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

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12 1885.

Nc. 20

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.

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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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AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.90
" "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	2.75
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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 other wise. 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.

WARRANTED ITALIAN QUEENS

No Cyprian or Syrian bees ever introduced into this locality, one Queen in June \$1.25, six for \$6. After July 1st, six for \$5. Send for 45 page illustrated Catalogue, describing everything needed by Bee-Keepers.

Address, J. B. MASON,
Mechanic Falls, Me.

INCUBATORS TO THE FRONT

No question of success! The NEW MODEL HATCHER is the leading and standard apparatus of the World for hatching poultry. Testimonials from the leading poultry men of Canada. Also a full line of poultry supplies such as Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, Egg Testers, Brooders, Poultry Journals, etc., etc. Send \$1.25 for the "Poultry World" for one year. The best Journal issued. Chicks for sale after September.

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

NEW! NOVEL!! USEFUL!!!

INVERTIBLE HIVES,

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

INVERTIBLE SURPLUS CASES.

Top, Bottom, and Entrance Feeders. Descriptive pamphlets by mail. Address,

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

DIXON AND DILLON,

Parrish, Franklin Co., Illinois,

Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

at the lowest prices. Also pure Italian Bees and Queens. No other bees kept in our yards. For further information, send for price list.

NORTH SHADE APIARY.

Consists of over 150 colonies of the choicest Italian Bees. Full colonies in either the Langstroth or the Gallup hives. Nuclei, Queens and Bees by the pound. Prices very low for the rest of the season, and cheap express to Detroit. Price list free.

O. H. TOWNSEND,
Alamo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

MCCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

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-t.f. F. H. MACPHERSON,
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS

New Shop and New Machinery.

The Largest Manufactory of Bee Hives, Sections etc., in the World.

OUR CAPACITY NOW IS A CARLOAD OF GOODS DAILY.

NOTICE.—By enlarging our factory last year we were put behind with our work so that by spring we were obliged to return many orders. Now we have ample stock ahead, and can fill orders promptly. Write for our new price lists for 1885.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.,
Watertown, Wisconsin.

HONEY PACKAGES,

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest

For storing or shipping write to

WILLIAM CLIMIE, LISTOWEL, ONT.

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

Root's Improved cell, 10 inch. In order to make room for larger mills I offer this for sale. In tip-top order, used but little, nearly new, cost me \$32.00. Samples of its work free. \$20.00 at express office.

F. W. JONES, Bedford P. O., Que.

The BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK

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

HENRY ALLEY,
Wenham, Mass.

BEEES AND HONEY

To all that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

1-6m.

Port Colborne, Ont

"KANSAS BEE-KEEPER,"

ESTABLISHED 1881.

A 24 Column WEEKLY journal. Devoted exclusively bee-culture, at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Three months on trial for twenty-five cents. Address,

SCOVELL & POND,
Liberal, Missouri.

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

SPREADING THE COMBS, AND PREPARING BEES FOR WINTER.

IN all our bee yards now we are reducing hives that hold twelve combs to eight, and occasionally ten; giving them the surplus space that the twelve would occupy. We select from four to eight combs according to the strength of the colony for them to winter on, placing them in the front of the hive spreading them sufficiently to allow much more honey to be placed in them. The cells are now being lengthened out and capped over. Some hives only contain eight and nine combs. In any case we keep them apart, so that four combs will contain as much honey as six, and five combs will contain as much as seven or eight. Supposing that eight combs occupy twelve inches, which would make one-and-a-half inches from centre to centre, five combs would contain about the same amount of honey as the eight, making as much room for the bees in the four spaces as there would be in the seven narrower ones, making ten inches of space to be kept warm by the bees instead of twelve as in the latter way. The cluster is not broken up in such small layers, economizing heat, and causing them to use less stores, making them less liable to be chilled, or affected with dysentery. Whenever the honey harvest fails, and there is no prospect of a fall honey-flow it would be better to feed granulated sugar syrup at once, if they are likely to require stores, and have them seal it early in the season. As the brood hatches out lower down the combs, feed slightly from time to time to keep up brooding, and still add a little to their winter stores, that they may go into winter quarters with an abundance of food. Those who com-

plete winter preparations immediately the honey flow is over, will reap their reward by having strong colonies next Spring.

BEE TENTS.

The use of bee tents in the apiary after the honey season slackens, is something, the value of which is known only to those who have used them, when the hives could not be opened at all without robbers getting in, and when the queen would be in danger of being "balled." Place one of these over the hive you wish to handle, and you can examine the combs and go on with all the operations required without fear of robbers from other colonies. Work can be done, which, without a tent, it would be useless to attempt, and in any well-regulated bee-yard, one will pay for itself many times every year. As a preventive of robbing it is splendid; place the tent over the colony being robbed, raise it up occasionally, and as other robbers are passing in they are caught also. All the "burglars bold" may by this means be captured and retained in "jurance vile" for as long as is required. If the tent is lifted from over the hive, set on the ground beside it, and the robbers are imprisoned for say twenty-four hours, the disposition to do wrong is taken from them and they seem to decide that it is a poor speculation to have to flutter around in a cage for several hours for the sake of a little stolen honey. We do not advise this method unless in bad cases, when its application dampens their ardor very much. They may be sprayed with water while under the tent, and then shaken on the ground. After they dry themselves and return home they seldom feel like repeating the operation. Without a tent it is impossible to spray them properly.

HEAVY RAIN AND COLD WEATHER.

