

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |



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

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 1 1885.

Nc. 14

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one sending us \$5.00 in cash, with the names of five subscribers, we will send for one year, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To cents perline for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.
Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil, of which there is twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....			\$ 8.00.
Two inches.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Three inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Four inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Six inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Eight inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
One foot.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the season. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Advertisements	210
A Peculiar Queen.....	220
Bees and Sheep.....	221
Beekeepers at Fairs.....	221
Beekeeping as adapted to Ministers.....	213
Beeswax—Duty and Adulteration.....	214
Coal oil to Prevent Robbing.....	216
Dry Faces.....	217
Hibernation Theory.....	221
Honey Prize Lists.....	216
How Advertising Pays.....	221
Increase by Division.....	212
Losing Queens—Dividing Swarms	220
Letter Kates in U. S.....	221
Native Bees, Stings, &c.....	216
Our Insect Department.....	221
Our Own Apiary — Queen Rearing.....	211
Queens from Benton.....	221
Queens laying in Winter.....	216
Questions and Answers.....	216
Queries and Replies.....	217
Removing old Pollen.....	218
Raising Queens—Cloth Quilts.....	220
The Weekly Bee Journals again.....	214
Those Force-Pumps.....	221
Which way should Hives Face.....	220
Winter Re; ort.....	215

CLUBBING RATES.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.00
" "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	2.75
" " " " " " monthly.....	1.40
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" "Kansas Bee-Keeper," weekly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

Floralia Apiary
GRANBY, P.Q.

William Nixon - - Proprietor.

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Apiarian supplies, Italian Bees and Queens, Pure Extracted and Comb Honey, and manufacturer of Comb Foundation. Agent for D. A. Jones. Send for circulars. 3-m.

BEST COMB FOUNDATION

— ON THE —
GIVEN PRESS DIES.

Two sizes, 8x17 and 10x13. Prices reasonable. Also Bees in half pound lots for \$1. Italian and Cyprian Queens. Address

JOHN H. MARTIN,
Hartford, Wash. Co., N.Y.

6-3m.

DIXON AND DILLON,

Parrish, Franklin Co., Illinois,

Manufacturer 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.

BEES FOR SALE.

Owing to the increased work of publishing the BEE JOURNAL, we find it will be impossible to attend to all the Bees we have at present, and we will sell a limited number of

ITALIANS, HOLY LANDS & CROSSES,

Terms cash. Price \$10 per colony, free on board train here. They can be shipped at once. We will guarantee them to be in good shape at time of shipment. Each colony will have eight frames.

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont.

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EXTRACTOR

SEND FOR THE

"I. N. L."

No. 1, takes Quinby and smaller frames, \$9; No. 2, takes L and square frames, \$7.00. In ordering give outside measure of frames. The Excelsior Cold Blast Smoker is what you want. Sent post paid for \$1. Circulars free.

W. C. R. KEMP,
Orleans, Ind., U.S.

5-3m-p.

ITALIAN BEES. Dollar Queens and Nucleus low. My bees are of the golden colored strain and for business qualities are surpassed by none. Send for circular to

W. H. PROCTOR,
Fairhaven, Vt.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED
LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

— AS IT —
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCULL BROS.,
Toronto

2-17.

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.

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

3-t.f.

ITALIAN QUEENS.—After June 15th, I shall be able to send out Warranted Queens for \$1 each or six for \$5. Am bound to satisfy all customers. Try me and see.

J. RAYMOND BALL,
Knowlton, Que.

COMB FOUNDATION.

FIRST PRIZES.—Toronto Industrial Exhibition, September, 1884; London Western Fair, September, 1884. Root's Simplicity Hive and Supplies. Circulars free.

WILL ELLIS,
St. Davids, Ont.

4-t.f.

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.

QUEENS! QUEENS!!

Untested Italians Queens, raised from pure mothers, \$1.00. Tested, \$1.75. I will guarantee satisfaction. Address

A. B. JOHNSON,
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., N.C.

LOOK HERE!

I can take orders for only five more colonies of **ITALIANS & HYBRIDS,** All in fine condition, Jones' Hive, 12 Frames, delivered on board cars in one lot at \$9.00 per colony. Single colonies in this lot gave a record of 52 pounds of honey in seven days in 1884.

M. B. HOLMES, Delta, Ont.

\$1.25 PER POUND for bees until June 30th. The same for untested queens to go with bees. Safe arrival guaranteed.

16-T. P. ANDREWS-210.
Farina, Fayette Co., Ill.

"KANSAS BEE-KEEPER"
ESTABLISHED 1881.

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

SCOVELL & POND,
Liberal, Missouri, U.S.

3-tf.

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

QUEEN REARING, SWARMING, SECTIONS, ETC.

IN speaking of queen rearing last week I wetold you that if a swarm issued and the queen be removed the swarm could be put back and the queen placed in a nucleus or another colony. There is a more simple and perhaps easier way for some who may have a large number of colonies viz: instead of putting the swarm back after having removed the queen from it, the swarm may be hived in the ordinary way and bees may be taken from as many colonies in the yard as desired and shaken down in front of the colony that has just swarmed. The other day one of our finest colonies for queen-rearing sent out a swarm, early in the morning before we had time to remove the queen, and as the assistant in charge of that yard hived the swarm we allowed it to remain hived and shook down from five or six very strong colonies about half a bushel of bees in front of the old colony from which the swarm had issued. As they had no queen but a very large number of fine queen-cells started, this addition of bees made them give the queen cells much more attention than under ordinary circumstances. A finer lot of queen cells than this hive contains it has seldom been our privilege to see. There are so many bees in the hive that even should one queen hatch she will not be allowed to destroy the other cells, as the bees will usually protect them when they are so strong that they have the swarming impulse. We have sometimes found in very strong colonies (treated in this or similar ways,) two or three dozen hatched queens some of which had apparently been hatched nearly a day and the bees were cluster-

