pure wax. The adulteration of wax was too prevalent and should be discountenanced by all beekeepers as a good article if honey could not be produced with adulterated foundation.

#### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The first question, is it best to control or increase natural swarming. Mr. McLatchie said he found natural swarming the best as he found his colonies were much stronger and wintered better.

Which is most profitable Extracted or

### Comb Honey.

Mr. Dempsey said he kept bees for profit, and was in favor of comb honey. He lost less bees when raising it and besides he had found a compound in the Toronto market last fall which was composed of a small portion of honey the remainder being sugar, it had been sold for extracted honey, and as a matter of course spoiled the sale of pure extracted, to those who were not judges. Thus the market for pure honey was injured by unscrupulous dealers, and all cases of this kind should be exposed through the press.

**Bee Feeding.**—Miss Levisconnte said she made a syrup of granulated sugar of the same thickness as honey and found it answered the same purpose.

### QUEENS.

Mr. Dempsey said when he got a good queen, he invariably clipped her wings and took no chances of losing her.

As the next place of meeting the Secretary urged the claims of Picton, as the place of holding the May meeting, but several of the bee-keepers from that vicinity thought a better attendance might be had elsewhere, and therefore did not urge Picton's claims. J. H. Peck, seconded by E. R. Bonter, moved that the May meeting be held at Trenton. It was moved in amendment that the May meeting be held in the village of Stirling. The amendment was carried.

A. McLatchie seconded by Capt. Tice, moves that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Mayor and Council of the city of Belleville for the free use of the City Hall for holding the meetings of the Association in. Carried.

R. N. Hunt seconded by Mr. Brown, moved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the "Belleville Intelligence," "Daily Ontario," "Napanee Beaver," "Stirling News Argus," "Madoc Review," "Trent Valley Advocate," "Trenton Courier," "Campbellford Herald," "Brighton Ensign," "Colborne Express," and "Hastings Star," for the insertion of notices of meeting. Carried.

The discussions were full and interesting to bee keepers. The above report is but a short summary of the proceedings of the session, as our society cannot afford to have a short hand re-

porter, to report our proceedings in full? Our membership is very well sustained and all seem pleased with the "American Bee Journal." The secretary read a circular from D. A. Jones & Co. to the Association, informing them that they proposed to publish a Journal devoted exclusively to bee culture and kindred subjects, to be called the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, which is to be published *weekly* at the minimum price of \$1.00 per annum. The announcement was well received and promises of support to a home Journal were readily given.

J. H. PECK,  
Sec.-Treas. B. Q., B. A.

### THE LISTOWEL BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association met on the 18th of February, according to notice, by invitation cards and posters. There were fully a hundred present, although the railroads were blocked by snow and the weather cold in the extreme, preventing many who would otherwise have been present. Our president, Mr. Forrest, in the chair, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by Jacob Bray, seconded by Jas. Tudhope, that members pay their annual dues, and those paying now be free until the annual meeting in 1886. Carried.

Moved, seconded and resolved that the President, Secretary and Messrs. Bray and Mitchell be appointed a committee and attend at the station to meet Mr. D. A. Jones, Carried.

Moved, seconded and resolved that we adjourn until 2.30 p. m. Carried.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2.30 p. m. The president took the chair, introducing Mr. Jones to a crowded audience, who fully appreciated the mental treat provided. Mr. Jones brought, with him 20 varieties of bees, many of them rare specimens, having cost the owner large sums of money. He briefly gave their nativity and climatic habits, and also showed a hornet and monster spider, enemies of bees, and told us the places of their nativity. He had individual experience with the battle-end of the hornet, and hinted that its close companionship was not very agreeable.

Mr. Jones then presented the Association with a set of charts showing the anatomy of the honey bee and its relation to flowering plants, accompanied by a descriptive key, making at the same time several comments on it. He also remarked that he wished to occupy the time in giving such information that those present interested in the business might afterwards compute his visit in dollars and cents.

Mr. Jones then took up various subjects in connections with bee-keeping, explaining everything in detail. Following are brief notes of the different subjects and his remarks:—

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**100 STOCK BEES FOR SALE.**

In April and May. Itailans \$8, Hybrids \$7 per colony.  
DR. THOM,  
1-2. Streetsville.

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  - ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
  - E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
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- and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

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**DISCOUNT OFFER!**

As we have a large lot of hives and sections cut ready for shipment, we will, **Up Till April 15th**, give an extra discount of 5 per cent. off list prices on these goods, also on all other goods in our price list, excepting foundation, prices for which we will give on application. This discount does not apply to odd sized goods, only to such as we keep in stock.

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Beeton, Ont.

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**THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.**

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

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

Sample sections sent on application.

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**Italian Bees Queens, and Honey.**

Agent for Jones' Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Send for Circulars.

Strawberry Plants, White Albany, 40 cents per dozen. 1-6m.  
Red Phila. Raspb. 50 per dozen.



Italian Queens, Tested, \$2 to \$4; Untested, \$1. to \$2. Comb  
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We have just bought a large lot of Tinned Wire, No. 30, which seems to be the number best suited for wiring frames and we are able to sell it very low:

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

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

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# IMPORTED QUEENS

## BY MAIL

—DIRECT—  
FROM ASIA AND FROM EUROPE.

Cyprians, Syrians, Carniolans, Italians  
AND PALESTINES,

ALL REARED IN THEIR NATIVE LANDS.

### Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

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

### Imported Carniolans and Imported Italians.

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

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

### Cyprians and Syrians Fertilized in Carniola.

Prices two thirds those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

### Imported Palestine Queens.

(SO-CALLED "HOLY LANDS.")

Prices three fourths those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

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

Queens sent Post-paid Arrival with Safe Guaranteed.

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

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

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"The Bavarian Apiary,"

MUNICH, GERMANY.

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