We have just had a very heavy rain

for the month of August—it rained all day, or rather *poured* most of the time, and after the rain the weather turned cold, and we were obliged, on the nights of the 5th and 6th, to close the entrances to our hives up to one-bee space for nuclei, and two-to-three for strong colonies. The weather appears to be improving now and they are getting a little honey from the thistle, in fact we do not know what we would do for a honey crop this year if it weren't for the Canadian thistle. We feel safe in saying that more than half our entire crop is thistle. When the combs are spread apart and the front ones are filled sufficiently for winter, we extract from the others, leaving only what we intend to winter on. We only extract the surplus not required for wintering, from these outside combs, and the possibility of loss of honey should there be a sudden fall flow is thus prevented. Bone-set is fast beginning to bloom; willow-herb has been blooming for some time, and will not likely last more than a week or so longer. The very heavy rains we have had will have a tendency to improve the fall bloom, and should the weather be favorable we may get considerable honey yet. From reports from various quarters, the honey crop appears to be much below the average this year, and those who rush their honey on the market at a low price may find to their sorrow before next season arrives that they have sacrificed it. Several years ago the honey crop was quite short here in Canada, and we, with many others, sold at previous year's prices; then, in order to supply our customers, we were forced to pay prices largely in advance of what we had sold at, before the season was out.

If, when ordering goods for many advertiser in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, our friends would mention that they saw the advertisement in the JOURNAL, it will be doing us a kindness.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

DEEP AND SHALLOW FRAMES.

ALLOW me to reply to my good friend G. M. Doolittle's article published some time ago in your JOURNAL, concerning the merits of deep and shallow frames for practical purposes in the apiary. Mr. Doolittle evidently intends to refer to the *set* discussion of this subject, between Dr. Southwick and myself, published in the *American Bee Journal*, vol. 19, (1883), page 368 to 371, inclusive, when he says that he agrees "with Dr. Southwick, &c." I am happy to say that, that *set* discussion was concluded between Dr. Southwick and myself in the most pleasant way, and we are to-day on the best of terms, and I believe that few writers can handle the subject on his side, viz: in favor of the deep-frame system better than can Dr. S., and yet for all this, I would be glad if every bee-keeper in North America could read those two articles, side by side, coolly discussing this subject. I have no doubt but the reproduction of those two articles in the C. B. J. would please many of its readers. I am an advocate of the shallow-frame system, because that form of frame is the best for my location. The readers of the several bee-journals in the United States will bear me witness that in none of my articles on the subject, have I attempted to *dictate* to bee-keepers, and beginners in particular, or generally, what form of frame they should adopt. The movable frame is an "implement" used in the hive or domicile of the bees, made solely for the use of the apiarist that he may control the internal working of the inmates of the hives. The bees have no use for frames. They can get along as well without them as they can with them, so far as their comfort and preservation is concerned, if left to the guidance of nature. Looking at it in this way, and certainly it is the proper way to look at it—we have our choice; we may make these apiarian implements, movable frames, to suit our convenience. Brother Doolittle is usually a very careful experimenter, but in regard to the hive question, he seems to be carried away to such an extent as to be less careful than in other matters. He says that he used the Langstroth hive for two years. He then tried the Gallup hive one year, and changed all his frames to the Gallup. This is substantially his experience. I commenced with the Langstroth frame and after using them for several years was induced by a friend to try the "square frame." I made half a dozen hives of that order and used them five years, losing from \$3 to \$5 annually on each hive till I transferred the combs to the standard "L" frames. In 1883—our best honey

season for years—I bought about a dozen colonies in Gallup hives. They were run side by side with the L hives, and given the same care. The difference in favor of the L hives would have more than paid the expenses of transferring the Gallup frames. Such is my experience. I insist that no man can *dictate* the size of frame best for the varied locations of so great a scope of country as the influence of our bee-papers cover. Let us all be conservative when writing on this subject, as well as on all other subjects.

G. W. DEMAREE.

Christiansburg, Ky.

We agree with Friend Demaree that the difference in location *has* something to do with the difference in the depth of frames, because here in Canada we tried the shallow frame against the deep for fourteen years, and the difference was so marked in favor of the deep ones that we were forced to adopt them. Friend Doolittle is quite capable of placing his ideas respecting the different frames before the public, and as he is one of those jovial, good fellows, there is no danger in allowing he and Friend Demaree to ventilate the matter a little. We like a frame to hang in the extractor just the same as it does in the hive. The system on which the various frames are managed by the bee-keeper has much to do with success or failure.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

"CAN BEES HEAR?"

THIS question has been answered both in the affirmative and in the negative, but what surprises me most is that some eminent bee-keepers who know that bees can hear seem to doubt it. On page 169, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, Mr. G. M. Doolittle says: "I never could discern that bees could hear anything except that which caused a sound loud enough to produce concussion of the air near or about the hive sufficient to jar the same. The firing of a gun near the hive will disturb them, but, holloa as loud as you will they are not disturbed by it."

On page 490, *Gleanings*, present year, the same writer says: "As a part of the bees may go to the old hive before they hear the call of "a new home is found."

Now, I cannot reconcile these two opposite

statements. Can you, Friend Doolittle? But in any case we both agree that bees can hear. On page 169, C. B. J., the editor says: "We are not yet fully convinced whether they go by sound or sight, the latter appears the most reasonable. If a moth is thrown on the ground at the entrance, or one of their number is touched or disturbed it seems to make a peculiar sound, the others catch the note." Yes, Friend Jones, that is it exactly. The others "catch the note." Well, I think we will all agree that as sounds are invisible that when bees or any other creature "catch the note" they hear it. Witness the piping of queens, the peculiar little sound a bee utters when it goes out and thinks it rather cold and windy to venture out, the plaintive cry when a bee is caught, the calling for help when a bee goes on the war path. The loud call when bees find an entrance to the hive after having been shut out for a short time, etc., etc. All these make me think that bees can hear.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., July 24th, 1885.