ing around and balling each queen, as it were, just enough to prevent her from crawling to any of her rivals and being destroyed. If any old bees should be shaken down in front of the hive and pass in it will make no difference as there is no queen in the hive so that the merest novice can perform this operation of strengthening up colonies having swarmed for the purpose of improving their queens, without any difficulty. At one of our apiaries, about nine miles from home the assistant in charge has experienced some difficulty in hiving swarms when several issue about the same time. We usually swarm our bees artificially but some of the colonies are so strong that they issue before we are ready, and when one swarm alights, if another issues at the same time they are liable to settle with the previous one. But now we are getting over the difficulty, in this way: Our assistant has made some boxes about 2ft long and 4 in. square inside, without ends. These he sinks into the ground endwise, he then takes evergreen bushes, sets them in these boxes which form a support for them in place of roots, and by pouring water in these tubes, or boxes, the evergreens may be kept for a long time; every swarm that issues alights on one of the many bushes scattered over the yard (there being no other trees in the yard referred to). Soon as a swarm lights he lifts the bush out of the box and carries all to the hive in which he wishes to put the swarm, lays them down in front of entrance and allows the bees to pass into the hive. Should another swarm attempt to unite, by throwing a sheet or large newspaper over them and a liberal use of the smoker, they are driven away and alight on one of the other bushes; in the same way this is lifted out and carried to another hive. Thus the hive may be placed on the stand where it is intended that it should remain and the bees carried *there* to be hived, instead of the hive being

carried to the bees. There is also another advantage attending this method. The frames are not shaken out of place as when the hive has to be carried back to its permanent stand. We have now commenced extracting and we advise all who wish to place a good article of honey on the market, to be very careful and allow it to become well ripened before being put up. It would be well to go over all the hives and extract out all the old honey that has remained over winter keeping it to be fed to the bees between honey flows or in the Fall, or sold at a less figure, as it is usually dark. Should it contain any sugar syrup it should not be sold at all but fed to the bees for winter stores or used to feed nuclei.

We are preparing to place on sections and all who intend taking section honey should get their sections, section foundation, crates etc., ready; for as soon as the colonies begin to store a little honey the sections may be placed on. If the skeleton-crate is used a few sections may be placed over the centre of the brood chamber first, then as soon as these are occupied they may be moved to the front or back, or to both front and back as the case may be, and more placed between them. Continue in this way, placing on as many sections as the bees will occupy, but in so doing exercise caution not to place them on too rapidly, as giving them too much room, sometimes discourages and causes them to abandon part of the sections. When filled with comb and honey and sealed half way down, the sections may be reversed, when the bees will fill out the lower part. (which is now the top) as perfectly as they did the top.

DETRICK HOOVER, Selkirk, writes us his method of binding his JOURNALS. He says, "I sew all the numbers of each month together; then I take an old broom wire, three or four inches long, bend it into a half-moon shape then bend each end to one side. With a darning needle punch a hole through them all; then run the wire through—clinch it and hang them upon a nail ready for immediate reference.

INCREASE BY DIVISION.

WILLIAM A. Pearson, Lacolle, Que., writes us the following request, and we are glad to accede to it:

"Would it be too much to ask for a description through the JOURNAL of Mr. Jones' method of "Increase by Division." I have had no increase for two years, and would like to increase some this season, but am at a stand as to what method to adopt."

We have practised various methods of increase, and the method that is suitable for one section of country is not so well adapted to another. Much depends upon the time of the honey flow, and whether comb or extracted honey is taken for surplus. Of the many plans we have practised, we find it very satisfactory to adopt what we call the "nucleus system," that is, we take from the colony that we wish to divide, one or two frames of hatching brood and place them in an empty hive, with all the adhering bees, (except the queen), then adjust the division board. We then take out a number of frames, with the adhering bees from the old colony (taking care that we do not get the queen) and shake them in the nucleus giving them two or three times as many bees as they should have, as all the old bees will go back to their former location while the young ones only remain. It is better to have double the quantity required, than not to have enough. More bees than are necessary, insure success, while only a few will perhaps lead to failure. We insert empty combs in the hive from which the others were removed. We next give them a young queen, or a laying one, if we have one to spare; then add frames of comb or foundation as fast as they can build up, and if they are not building up fast enough, we occasionally add a frame of hatching brood from the parent colony. By this means a colony may be built up in a very short time to full strength,

and yet leave the old colony up to the swarming pitch, as it were, all the time. This is our practice early in the season; later we take one comb each from a number of colonies, sufficient to make one full colony, and give them a laying queen. We never want to be caught with a lot of nuclei on hand in the Fall of the year.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE-KEEPING AS ADAPTED TO MINISTERS

AFTER a little delay I accede to the request made in the JOURNAL, of April 29th, to relate a little of my success in bee-keeping in the hope that others, and especially those belonging to the clerical fraternity may be induced to go and do likewise. In doing so I do not wish it to be supposed that I regard my success as remarkable. It is only what many others have attained to and which all may reach who will give the management of bees the study and attention which I have done. I was induced to begin this study on account of becoming very much interested in the honey bee through visiting several apiaries and learning something of the wonderful progress made in this industry. Among other points I had visited Beeton, which is one of the worst places for catching the bee-fever that I know of. This was in the Spring of 1880 when you, Mr. Editor, were in the East in search of the coming bee. On settling in the West, in the County of Middlesex, I sent for Root's A. B. C., and the *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, and tried to learn something of the theory of bee-keeping. As I read on my thirst for knowledge increased, and to satisfy it I sent for the *American Bee Journal*. I also got Cook's Manual and perused, it with great delight. A new world seemed to open up to me, of which I had previously known little or nothing. My admiration and wonder was greatly increased when I got my colony of bees and commenced their manipulation. I resolved that I would begin according to most improved methods, and for my one colony obtained an extractor, honey-knife, foundation, etc. As soon as the swarming season commenced I bought a second swarm. It was rather weak but I strengthened it from the other which did not cast off any swarm. From these two I received 176 lbs. of honey. One of my neighbors was going to brimstone some of his bees so I took down a hive and drummed the bees out of the doomed hive into mine, gave them some combs out of the others and fed sufficient