We think, Friend Pettit, if you read on you will see what we intended to say. We should have said the others *appear* to catch the note, instead of "the others catch the note" and suddenly there is quite a commotion. In the next sentence you observe we say "and yet these evidences do not prove whether it is the sudden motion or the sound which affects them." We, like you, Friend Pettit, have sometimes become almost convinced that they go by sound, yet after careful tests and close examination, we have not been able to prove positively that such is the case, and can generally find an equal amount of proof to show that it is by sight instead of sound. We once knew a person who argued very persistently that bees could not see in the dark, but after assisting us to cut a bee tree one night, without taking the precaution to tie down his pants' legs, he had not been standing long on the ground before we concluded he had just arrived from a circus. He was sure it must be a very large colony from the number he found just where he did not want to find them. After that he was positive that bees could see after dark,

or they never could have clustered so quickly where he least expected they would. You speak about bees going on the war-path. Anyone who has noticed when bees are flying about them to sting will have observed that they had no difficulty in determining it by the sound. When the hive is opened, and the bees are cross and "stingy," as some term it, the odor from that hive is quite marked. Now is it not more probable that bees go by scent, rather than sound? Catch a bee, remove the poison bag, spill the poison on your clothing, and will not the bees persistently bother you attempting to sting and fly about in an excited manner? Kill them and more will take their places, until the odor is removed. Remove the poison bag from a bee, squeeze the poison out on the entrance so that the bees may smell it, even after night, and see what a commotion it will make. The odor from a swarm is very apparent, and the spot where they have clustered retains it for days; other swarms issuing will catch the odor and alight in the same place. A queen, caged in a suitable place in the bee yard, will attract a swarm, or a branch on which a swarm has clustered placed in another locality will do the same. Some say it is the sound of the queen that attracts the bees. We say it is the odor; but then on the other hand, we find two queens piping in a hive, one answering the other. If one queen did not hear the other, how would she know enough to answer? There is room for argument on both sides. Perhaps they do both.

BEE CONVENTION IN SYRIA.

WE had a bee convention in Syria, or rather we've been having a series of them here recently. This may seem rather surprising news to the people of the Western world who suppose Syria is beyond the pale of civilization. But though the country is in many respects behind Europe and America, modern methods in bee-culture have now taken

permanent root here. The gatherings have been informal in their nature, as close application of parliamentary rules in the conduct of such meetings is not the way of the country, moreover the seven or eight different languages represented by members of the convention, four had to be employed in the talks on bees, namely, English, French, German, and Arabic. Perhaps some of the friends in other countries, who find with but one official language in their conventions it is still difficult to get on harmoniously, will wonder what we could do with such a babel of tongues. Nevertheless we got on quite well, and the interchange of ideas will no doubt prove of great value to many of the participants. At one of the meetings a president was unanimously elected, but he hasn't yet called anybody to order. Probably the most important work done by the Convention was the adoption of a standard frame for Syria to be known as "The Syrian Standard Reversible Frame." All bee-keepers in countries where several sizes of frames have come into use will comprehend at once the wisdom of such a step while movable comb bee-keeping is yet in its infancy in these parts. The frame adopted measures $14\frac{3}{8}$ inches (365 mm.) in length and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches (223 mm.) in depth. All members of the convention, which included two Americans, one Frenchman, one German, one Italian and a number of Syrians, follow American methods altogether in their apiaries, if we except one, a Syrian peasant who has but one frame hive as yet and for the present retains natives—long cylinders made of clay or wicker-work and also earthen water-jars, into both sorts of which the bees are put after the receptacle has been laid on its side. Among the other topics which were discussed at our meetings, migratory bee-keeping (already largely practiced here) and hives adapted to it received much attention; also in connection with this the various bee-ranges of the country were discussed. Orange blossoms furnish the chief Spring harvest, though almond, apricot, and other fruit blossoms are of importance; cactus plants supplement these, in fact, in many localities they form the chief early honey yield; the late harvest comes in midsummer from wild thyme, which is abundant in most of the hilly and mountainous portions of the country; of course there are also many minor sources, wild flowers, etc. It was agreed that where orange, cactus, and thyme blossoms were abundant, with the usual minor yields, nothing would be gained by transporting bees to other pastures. The wintering problem didn't get much attention, since there is no difficulty on that score here; nor did we devote very much time to a discussion of the relative merits of the

different races of bees as none but Syrians are kept in Syria. The writer, however, and a member formerly in my employ in Cyprus testified to the superiority of the Cyprians over the Syrians. No other members had had any experience with Cyprians. Altogether a bee-convention in Syria may be considered an interesting and important event—interesting to the outside world as showing the progress already made here and that America has been taken as the model; important to the country itself both because it is likely to spread greater interest in an industry which can be made to contribute much more than heretofore to the welfare of Syria, and because the proceedings are likely to induce a more systematic development of the industry in the east. The convention adjourned to a photographer's and the migratory shadows were committed to paper. As far as means will permit copies of the same will be sent to the bee-journals. Friend Root, of *Gleanings* will surely take kindly to our President who appears in the centre of the group with his hand resting on the A.B.C. book. French bee-keepers will not be ashamed of their countryman, Mr. Phillip Baldensperger, whose large honey-yields in Palestine have attracted attention, but have unfortunately been attributed to German methods and even to German bee-keepers by parties who knew better.* Messrs. Dennler & Zwilling, of Alsace-Lorraine, will recognize in his hand a copy of their journal. It so happens that this disciple of American bee-culture is flanked by Americans, for your humble servant to whom the penning of the chronicles seem by common consent to have been left, stands at his other hand. The little block of wood with three holes in it and the reversible frame with no attachments or projecting corners will be recognized by some anyway. A man of Italian origin stands at my left; he never owned any bees but was in my employ some time—in fact I might say he has been my *left hand man* for two or three years past. Still further to the left a Syrian school master, owner of ten hives, holds in his hand a copy of the *British Bee Journal*, yet, though he knows English and French he is not a subscriber to, nor a reader of any bee-journal, nor has he ever owned or read a book on bees. Perhaps this Syrian friend prefers the *name* and not the *thing*. In front of him is a Syrian merchant, a former landlord of mine. The good-looking, full-bearded man who stands at the left represents the sturdy German race, and says he is "strongly interested in bees."

* See Howard's and Alley's reports in *Gleanings* and the *American Bee Journal*, also see editorial notes in the *Bienezuechter* of Alsace, Lorraine.—F. B.

Next to him is a peasant friend with his daughter. The latter who holds an earthen jar such as the peasants employ as hives, has had much to do with recent work in bee-culture here, for, on a tray placed on her head she has brought down from distant villages of Mount Lebanon, in twos, many of the stocks of bees that have furnished the queens for customers in far-off Europe and America. The juveniles are represented by two rising bee-keepers, one of whom has evidently adopted the smoker, while the other has "sat down" on the native cylinder hive. Our eyes are turned toward America for light in bee-keeping matters, and if the world hears of large reports from these shores of the Mediterranean, the credit of them will, it is to be hoped, go where it belongs.

FRANK BENTON.

Mt. Lebanon, Beyroul, Syria, May, 1885.

The photograph has come to hand and is very interesting. We are sorry that we cannot have it engraved and present each reader of the JOURNAL with the picture. The cost of engraving would be about \$40, and we feel that we can spend the same amount of money to perhaps better advantage in producing other engravings, relating to late inventions in the bee-keeping world. Friend Benton's picture would be of special interest, and we will probably reproduce it before long.

UNUSUAL SWARMS.

I HAVE had two hives of bees swarm thirty hours after removing all queen cells, leaving a number of queen cells just started, some with eggs in. One was a weak colony in the Spring, the other was a first swarm this year,—first swarms of both. Was of the opinion bees would not swarm until the queen cell was capped over.

WM. THURSTON.

Bobcaygeon, Ont.

There are no laws that can be laid down that the bees will not break some times. Ordinarily they do not swarm until the queen cell is capped, or just about capped. It is quite likely that the bees would have swarmed had you not torn down the cells, and as they had the swarming impulse and had decided to swarm, the tearing down of the queen

cells did not make them give up the notion. We have known them to swarm without queen cells, also as soon as queen-cells were started and had small larvæ in them. The other day we were extracting; about half the combs were taken out and extracted, and the others were being taken out, when, to the surprise of the operator, a swarm commenced to issue out of the top of the hive, and in a very short time a large swarm was in the air. No queen cells were capped, but there was larvæ in some. Rules may be laid down as to what bees will usually do, but it is hard to say what they will *not* do sometimes.

INCIDENTS.

CONNECTED WITH OUR FAVORITE PURSUIT.

The London (England) *Standard*, has the following article in a late issue, for copy of which we are indebted to J. M. Jones Esq, Waterville, N. S:—

Considerable excitement was caused in Oxford circus, Regent-street, and some of the West-end thoroughfares, about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, by the appearance of a tall man whose back, from his collar to his waist, was literally covered with bees, whilst hundreds more hovered over his head and all around him. The man walked on in a state of evident fear, and as may be imagined this strange sight in the midst of the crowded streets, led to his being followed by a crowd, numbering many thousands of persons. It seemed that the man was in the employ of Messrs. Mappin and Webb and was ordered to convey a swarm of bees which had been enclosed in a basket to a railway station. Whilst in the act of placing the basket in a van, the lid came off, and the queen bee and her followers, numbering many thousands, swarmed upon the man's back, shoulders, and head. Terribly frightened, he made an attempt to run away, but the bees maintained their hold, the man walked on and on, not knowing what to do but in the hope that his little friends would take their departure, frightened by the noise of the traffic in those central thoroughfares. Ultimately, when he was passing through Oxford-market, a bystander advised him to throw off his coat, and, taking the hint, he slipped off his garment, when the host of bees rose *en masse* and the man made off as

quickly as possible, and so did the thousands who had followed him. Strange to say, the man was only slightly stung in the neck.

EARLY LIFE IN MICHIGAN.

A writer in the *Detroit Free Press* says:—

Frontier life was anything but pleasant or delightful to my elder sisters. But to me it was a paradise. I soon affiliated with the Indian boys and learned their language almost intuitively. The woods were full of game and I could shoot the bow and arrow with the best of them. The bee tree that we had saved from Kishawko's band we sawed off above and below the bees and the honey, moved it to and set it up near the house. In three years time we had over fifty swarms and had supplied all the new-comers who had by that time begun to settle about us. I have no doubt that tree or rather those bees were the progenitors of most swarms of bees now in Genesee County. I am of the opinion that that county came as near flowing in milk and honey in those days as any other. It was so abundant with us that my mother used to strain it into barrels. It would stand so long that it could be cut out like solid cheese. The wax we made into candles, and used no other lights. The Indians kept no bees, but the woods were so full of trees full of honey that they had it in abundance and the wax they had for sale was an important item to the merchant. How the Indians find bee trees: I have known an Indian boy to find twenty bee trees in a single day. His mode of hunting them was not like the white man's, who would first bait a stray bee with honey, then watch his flight until he is able to get a bee-line to the tree. The Indian boy, more observant, has discovered the time when the bees do their house cleaning and will start out of a sunshiny morning when there is still snow on the ground and under any tree containing a swarm he is sure to see the signs of their industry—dead bees, moths and anything they can handle interfering with their ideas of neatness is tumbled out and may be readily seen upon the snow.

TEN FEET OF SOLID HONEY.

Samuel, Asa and Joe Holaday, of Scappoose, took a trip over the Lewiston River, Oregon, in order to look into the resources of that region. While encamped on the river, they discovered an object that was as novel and interesting as it was beautiful and striking. In their rambles upon a fallen tree across the path which, on inspection, they found to be hollow. Through a knot hole they could see something white

and at once began to investigate. They sawed into the log and were surprised to find that the whole interior of the log was filled solidly with honey. They at once brought from their camp some of their vessels to fill with this sweetest of all nature's productions. Their buckets and pans were soon filled. Then they sawed off another length of the log and found it still solid with the honey. This they repeated and took from it honey until they had opened up ten feet of pure, lovely honey, which yielded a comb that was in many places four inches thick. Of this find they carried away 180 pounds, which they declared was the finest they ever tasted.—*Portland News*.

BEEES IN HIS BONNET.