sugar-syrup for wintering. It was a mild season that of 1882 and the three came out in Spring strong and healthy. I bought two first swarms, and increased by division to nine, getting about 600 lbs. of honey. In the Fall I bought another colony and went into Winter quarters with ten all in the Jones' double-walled hive. Dysentery set in early in the Winter and large numbers kept coming out and dropping down until the snow in front was black with them. I took two or three of the worst into the house and tried to give them a flight, but the experiment was not very successful. When Spring opened the one-half had perished and the others were weak and two of them queenless; so I doubled up to three, just where I was a year before. I had, however, the combs of the seven empty hives so bought two first swarms and by means of nuclei, soon built up the number to its former strength. Yea, I went considerably beyond it, for the close of the season found me in possession of fourteen colonies and so much honey that I could scarcely find room for it, having obtained 923 lbs. On removing from the West I sold out all my bees and bee-fixings, and made a fresh start here a year ago. I bought three colonies which I increased to seven getting 439 lbs. of honey. With these all strong I am in a good position to enter upon another season's operations.

J. CARSWELL.

Bond Head, May 27, 1885.

Now it will be seen from the above what an easy matter it would be for many of our clergymen to devote a portion of their time to apiculture, by which means they can improve the health, increase their usefulness, by being able to visit their sick carrying with them a little can of honey, which from the minister would of course taste better than ordinary honey. It would also add to his popularity and influence, beside all this it would enable him to assist in educating many members of his church to keep bees in a rational way. And then how pleasant it will be to anticipate the good likely to accrue from all this, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that he has added to his own income from his sales of bees and honey, as well as benefitted his adherents. In this way much good can be done, much wealth saved to our country, and many homes made more comfortable.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

BEE SWAX—DUTY AND ADULTERATION.

DEAR Editor—I approve of your motto "The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number," but are you acting on that, in advocating the free admission of foreign beeswax? It appears to me that this is a move in the interest of supply dealers. The number of those who sell beeswax, is vastly greater than those who purchase it. I sell wax every season and purchase foundation, but the amount received for the former is greatly in excess of that paid for the latter. Why don't you advocate the removal of the duty on honey? Such a policy would be about as reasonable.

A BEE-KEEPER.

The removal of the duty would not be (so far as we can see) in the interest of supply dealers, as we can easily import all the wax we want, but of course we must charge our customers a higher price when we have to pay a duty of 25 per cent. The immense number of bees dying must certainly reduce the price of wax here for a time as at present the supply is much greater than the demand. But there is one thing that seems to be a growing evil, and that is the adulteration of wax with grease and other substances. We will be quite willing to publish the names of all bee-keepers or persons who adulterate their wax. At the present time we have hundreds of pounds of adulterated wax that has not yet been returned to the shippers and are awaiting their instructions. Almost every shipment we receive has some adulterated wax in it, sometimes nearly half of it, and there is now not merely hundreds, but thousands of pounds of adulterated wax in Canada. We returned three barrels from one customer alone. To-day out of one barrel one fifth was greasy. This sad state of affairs must have a stop put to it. If our memory serves us right we think we have a law in Ontario that imposes a penalty of \$100 on persons adulterating goods and then marking them as genuine. The complainant, we believe receives one half the fine. While

we do not advise quarrels among neighbors, we hope that where this business is carried on no sympathy will be shown the criminals, but that they may be so dealt with that it will serve as a warning to others.

THE WEEKLY BEE-JOURNALS AGAIN.

EDITORS JOURNAL,—In my answer to the *Kansas Bee-Keeper*, in a late issue of this JOURNAL with reference to the weekly bee-journals the editor of the *American Bee Journal* thinks I have done him "injustice" and so writes me. If I have, it was certainly unintentional, and I am always willing I hope to make the *amende honorable* when justice requires it. But I cannot see that I have done Friend Newman any injustice by simply stating facts not one of which has been disputed. He says: "When your article was written there was no weekly bee-paper in the world besides mine. The *Kansas* paper was suspended from Sept. No. until December, and then came out weekly." If this be so, the *Kansas Bee-Keeper* certainly had no existence as a weekly when my article for the *Popular Science Monthly* was written. When I corrected the *proof sheets*—which was in March I think—I had no knowledge of the *Kansas* weekly and was still guided by Mr. Newman's statement that the *A. B. J.* was the only weekly. Mr. Newman thinks the mischief has all arisen from a fault of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL in neglecting to give credit to the *Popular Science Monthly* whence the article was taken. But Mr. Newman is undoubtedly mistaken here, for if he will turn to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for May 6th, page 93, the number in which the first instalment of the article appeared, he will find that due credit is given the *P. S. M.* for the article in a separate editorial note. The *Kansas* editor seems also to have overlooked this note and hence assumed that the article had been contributed directly to this journal.

It would, therefore, seem that there have been mistakes or misapprehensions all round; but as to any "injustice" done by me to anyone concerned I must decline to acknowledge any such.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., June 18th, 1885.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was written and sent off I have received through the courtesy of the editor of the *A. B. J.*, a leaflet, being an advance copy of some comments on the above subject which are to appear in the next issue of the *A. B. J.*, by the editor.

After reading Mr. Newman's explanation I feel that I ought, in justice to him as well myself

to add a few more words on the subject. The editorial note in the *A. B. J.*, of Dec. 24th., 1884, to which Mr. Newman refers and in which he says he "noted the birth of the *Kansas weekly*," must have escaped my attention as I had no knowledge of the *Kansas weekly* when I corrected the proof of my article in February or March, and it had no existence at all when the article was written. The *Kansas paper* ought now I think to be satisfied, for it has received a good deal of free advertising in this imbroglio; it ought also to retract the unmerited rebuke administered to myself.

A. P.
June 22nd, 1885.

We have nothing to add to what friend Pringle has said, further than to reiterate his statement that the article on "Apiculture" was duly credited to the *Popular Science Monthly* on page 93, and that, therefore, we were not at fault as the *A. B. J.*, has, through error, we believe, decided.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

WINTER REPORT.

It is now the fourth day of May and as no doubt all the bees throughout Canada have been removed from their winter quarters, it will be interesting for beekeepers to know how others have succeeded in wintering. It will be specially interesting this Spring in view of the unprecedented mortality amongst bees. I know of no better way to get this information than through the columns of some journal and as the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is now under full sail it exactly fills the bill. Beekeepers should, I think, avail themselves of your invitation and send in their reports. Should they be too lengthy or too numerous, I presume they will either be boiled down or laid carefully away—in the waste basket. It should not be forgotten, however, the *C. B. J.* is a weekly and there is not so much danger of crowding its columns.

We commenced carrying out the bees on Monday, the 20th, and finished the 23rd—took out about seventeen colonies each day. They were put away Nov. 10th, so that those taken out last were in confinement 157 days. They were very quiet and hives clean which seemed to indicate that they had wintered perfectly. On examination, however, I was somewhat surprised to find that a large number of them had a mass of dead bees and mould on the bottom boards. This I attribute to failure in late breeding as they had plenty of stores and the bees, which were alive showed no signs of bee-diarrhoea.

The honey season closed here about July 28th,

and little or no brood rearing was carried on after that date. These then were simply old worn-out bees which probably would not have survived even a mild winter. I might just say here that the season of 1883 was a complete contrast to last season in this locality, as it opened quite late and did not close till about a month later than the past season, so that the colonies went into winter quarters well stocked with young bees. The result was that although they were wintered in the same repository with the temperature about the same, viz., from forty-four to forty-eight degrees, yet they wintered as near perfection as I care to have them.

I found, after setting out that two had died of bee-diarrhoea, one nucleus starved, three were queenless and one was robbed, making a total loss of seven out of sixty-nine, two were wintered on summer stands and came through in fair condition. With regard to the others about half a dozen are quite weak, but as they are snugly packed in Jones' hive (by using four division boards and filling in with fine sawdust, with cushion of the same on top,) I think they will pull through. I have looked over them since the "blizzard" of the 28th of April and find that they are going ahead rapidly in brood rearing with nothing serious as yet in the way of Spring dwindling. In noting their condition on the slates attached to the hives I also marked the number of frames in each. On referring to these I find that two have only two frames, six have three frames, sixteen are on four, nineteen are on five, fourteen on six, four have seven and three have eight—according to strength of colony, the object being to leave in as many combs as the bees will cover and no more. Some of them have half-stories with saw dust on top, some have cushion, while others have deep covers filled with fine sawdust and held in place with cotton cloth.

As to their Winter stores, five had pure honey and the rest were fed, on an average, about ten pounds of sugar per colony. I found that those with natural stores wintered quite as well as the others. I believe that sugar is generally safer as a winter food, and if late breeding could always be secured by feeding it might be done with advantage, but with honey at present prices I do not agree with those who advise extracting close and feeding sugar. The extra work as well as the probability that it will not be sealed over if fed late, and extra honey to be marketed are to my mind weighty objections. I may also add that to the uninitiated it looks decidedly suspicious to see a bee-keeper bringing home half a dozen barrels of sugar. I remember that while in a grocery not long since where beekeepers had bought sugar for wintering, I spoke

of granulated honey and the grocer thought I called it by that name because it was made out of granulated sugar—in short he supposed we bought the sugar for say 7½ cents, fed it to the bees in the form of syrup, extracted it, took it back labelled "pure honey" and sold it for 12½ cents per pound.

I do not practice or advise stimulative feeding in the Spring when there are plenty of stores in the hive—I consider it a positive nuisance. My experience has been that the queens will lay as fast as the bees can take care of the brood. Should they require feeding I would give enough at once to last at least a week. I cannot close without referring to Mr. McKnight's article on marketing honey in No. 4, of the C. B. JOURNAL. I predict that more of us will have to come down to this "undignified" method of disposing of our surplus honey.

ALPINE MCGREGOR.

Inglewood, May 4th, 1885.

We thank Friend McGregor for his interesting report. In the Fall if there are plenty of stores, feeding need not be done. The advantage in feeding is to get a better quality of winter food. We fed between sixty and seventy barrels of granulated sugar last year and it paid us well. Had we not done so we should probably have \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth less bees now, and they would not have been in nearly as fine condition as now. If there are plenty of stores in the hive brood rearing is carried more rapidly in Spring. It is a mistake for anyone to imagine that hives in which there is barely enough food to keep the bees from day to day, will carry on brood rearing as rapidly as otherwise; there must be enough food in the hive so that they will see that their stores are quite sufficient—plenty of food means plenty of brood if the queen and bees are all that can be desired. Friend McGregor will please excuse the delay in the appearance of his article. We thought too, that there would be no difficulty in finding room for everything as fast as it came in, but really, it does seem that our friends are bound to keep the JOURNAL full, and that is just what we want. Oftentimes we see and read splendid

articles in other journals which would be of value to our readers, but with such a pressure of good original matter as we have, we are not able to give them. By-the-way, when our subscription list grows a little more—and it is growing every day—we shall seriously consider the advisability of adding four more pages to the present size of the JOURNAL, probably in the form of a cover, so that the inside pages will be more taken up with reading matter.