Wesley Andrews, a small boy of 11 years, son of Mr. George Andrews, butcher, on Tuesday performed an unprecedented plucky piece of work successfully. He was up on the mountain picking berries. He espied a vagrant swarm of bees resting on a burdock. Quick as thought itself he had those bees in his straw hat, and securing another tile from a companion he covered the bees as well as he could and started for home a mile or more away. When he reached Mr. A. H. Dow's, whither he went to get a hive made, he was so covered with the bees that it was hard to tell who it was. Mr. Dow made a hive and brushed the bees from the boy into it and transferred those in the hat to the skep. Some of the bees were missing, and young Andrews started back and picked them off the ground and was not stung. The plucky action of the boy stands out uniquely in the annals of what boys have done, and old bee-keepers say they would not have tackled the job for more than they would like to tell.—*Milton Sun*.

V. W. KEENEY, SHIRLAND, III.—You ask for my report of last season's work. I had some forty-four colonies, increased to seventy. Gathered some thirty-five hundred weight of honey, mostly comb, some 800 pounds of it was badly mixed with bark louse honey, so as to hurt the sale of it. Placed in the cellar about seventy fair colonies sometime in November, 1884, and set out April 1st 1885, sixty colonies. I don't think they are as strong on the average as they are usually, the cellar went lower for a longer time than usual; 36 and 38 degrees the latter part of January and February; that and poor honey is what plays the mischief with the bees. I think that about forty to fifty degrees about the thing for them to winter the best. I don't think that pollen has much to do in causing dysentery, it may be part of the effect, the cause lies farther back than pollen.

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.

HONEY AND INCREASE.

QUERY No. 27.—If you wanted both honey and increase, would you allow each colony to swarm and store what they will, or would you run certain colonies for storing, and certain colonies for swarming?—Milburg, Mich.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Take both honey and increase from each colony.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Allow them to swarm once; then return after swarms.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWENSOUND, ONT.—Let them swarm.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I can see good points in each system, but our practice is to get increase and honey from same colony.

G. M. DPOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—If working for extracted honey the latter proposition would be good, but for comb honey I prefer to let each colony swarm once each, but no more.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I work for extracted honey from such colonies (and their increase) as cost a swarm and their increase, than I do from such as do not swarm.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I would allow them to swarm once each. Set the new swarm on the old stand and get the honey from the new swarm.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Work them all for honey and let them swarm, and when the honey season is over, divide those that have not swarmed and give a young queen to queenless half.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I should let each colony swarm once or divide each colony and give worker foundation, then add sections at once, or extract as I thought best.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Cast-iron rules will no more do for an apiary of bees than for a school of children. You cannot make a success of putting a "straight pocket" on either. Some colonies, if you give them plenty of room and ventilation, will work the whole season through faithfully and well, without getting into the

swarming sweat at all, while others, no matter what you do for them, will sweat a great deal till they swarm a good deal. And it doesn't pay to stop these crazy ones for they will work like beavers in their new homes, but sulk and idle about the old one.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Would do neither. I run all my colonies for storing and make what increase I wish by forming nuclei and allowing or causing them to build up into good colonies by Fall. If the question has reference to running for comb honey, I cannot answer which would be best, as I produce extracted honey only.

BY THE EDITOR.—We have tried to prevent swarming and find that when the bees want to swarm and you prevent them from so doing, they seem to sulk and work with less vigor than if they are allowed to swarm. Here in Canada more comb honey can be got by allowing them to swarm and removing the parent colony from its old stand, setting it close by and placing the swarm in its place. Examine the parent colony, and if you can spare any more bees without allowing the brood to be neglected shake them in front of new swarm. Remove all the queen-cells but one, this weakens the parent colony still more. Then remove the parent colony to a stand some distance away. All bees returning from the fields will go to the swarm, by this means you get the entire worker force, and can secure a large amount of comb honey. If the parent colony is to be used for extracting purposes it will not be necessary to shake out any bees.

DOUBLE AIR SPACES FOR COMB HONEY.

QUERY No. 28.—Do you consider it an advantage in having double air spaces in producing surplus honey?

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—No.

Prof. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I certainly do between the brood frames and sections.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWENSOUND, ONT.—Anything that will add to the comfort of the inmates of a bee hive is advantageous. Any expenditure in

an apiary that does not bring an adequate return is money lost. Double air spaces come under the latter head.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Have had no experience.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—No. The outside cases of all my surplus arrangements are made of stuff $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, and think that sufficient.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—In producing surplus extracted honey, I would say no, and in producing comb honey I think cases made of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lumber is all that is necessary.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I consider double-walled hives having the spaces between walls packed with chaff or other suitable material, an advantage in producing honey. Have never tested double air spaces.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—No. One air space, if by this is meant bee-space, between comb frame and honey board, is sufficient, sections resting on honey board. I consider these bee-spaces as a detriment and the fewer we have of them the better.

H. D. CURTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Yes, if you mean outside of your sections. If you mean under your sections (between frames and sections) I cannot say for I have only used one, and find this disadvantage: the space will be partly filled with comb and it is a bother when you want to take up cases of sections. It is claimed by those that use two spaces that you overcome this difficulty as they only build comb in the lower space. It would be well to try each plan and see which way you would prefer.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This question is too indefinite for a definite answer. The phrase "surplus honey" I should think means all the honey, either extracted or comb or both, taken from a colony over and above that required by the colony. In introducing such "surplus" I practice a dozen or more methods but "double air space" forms no part of any of them. In taking section honey above the brood I prefer to have the sections within three-eighths of an inch of the frames and at right angles with them.

BY THE EDITOR.—The closer the sections can be got to the brood chamber the better. The more bee-space between the sections and brood chamber, the less honey will be stored in them. Two bee spaces obviates the difficulty

of brace combs etc., but there are other means now being adopted to secure the honey closer to the brood chamber without a double space and in as good shape as can possibly be secured by the double space. The system upon which comb honey is taken has much to do in this matter.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

CORYDALIS COMUTA—Linn.

Order *Neuroptera*. Fam. *Sialidae*.

A technical description of this insect would be of little use to bee-keepers as it is neither friend nor enemy. Its occurrence in or near a hive is quite accidental. It lives but a few days in the imago form, seldom eating any kind of food—never bees nor their products. The specimen sent is a male and the formidable looking pinchers projecting in front is a benevolent appurtenance, kindly supplied by mother nature to assist him in tickling the waist of his lady-love.