HONEY PRIZE LISTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT TORONTO, SEPT. 7TH TO 19TH, 1885.

Entrance Fee 25 cents each entry.—Open to all Bee-Keepers.

SEC.	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Best display of extracted honey not less than 1000 lbs.	\$10	\$5	\$3
2. Best display of comb honey, not less than 500 lbs.	10	5	3
3. Largest and best assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, not less than 2 lbs. of each variety, correctly named.	5	3	2
4. Largest and best assortment of extracted granulated honey, in glass packages, the marketing style of glass to be considered.	10	5	3
5. Best assortment of comb honey in sections not less than fifty lbs.	3	2	1
6. Best beeswax, not less than ten lbs.	3	2	—
7. Best mode of marketing extracted honey.	3	2	—
8. Best mode of marketing comb honey.	3	2	—
9. Best comb foundation for brood chamber.	3	2	—
10. Best comb foundation for section or honey boxes.	3	2	—
11. Best mode of wintering out-doors in any kind of hive.	4	3	1
12. Best mode of securing the largest yield of surplus comb honey from a single hive.	3	2	—
13. Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey from a single hive.	3	2	—
14. Best winter and summer hive.	3	2	—
15. Best wax-extractor.	3	2	—
16. Best honey extractor for general use.	3	2	—
17. Best arrangements for uncapping.	2	1	—
18. Best Bee smoker.	2	1	—
19. Best Bee tents.	2	1	—
20. Best Bee veil.	2	1	—
21. Best Bee hat where the veil is not used.	2	1	—

SEC.		1st	2nd	3rd
22.	Best queen nursery.....	3	2	—
23.	Best labels for extracted or comb honey.....	3	2	—
24.	Best style and assortment of tin for holding extracted honey	Bronze	Medal	
25.	Best style and assortment of glass for extracted honey	Bronze	Medal	
26.	Best section frame for body of hive.....	2	1	—
27.	Best section crate for top story, and system of manipulating..	3	2	—
28.	Best machinery for nailing frames.....	3	2	—
29.	Best collection of honey plants	3	2	—
30.	" and largest display of apiarian supplies.....	Silver	Medal	
31.	Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist.....	3	2	—
32.	Best exhibit of bees and new races of bees.....	5	3	→
33.	Best assortment of fruit, preserved in honey, not less than five bottles.....	4	2	1
34.	Best cake or pastry made with honey.....	3	2	1
35.	Honey vinegar, not less than one quart.....	3	2	—
36.	Extra entries.			

Part 2.—Open only to Bee-Keepers who have not had over 25 Colonies during the season of 1885.

37.	Best 10 lbs. of clover honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
38.	Best 10 lbs. of basswood honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
39.	Best 10 lbs. Canadian thistle honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
40.	Best 10 lbs. of golden rod honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
41.	Best 10 lbs. of boneset honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
42.	Best 10 lbs. of Aster honey (extracted).....	2	1	50
43.	Best 10 lbs. of any other Fall flower honey (extracted)..	2	1	50
44.	Best 10 lbs. of granulated (extracted) honey.....	2	1	50
45.	Best 10 lbs. of comb honey in sections.....	4	2	1 00

PROVINCIAL, AT LONDON, SEPT. 7TH TO 12TH

SEC.		1st	2nd	3rd
1.	Largest and best display of extracted honey in marketable condition.....	\$10	\$5	—
2.	Largest and best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition	10	5	—
3.	Honey in the comb, not less 10 lbs.....	8	6	4
4.	Jar of extracted honey.....	4	2	1
5.	Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs..	3	2	—
6.	Bee hive.....	3	2	1
7.	Best wax extractor.....			Diploma
8.	Best honey extractor.....			Diploma
9.	Best and largest display of apiarian supplies, 1st Silver Medal, 2nd \$4.00.			

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR, AT HAMILTON, SEPT. 21ST, TO 25TH, 1885:

SEC.		1st	2nd	3rd
1.	Largest and finest display of comb honey.....	\$5	\$3	\$2
2.	Largest and finest display of extracted honey.....	5	3	2
Open to amateurs and ladies having less than twenty-five colonies.				
3.	Best 10 lb. comb honey in section	3	2	1
4.	" 10 lb. extracted honey.....	3	2	1
5.	Assortment of sections filled with comb honey, different sizes and shapes of section to be taken into consideration..	3	2	1
6.	Best samples of beeswax, not less than 5 lbs.....	2	1	50c.

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.

DRY FÆCES.

QUERY No. 20.—COBOURG, ONT.—Do bees discharge dry fæces?

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Have never observed bees discharging dry fæces, but cannot say that such a condition is impossible.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I do not know, but I doubt it very much.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Not generally. They may upon occasion.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—That depends upon what is meant by "dry." The fæces are never as dry as gunpowder, but vary from very watery to that of sufficient consistency to retain their cylindrical form on being voided.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This is one of the disputed questions of Apiculture, but scientific investigation will no doubt soon settle the matter as it is settling a thousand other more difficult and intricate problems. In winter droppings which I have collected from the bottom boards of my hives, I have observed under the glass what I thought to be dry fæces. My own opinion in the matter, therefore, is that bees sometimes do under certain conditions, (normal, however) drop the fæces dry. Careful experimentation, analysis, and microscopic examination must ultimately decide the point.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I think they do, even after reading Prof. Cook's article in

Gleanings on the subject. See page 336, present year.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I am well satisfied they do not. Have made many tests with the microscope and other means, with the same result every time. I know that some intelligent apiarists say that bees do, but I cannot find anything to warrant it. If you will take what you suppose to be dry fæces to a good microscopist who is well posted on the minutiae of the hive, he will produce the same thing and it will not be dry fæces. I think that Prof. A. J. Cook (and he is the best of authority) contends they do not.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Yes, if well wintered, on being set out in Spring, the discharges will be so dry that they will not spread, and will not leave a stain where deposited. Fæces may also be picked in Spring from the debris beneath the cluster on the bottom boards. Sweep the matter on the bottom board, bees and all, into a sieve and sift out the dead bees. Go over the fine matter carefully with a Coddington or other good hand lens, rejecting gnawings of comb and moth larvæ fæces. After a little close observation, genuine bee fæces can be picked out. It will not be found to be waxy, and will break up readily in water giving a mixture of a yellowish colour. On some bottom boards it is more plentiful than on others.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never examined this subject sufficiently so to have formed a decided opinion, but am inclined to think they do not, as I frequently find the so-called dry fæces on the bottom of the hive, not directly under the cluster. They are nearly or quite always under combs from which the bees have been using capped honey. From what I have observed, I judge that bees almost always leave this dust or dry fæces, whichever they are, whenever obtaining their daily living from capped honey in the hive. This occurs in warm weather when bees can fly freely, as well as during cold weather, several instances of it being observed yesterday (May 21) while working with the bees.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I believe they do, during the period of quiescence. The general experience, however, is very much the other way.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I think not in the true sense of the word. If we call human excrement dry (as some of the eastern bee-keepers who originated the dry fæces theory say that such dryness is all they ever claimed)

then I answer, yes, but should say such is not voided in the hive, or at least I never found any.

BY THE EDITOR.—You will see our opinion in comments on Prof. Cook's article on page 148, No. 10, of this volume.

REMOVING OLD POLLEN.

QUERY NO. 21.—FREMONT, MICH.—What is the best way to remove old pollen from brood combs?

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Let the bees remove it. As your stronger colonies require more combs give them one or two of these at a time, placing them between frames of brood and as near the entrance as possible.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Insert them in strong colonies of bees, one or two at a time, when they will be quickly and thoroughly cleaned out.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Let the bees do it by converting it into brood.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Give the combs to colonies which are raising brood rapidly.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Never having occasion to remove any I cannot say what the best way would be. Have seen frames that were left in the rain and the pollen began to ferment and protrude from the cells when it would shake out.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Melt up comb and convert wax into foundation, which bees will soon fashion into beautiful comb.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Let the bees do it.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I always let the bees do the removing. If the combs are very bad I melt them up and put foundation in their place.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—The bees will do it in strong stocks. I do not see why soaking the pollen laden combs in water for a time would not be an effectual way of softening the hardened pollen so as to allow the bees to remove it without removing the cell wall which they frequently do in the process of digging out the hard pellets.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I employ the bees to do this work as well as that of

removing the dead bees from combs. From present appearances what we will have to deal with will be, not old pollen, but a great excess of bran new pollen. In all my experience in the business I never yet saw such enormous quantities of pollen brought in as my bees are bringing in this Spring. They are filling up the combs with it and crowding the queens. True, I can use a lot of it in nuclei during the season for building up, but I am just now very seriously cogitating as to what on earth I will do with the rest of it—unless I ship it off to our American cousin, James Heddon.

S. T. PETITT, BELMONT, ONT.—Take a strong sharp pointed honey knife and cut as much of the pollen away as you can without injuring the septum. While cutting keep knife and pollen wet. Having a lot thus prepared proceed to thoroughly wet the pollen remaining in the comb. Now pack them closely together in hives, and cover them closely for two or three days until they sour. After they have soured hang them apart in an airy room to dry. When dry they are ready for use. One or two may be given to new swarms with other combs, or use them for extracting or in brood chamber, but do not give more than two at once.

BY THE EDITOR.—If the pollen is suitable for brood rearing we make the bees use it for that, when we have a surplus in the combs (which is very seldom). If useless we allow the bees to remove it.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

NATIVE BEES, STINGS, ETC.

A. S. CROSBY, COMPTON QUE.—I have eight or ten swarms of native bees. Would it be best for me to keep them? If not what kind would be best and the best way to keep them?

Yes, by all means keep them, as you can Italianize them or put in queens of any breed; probably a cross between Holy Lands and Carniolians would give good results.

How far apart should different kinds of bees be in order to keep them from mixing?

That is a question in which many differ; we have known them to mix at a distance of five or six miles, there is probably no place in Canada except on an island, where you would be abso-

lutely safe from other blood, but by always breeding from pure queens the objectionable kinds would soon disappear.

QUEENS LAYING IN WINTER.

J. W. MARGRAVE, HIAWATHA, KANSAS.—Dear Friend Jones: I have received and read with much interest three numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, I am much pleased with it. I am down low in the "Blasted Hopes" column, having lost all my apiary last Winter, except two weak nuclei. I had sixty-six colonies last season doubled back to fifty-three. I wintered on the Summer stands with a five-inch crate on the top of each hive, filled with dry forest leaves. I found brood in nearly all the hives, thus dividing the cluster and causing starvation and death. Last year was almost a total failure in the honey-crop in this locality. Bees worked on grapes and on rotten apples very largely, they gathered more pollen than ever before, and diarrhoea prevailed very extensively. Now, what I wish to know is this, why did the queens go to laying in such a Winter as the last one was? Was it because of the use of honey that was largely mixed with pollen? I am inclined to this opinion. Please to formulate a question from the above for the C. B. J. The loss in bees in this region will be about ninety-five per cent.

The agitation, and consumption of pollen by the bees necessarily caused dysentery, and this would cause the bees to feed their queen and give her more attention which would induce her to commence laying. From the hundreds of reports we have received, and are receiving, it would appear there is no difficulty to be feared from winter losses in extreme northern localities, but more in localities not quite so far north, on account of honey dew, and excessive pollen, if we are to judge the various reports.