Corydalis comuta is rare in Southern Ontario but common in the Muskoka section.

W. BRODIE.

Toronto, Ont.

W. W. WATSON, BURNS, ONT.—We put eight hives into a clamp last Fall. When we opened them last Spring we found three had died. There were four fairly strong hives and one very weak, which has since dwindled away. It has been a very severe winter on bees in this part of the country.

PETER R. BYER, STAYNER, ONT.—I lost eleven out of fifty-five. As the hives were well cleaned out I do not know why they went unless it was that they had no brood in the comb. Of the seven remaining six died on account of dampness in the hive and one was also queenless. I had three hives with the entrances frozen air tight; they secured air from the top through the chaff. To my surprise I found them alive and in good condition.

GEO. N. ASHBY, ALBION, N. Y.—Put in Winter quarters last Fall 35 old colonies, one late swarm, 11th of August, and fifteen nuclei made after August 1st. Left seven on summer stands in double walled hives, with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch dead air space, with five inches of cut straw on them. I left them out to test the hive. They stood the worst winter we ever had in these parts. The other nine put in the cellar on 18th of November, seven on summer stands, all wintered, one

coming out queenless. One old colony queenless in cellar and was robbed after put out. The 11th of August swarm died and seven nuclei. Loss of nuclei caused by too young bees. Generally around here bees wintered well in cellar and poorly on summer stands. No honey here to speak of last season except in June. Nothing from basswood to mention; filled up nearly all from Goldenrod for winter stores.

WM. BRETT, ALLISTON.—Started the Spring of 1884 with one colony, increased to seven and took 100 pounds extracted honey up to basswood bloom, honey pasture having failed considerably about that time. I had to feed them 100 pounds of sugar for winter stores. I packed away seven colonies in winter quarters. All came out living and strong and five of the queens were laying and with large patches of sealed brood, some of them had young bees hatched out. They had only used about half of their Winter store of food.

B. W. BAKER, AMHERST, N. S.—Last Spring I commenced with three colonies of black bees and one Italian. Increased to nine besides lost two swarms. Sold 270 pounds of honey which netted fifteen cents per pound, and kept for my own use 150 pounds. Bees were put into Winter quarters in fair condition Nov. 5th, kept in a dark room just above the freezing point. Set them on their Summer stands March 30. Opened and cleaned the hives the next day. Found all in good condition covering from five to seven frames, except one, which I doubled up with one of the weaker ones, leaving me eight good colonies at the present time. There are but few bees kept in this part of the country.

W. J. HONEYFORD, AVENING, ONT.—I commenced the spring of 1884 with thirty-seven swarms of Italians and Hybrids, seven weak swarms, all the rest in first rate condition, and increased to seventy-five by natural swarming. I got 2,000 pounds of extracted honey and forty pounds of comb honey. Last December I packed them in boxes of wheat chaff all round and ten inches on the top. Left them on summer stands. I have only 50 left. There have been very heavy losses in bees all around here according to the number kept, John Houston, 27, all dead; James Kerr, 16, 2 alive; Adam Miller, 12, all dead; P. Morrison, 7, all dead; Robert Murray, 8, 2 alive; F. T. Batly, 27, 3 alive; R. Honeyford, 18, 8 alive; C. Honeyford, 8, all dead.

JOHN J. GRAY, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—The winter struck me with sixty-two colonies in my possession and leaves me to-day with forty-five, ten of which are in single walled hives with

cushion over frames. I winter on summer stands, I have never tried any other way. The balance are in chaff hive with four inch packing between inner and outer shell. About half of these are in Langstroth and the other in 10 x 14 inch frames, 10 deep, 14 long and at present writing the 10 x 14 are quite a bit the strongest, both in honey and bees. Last Spring I began with thirty-two colonies and we sold very nearly \$200 worth of honey and increased to sixty-two colonies, besides running five acres of market garden, nearly all done by wife and I, and son, ten years old.

J. B. WHITON, ITHACA, GRATIOT CO., MICH.—13—11.—Place a board each side of the hives, the front one notched with a cleat nailed around the notch to keep the entrance open, pack the whole space between the hives and around with shavings from the planer. Take off the cover put in a bushel of shavings, nail over a thin piece of sheeting, take the covering from the hive and put on a Hill's device, put the cover on top, pack the shavings four or five inches around the cover with a shingled roof over the whole. One weak swarm on which I left the summer covering with no shavings in the cover was all mouldy and died. One of my last ones eat up all of their stores and died. I never had bees come through so dry and free from mould before. The packing outside was dry, in the covers it was damp from their breath, Bees were strong and raising brood. To prevent spring dwindling I remove the shavings from the cover, put the burlap on the hives, leave the packing around the hives until they are strong and the danger of cold storms all over. They can work just as well with the packing around as to have it removed.

JESSE MEKEL, POPLAR RIDGE, CAYUGA CO., N. Y.—Wintered six colonies in chaff hives, Gallup frames. All came out in good condition. Commenced stimulative feeding with honey and sugar-syrup April 14th, on top of brood frames. Wintered upon eight frames. May 10th I placed two additional frames of comb in each hive. May 18th placed upon each hive a full set of supers, twenty-four and twenty-seven, two pound sections, covering with blanket and cushion as in winter. May 26th three hybrids commenced storing in sections. May 30th the remaining colonies, one Black and two Italian, commenced in sections. June 4th wishing to change the section into new clamps and look through the brood chamber for queen cells. Found upon one hive twenty-two sections, from two-fifths to two-thirds completed, many half sealed, one section finished. From another took

six finished sections. From the third five, fourth two, fifth two, sixth one, and from two of the hives have formed three nuclei. There are now in all the hives but one, eleven brood frames and nearly all full of brood and honey. I thought this might be encouraging to such as do not believe in early section honey.

SIMON MIREAULT, ST. JACQUES.—Last season was a good one for me for swarming, but the yield of honey was very poor. Of six swarms I got in the Spring I increased to twenty, put only seventeen in winter quarters, having lost one and doubled up the others. I think I should like my Italians very much but for their cross qualities. I followed your instructions as well as I could in putting my bees in Winter quarters, and I can boast to have succeeded in this process so far as my knowledge does permit. At this writing I lost two colonies, which I consider a small percentage. Two colonies were much affected with dysentery since February, and the others were a little affected in the month of April, caused by protracted confinement. I gave them a flight in the end of April which set them all right. I wintered my bees in cellar. I consider my bees in good shape for the ensuing year.

GEO. FERGUSON, LAMBETH.—In the Fall of 1882 I bought a black swarm in box hive which wintered well. I had no previous experience whatever, all my instructions I received from Mr. Jones through the *Beeton World* and from Cook's Manual. In the Spring I transferred into one of your double-walled hives, and increased to three, getting two of your Italian queens for young swarms. From one of these young swarms I took sixty pounds of comb honey, the other being late made no surplus. These three also wintered well in your double-walled hives, coming out strong in the Spring. The two Italian colonies swarmed on the 22nd of May. From these I got queens for my nuclei so that I had nine strong working colonies. The Black colony swarmed a few days after the Italians. In the Fall, (last Fall) I had twelve colonies, but as one had been queenless for some time I united it with another, leaving eleven. I examined them a few days ago, (April 11th), and found but three living, and only one of them was strong, and that was a black colony that I kept working on sections, and did not extract from and consequently had a good supply of well-ripened and sealed white clover honey. I attribute the failure to the white clover honey on which they wintered. As it was sealed I thought I would risk it, but on the first arrival of cold weather they had the dysentery. So much learned in the school of experience.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 12TH, 1885.

We hope to give the dates of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association Convention in next issue.

We are out of the second issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and as soon as it is possible, we will reprint that number. We are more than busy just now.

Our friends of the London *Free Press* say of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL: "Each succeeding number of this publication teems with interesting facts and apt suggestions on the profitable and genteel pursuit of bee-culture."

We are just getting a lot of samples of the labels for glass bottles put up ready for mailing, and as soon as ready will send out a large lot of them. If any of our readers do not receive samples, we shall be glad to send them on receipt of cards to that effect.

QUEENS.

The season for virgin queens is almost over. We can supply a large number of home-bred Italian queens at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00, and can in most cases ship by return mail or express.

OUR FOUL BROOD PAMPHLET.

The call that we have had for this little book has been very large, and every day further orders are coming in, so fast that we will soon have to print a second edition. Friend Root, Medina, O., can supply them to United States customers who wish them.

MATTER FOR THE C. B. J.

We are still behind with matter for the C. B. J.—that is, we have still more than we can conveniently get in every week. We are seemingly not likely to lack in good original matter from contributors, so that we will not need to use much outside matter.

THE BEESWAX CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Deadman requests the insertion of the following:
Mr. Brown's article on page 246 of the JOURNAL demands a reply. I consider so in justice to

myself, if not also for the beeswax controversy—I expect to have time for this very shortly. The management of a drug business and 200 colonies of bees is all I can possibly find time for, for a week or so yet. I think I can show the readers of the C. B. J. that Mr. Brown's accusations were uncalled for.

ADVERTISING SPACE.

We will issue several thousand copies of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for free distribution during the exhibitions at Toronto, London and Hamilton, and this will be a splendid opportunity for those who have anything to offer for sale during the Fall in the way of bees or supplies. We will not make any charge over our regular advertising rates, and they are exceptionally low. We believe it has paid most of our advertisers well to advertise in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and this chance is one that should not be missed.

THE VARIOUS USES OF BEE PRODUCTS.

A subscriber has suggested that a space in the JOURNAL be devoted to the insertion of some of the various uses of bee-products. By this, we presume, he means, the uses to which honey and wax, propolis, etc., may be used outside the regular course of things. For instance: Is propolis of value for anything else besides the duty for which it is intended in the bee-hive? What other uses may wax be put to which are not now generally known? Is there anything for which honey may be used, besides its present normal uses? We shall be glad to have a Department for the rehearsal of such items to the readers of of the C. B. JOURNAL.

HOW TO GET RID OF FERTILE WORKERS.

If fertile workers have the combs all taken from them, and the heads shaved off the young drones, then put the combs in a cool cellar over night, or immerse in cold water for one hour, leaning the combs first one way and then another in order that the water may fill every cell, holding them on a slant of say forty-five degrees to allow the air to pass out of and the water into the cells. After the brood is chilled, and killed, the combs may be placed in the hives to be cleaned out; if there is any worker brood in the combs this process cannot be carried out as it would kill it. Shave the heads off all drones in the frames, only, as they are capped. To get rid of fertile workers does not simply mean to get rid of the workers that lay the eggs at that particular time, because, if they are destroyed others will take their places and so continue as long as their is one bee left in the hive. By taking the combs from them, leaving them without for from twelve to twenty-four

hours, feeding them with diluted honey or syrup, sprinkling them slightly with the same, placing a sieve over the top of the hive, and shaking them about in the hive until they are thoroughly mixed up, doing this towards evening, and after giving them a thorough shaking, dropping the queen amongst them, shaking them again for a few minutes until the queen and bees are well shaken together, they become of the same scent; then leave them until the next morning, and give them combs, when the queen will commence at once to lay in them.

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

EAST ELGIN BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, in St. Thomas, at the Hutchinson House, on the second Saturday in October—18th—at 1 o'clock. JOHN YODER, Secretary, Springfield P.O.

HONEY MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

The market is quiet with a fair demand for extracted. An abundance of offerings from commission houses and producers. Prices range between four and eight cents on arrival. There is but little comb honey in the market with an occasional demand, prices nominal. Beeswax is in fair demand, with liberal offerings, and brings twenty to twenty-four cents on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

NEW YORK.