COAL OIL TO PREVENT ROBBING.

JOHN UTTER, Port Elgin, Ont.—About fifty per cent. of the bees in this section are dead. I put in eighteen colonies and have lost eight—four from starvation, one was queenless and three from dysentery. A man here had three in fine condition and very strong; another person told him that they were robbing, and he put coal oil around and on the hive, and they all swarmed out, so he has none now.

It is a great pity that any one should

attempt to give advice about something they are quite ignorant of. We do not wonder that the bees swarmed out when coal oil was poured about their hive. Perhaps your neighbor will now see the necessity of taking a bee journal and getting more reliable information.

RAISING QUEENS—CLOTH QUILTS.

ELI GOODWIN, PALMERSTON, ONT.—I lost a queen which the bees had nearly killed. The colony was quite strong. I put a rack of brood from another hive into the queenless one. Will they make or raise a queen themselves? Do the story-and-a-half hives require anything on the top of racks before the lid is put on?

If they are strong enough they will raise a queen if the combs you gave them contained eggs or larvæ of the right age. When the sections are placed in the half-stories, or section crates, they require a covering over the top which may be a board, oil-cloth or other cloth as you desire.

LOSING QUEENS—DIVIDING SWARMS.

A. S. CROSBY, COMPTON, QUE.—I have a few questions I would like to have you answer in the BEE JOURNAL. Where hives are painted the same color is there any danger of losing queens by their getting into the wrong hive? How is the best way to proceed when two or more swarms light in the same cluster?

The danger is very slight unless the hives stand very close together. We have had them almost touching each other and seldom lost a queen; of course queens never go out except to mate, after that they might set either on top or close by the side there would be little danger of loss unless the bees were disturbed in some way to cause the queen to leave the hive.—Divide them equally putting one queen in each hive.

WHICH WAY SHOULD HIVES FACE?

ELI GOODWIN, PALMERSTON, ONT.—I feel obliged to you for all the directions I have received from you. As our friends are telling how their bees wintered, I will do the same. My bees came out stronger than I expected. They had dysentery at first and second flights, but they have got over it now. I put ten colonies in the house in the Fall, eight of them appeared to be strong. I packed them in saw-

dust, two feet at the back and one foot on the top, leaving the entrances clear so they could fly at pleasure. Do you think it is a good plan to set hives facing south? It is sheltered at the front, and warm in the spring when the snow is on the ground, and when they come out they seem to go too far into the cold atmosphere and fall into the snow and die. Do bees come out at random in the spring when they have dysentery? Mine seemed to do so. I fed them in the Fall, honey mixed with syrup made of granulated sugar. The honey was strained from old combs and I think there was bee-bread in it. Do you think it would give them the dysentery?

We prefer to set bees facing the south and east usually, but bees facing the east are least likely to fly out in unfavorable weather when wintered on their stands.—Sometimes—If other conditions are right there would be no danger of dysentery.

A PECULIAR QUEEN.

M. J. LEWIS, CENTRAL ONSLOW, N. S., MAY 23RD.—I send you by mail a sample of a peculiar queen. She was raised last summer from a thorough-bred Italian, and laid well until about May 10th, when she stopped short, and has not laid an egg since, and I came to the conclusion she never would, so removed her to-day and introduced a laying queen. Please let me know through BEE JOURNAL what was the cause of her stopping laying; also if you ever had one do the same and if there is any chance for her to commence laying again.

The queen above referred to came in a cage with a few bees; they had too much ventilation and were dead on arrival. We thus had no opportunity of testing her laying qualities but a microscopic examination of her ovary proved it to be well filled with eggs. We do not know the exact cause of her not laying, but if the colony was strong that she was taken from we suppose she was what some term "an egg-bound" queen. We have had instances of the kind and usually succeeded in getting them to lay by a slight surgical operation. We are sorry she was dead as we would have liked to have experimented with her.

M. B. MCINTYRE, Grand Rapids, Mich.—I think the JOURNAL is just O.K.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, - \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 1ST, 1885.

We have our whole edition complete again, having reprinted No. 5, and now we can furnish all the back numbers to those who desire them.

Princess Beatrice, president of the Hants and Isle of Wight Beekeepers Association has been presented by the vice-presidents and members of that society with a "Diamond Bee," on the occasion of her marriage, 1885.

In "Our Own Apiary," page 195, third line from the bottom, on first column, should be "sealed brood" instead of "unsealed brood." Then the ninth and eleventh lines from the bottom should read *unfertile* in both cases, instead of "unproducing" queens.

HOW ADVERTISING PAYS.

Please take my advertisement out of the C. B. JOURNAL, as all my bees are sold that I have to spare. I have sold 104 colonies and enquiries coming in every day yet.

Angus, Ont., June, 16th. Mrs. A. McKechnie.

THOSE FORCE PUMPS.

The manufacturers of those pumps, which, by the way, are having a tremendous sale, write us that we should give our customers instructions to *oil the plunger often*. They wear so much better and work so much easier when this is done.

LETTER RATES IN THE U. S.

Our friends in the United States are away ahead of us here in Canada, in the matter of cheap postage. About a year ago they reduced the letter rate to 2c per one-half ounce, and after July 1st (to-day) the weight of letters under the 2c rate will be one, instead of one-half ounce.

BEEKEEPERS AT FAIRS.

Another two months will find us all in the midst of the bustle and excitement of exhibitions and fairs, and it is necessary that preparations should begin now, to save all the hurry at that time. One of the best means of introducing honey amongst the masses is to exhibit it at local fairs—and don't be afraid to let the visitors have a taste of it either.

The *Kansas Beekeeper* has moved itself to the village of Liberal, in the state of Missouri, and will hereafter be published from that place. Whether its name will be changed to that of the new State is not mentioned, but we suppose not. We wish it prosperity in its new home.

QUEENS FROM BENTON.

From Gust Murhard, Portland, Oregon, comes the following note, relative to safe shipment of queens from Benton: "As it may interest the bee-keeping public I have here to mention to you that I have just now received a Mount Lebanon queen from Mr. F. Benton, direct from Beyrout, Syria, via Alexandria, Trieste, Bremen and New York. The queen was shipped about May 14th and arrived here safely and lively with one third of her workers. This shows what study, with successive experiments, can reach."

OUR INSECT DEPARTMENT.

WM. HISLOP, Strasburg, Ont., sends us an insect for description, and in regard to its name and habitat, we have the following:—The insect sent is *Ectobia Pennsylvanica*. It belongs to the order *Orthoptera*, family *Blattellidæ*, that is the cockroach family. It is more or less common all over Ontario, living under bark and decaying wood in thickets and woods, being very seldom found in cultivated fields or about buildings. It is a harmless insect feeding on fungi and decaying vegetable matter.

W. BRODIE.

BEEES AND SHEEP.

Our friends in the U.S. are considerably excited just now over a case in which Mr. S. I. Freeborn, of Ithaca, Wis., is the defendant. He is a bee-keeper and keeps his bees about a mile from the white clover pasture of a neighbor, used by the latter for sheep-grazing. The neighbor now brings suit for damages of \$500—claiming that the bees molested his sheep driving them from their feeding-places, and that the bees have destroyed the benefit of the clover to the sheep as a fodder, taking the nourishment from the flowers. Should the plaintiff in this case be successful, then lawyers and judges will have set themselves up in direct contradiction to the testimony of such naturalists as Aristotle, Darwin, and the countless naturalists of later dates, among these, Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., who claim, and rightly too, that the work of bees in fertilizing flowers is *one* of their functions in this life, and without them it would soon be impossible to produce crops of any kind of clovers, etc. We cannot think that testimony enough can be secured to outweigh the decisions of these high authorities.

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.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN BEEKEEPERS' will hold their next meeting in the Court House, Janesville, on Thursday, August 27th, 1885, at 10 a. m. C. O. Shannon, Sec.

HONEY AND BEESWAX MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

There is no change whatever in the market of Honey, which has been without life for some time. We have a good class of regular customers who use considerable honey, while outsiders can hardly be induced to purchase. We quote Extracted Honey at 4½c. to 8c., and Comb Honey 9c. to 12c., on arrival. Demand is good for Beeswax, which brings 23c. to 28c. on arrival for good yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

NEW YORK.

Comb Honey.—Fancy White Clover in 1 lb. sections 14c. to 15c.; fair to good, 12c. to 13c. Fancy White, in 2 lb. sections, 13c. to 14c. per lb.; fair to good, 11c. to 12c. Fancy Buckwheat in 2 lb. sections 9c. to 10c.; Fancy Buckwheat in 2 lb. sections 7c. to 8c. Ordinary grades, no sale.

Extracted.—White Clover, 7c. to 8c.; Buckwheat 6 to 6½c.

Beeswax.—Prime Yellow, 26c. to 30c. McCaul & HILDRETH BROS., 34 Hudson Street.

CHICAGO.

Comb Honey.—Best White, in one pound frames brings 15c.; less desirable grades 12c. Honey market quiet at present.

Extracted.—Demand moderate at about 7c. for best grades.

Beeswax.—22c. to 25c. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

Report of Mount Forest Bee-Keepers' Convention held over until next issue.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH SHADE APIARY.

ITALIAN BEES. Full colonies in the L. or the Gallop hives. Nuclei, Queens, and bees by the pound for the season. Price Lists Free. C. H. TOWNSEND, Almo, Kal. Co., Mich.

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.

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.

Queens, as soon as hatched, each.....\$ 60c
" " " " " per dozen..... 5 00

These Queens when mated with any kind of drones will produce first-class honey gatherers.

ALL MAY BE SENT SAFELY BY MAIL

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

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES.

NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-Keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for fasting.

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

D. A. JONES & CO., PUBLISHERS, Beeton, Ont.

ITALIAN BEES!

\$5.00 TO \$10 PER COLONY.

Blood Bros. Quincy, Mass.

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.

W. E. CLARK, SUCCESSOR TO L. C. ROOT.

Dealer in all kinds of **Apiarian Supplies**, the Quinby Smoker—the best made—a specialty. The Quinby Hives made and sold finished and in the flat. Also all other kinds of hives. The Vandervort Foundation kept in stock, both wired and light. Send for illustrated price list, free.

2-3m.

Garwood's Reversible Frame Device

Will fit any frame, is simple and cheap; any one can make it. No nails or screws required to fasten it to the frame. Send ten cents for photograph with instructions, or 25 cents for a model. Friend Root turned this down as "too much machinery; but quite ingenious." You will smile.

C. GARWOOD,
Box 858, Baltimore, Md.

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.,
 - C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
 - JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
 - DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.,
 - CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
 - CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
 - E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
 - ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
 - E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
 - E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
 - C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
 - EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
 - CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
 - KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York
 - C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.
- and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 2883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

1-6m

BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

1-6m. Port Colborne, Ont

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

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.

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. 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
" " 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	
	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	
	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	4.30	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 Carniolian 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.
April 6th, 1885. E. L. Westcott, Fair Haven, Vt.

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

BEE SWAX WANTED.

Will pay 40 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 GLEANINGS 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. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly 4-t.f.
A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

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.

ALBINO & ITALIAN QUEENS

At reduced rates. Those desiring to secure pure Albino Queens, will best accomplish their object by purchasing of the original producer of this valuable and beautiful race of bees. For circulars address.

D. A. PIKE,

Smithburgh, Washington Co., M.D.