Our honey market at present is very quiet, and we do not look for any change until Fall trade opens up. Some old stock on market yet with small lots of new comb arriving. Southern extracted coming in quite freely. We quote prices as follows:

Fancy White Clover one pound sections, 14c. to 15c.; same, fair to good, 12c. to 13c.; Fancy White Clover, two pound sections, 13c. to 14c.; same, fair to good, 11c. to 12c.; Fancy Buckwheat, one pound sections, 9c. to 10c.; same, two pound sections, 7c. to 8c.; Extracted White Clover, 6c. to 7c.; Extracted Buckwheat, 5c. to 6c.; Extracted Southern per gallon, 55c. to 65c.; Beeswax, prime yellow, 25c. to 28c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLASS JARS.

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

		Gross.	Half gross
"Crown" brand"	1 Pint	\$14.75	\$7.50
"	1 Quart	15.75	8.00
"	1 Gallon	19.00	9.75

They are put up in half-gross cases—no charge for packing or cases.

D. A. JONES.

HOME-BRED QUEENS!

We are now prepared to fill all orders promptly for Queens:

Untested.....\$1 00, \$1 25, \$1 50
 Tested.....\$2 00, \$2 50, \$3 00

These Queens are all raised under our new system of Queen-Rearing. We will only have a limited number for sale at \$1 00.

ALL MAY BE SENT SAFELY BY MAIL.

D. * A. * JONES, * BEETON, * ONT.

150 COLONIES —OF— BEES FOR SALE.

These bees are mostly of the Heddon strain, only about half a dozen Italian colonies remaining that I considered worth keeping. I killed a few weeks ago the only Holy Land Queen that I ever possessed as her progeny did not come up to the standard. Nearly one-half of the above are reared from one Heddon queen whose offspring gave, such good returns, season of 1884. I have found them vastly superior to the Italians being much less inclined to swarm, as a rule only doing so when crowded for space. As I must dispose of the above before another season I will sell as follows for present delivery.

One Colony of Bees, queen and brood, on eight Jones' frames (specially selected so that the queen can lay to the top bar on nearly all) and 25 lbs. of Winter stores for \$26.50.
 Two frame nuclei containing bees, honey and brood, \$2.00.

Four frames of nuclei, as above \$3.50.
 One Jones' frame of comb and one pound of bees, \$1.50.
 Empty combs 25 cents each, or 20 cents each by the 100.
 The above are nett prices, packing or hives will be extra, excepting for empty combs. The cost of packing or hives as follows: Box for nuclei 25 cents each; for colonies, 50c; a 10 or 12 frame hive from \$1.20 to \$1.80 or \$3.75 for my special 20 frame story and a half hive, which is double sided below, with one-inch chaff space, two chaff division boards, one chaff cushion (full length of hive), twelve empty frames (20 in all), and which has a special feeder whereby you can feed 50 colonies in 20 minutes without any work of lifting off covers and disturbing cushion. This hive has the entrance at the side which makes it much cooler in summer. For a partial description see "Cleanings" for 1884, page 691. It is well painted, comparatively light, as my son when not five years old could carry them. This hive is excellent for either comb or extracted honey as I frequently have it full of frames below for extracted honey and a case of forty-five one-pound sections on top, removing all at once at the close of the honey season unless they should swarm, which they seldom do. I will Winter full colonies in my cellar and deliver in good condition next Spring at the express office, for 75 cents extra if ordered and paid for in August. Cash to accompany all orders unless otherwise agreed upon.

G. A. DEADMAN,
 Druggist &c., Brussels, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE.

100 colonies Italian Bees for sale cheap! Price \$7 or five for \$30. Originated from Doolittle and Root stock. Are full of bees, in Jones hives, on frames from wire 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.

ITALIAN BEES. Dollar Queens and Nucleus swarms, by the dozen very low. My bees are of the golden colored strain and of business qualities are surpassed by none. Send for circular to
 W. H. PROCTOR,
 Fairhaven, Vt.

HONEY KNIVES.

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



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
- Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
- Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00

If by mail, add 18c extra for, each knife.
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

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,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y.

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.,
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- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- E. L. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
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- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
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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.

ITALIAN BEES!

\$5.00 TO \$10 PER COLONY.

Blood Bros. Quincy, Mass.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

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

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

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

SECTIONS.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

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

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

Sample sections sent on application.
D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont

1-tf.

Bees & Queens

At greatly reduced prices. After June 15th I will sell two frames of Nuclei, with two pounds of bees in each, no queen, for \$2.25. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Warranted purely mated, \$1 each. Untested, 75 cents each; to Canada 10 cents more each queen, unless five or more are taken at one time.

I. R. GOOD,
Sparta, Tenn

ITALIAN QUEENS.

TESTED \$2.00 TO \$4.00.

UNTESTED \$1.00 TO \$2.00.

COMB FOUNDATION.

ROOT'S IMPROVED CELL,

Sheets 12 inch, wide cut to order.

WM. BUEGLASS - PROPRIETOR
BRIGHT, ONT.

TINNED WIRE.

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

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

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

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont

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 hardihood.

Cyprians and Syrians Fertilized in Carniola.

Prices two thirds those of Imported Cyprians and Imported Syrians.

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

Imported Palestine Queens.

(SO-CALLED "HOLY LANDS.")

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

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

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

Queens sent Post-paid Arrival with Safety Guaranteed.

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

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

FRANK BENTON,

"The Bavarian Apiary,"

MUNICH, GERMANY.

Ten Per Cent. Reduction.

ALLOWED ON

All orders until Further Notice. Goods better than ever.

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

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

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

\$400 WORTH OF BEES & BEE FIXTURES.

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

K. SHANNON, Colborne, Ont.
July 22nd, 1885.

BEEHIVES, FOUNDATION,

Cheaper than ever. Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors. Our superior Honey Pails now ready to ship at any time. Send for Price List.

S. P. HODGSON,
Hornings Mills, Ont.

BEESWAX WANTED.

Will pay 35 cents per pound for good pure wax. **COMB FOUNDATION** for sale to suit any frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R., if by mail to

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

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

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

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

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

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

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

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

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A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio