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

VOL. I.

BEETON ONTARIO, JANUARY 13, 1886

Nc. 42

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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10 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.

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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We will always be glad to forward sample copies to those desiring such.

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

JOURNALS will occasionally be lost in transmission through the mails. We are always ready to re-mail such when notified of the loss.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt.

American Currency, stamps, Post Office orders, and New York and Chicago (par) drafts accepted at par in payment of subscription and advertising accounts.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL at 55 cents each post-paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum. Postage free to Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all Countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00.

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.

ERRORS.—We make them: so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us in any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

CLUBBING RATES.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

And "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.80
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thoroughly practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

"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.

FEEDERS!

Those who require to do feeding will find it to their advantage to have some of our

CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

You can feed 15 to 20 pounds of syrup in one night, and there is no danger of robbing. The price is low, and the sale is very active. Our factory is running on them at the present time.

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
" " per 100	45 00
In flat, each.....	40
" " per 100.....	30 00

We can guarantee that they will give satisfaction.
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

J. P. CONNELL, Hillsboro, Hill Co., Texas, can fill orders for **Pure Italian Queens** by return mail. Untested Queens, \$1.00. Tested Queens, \$2.00. Send me your order and send for my circular of Queens, Nuclei and bees by the pound.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED
LARDINE MACHINE OIL,
—AS IT—
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by
McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

is attested by hundreds of the most practical and disinterested bee-keepers to be the cleanest, brightest, quickest accepted by bees, least apt to sag, most regular in color evenness and neatness, of any that is made. It is kept for sale by Messrs.

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
- E. KRECHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- 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 1883 We Guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,
976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

EVERY

Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

"The Poultry Monthly,"

The Best Magazine of its Kind.

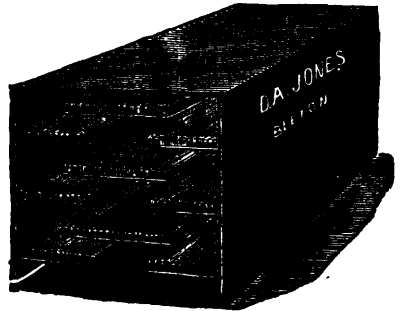
Subscription, \$1.25 per annum. Sample copies, 12c.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We will send the "Monthly" for a full year for \$1 to all who mention the "Canadian Bee Journal." Send for price lists of Poultry Supplies.

LONNICK & HERRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,
Toronto, Ont

WINTER FEEDERS.



These are for feeding in winter, or at any other time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE CANDY.

Take pure pulverized, or granulated sugar—the former preferred—and stir it into honey, nicely warmed up, until the honey will not contain further additions. Allow it to stand in the dish until both are thoroughly mixed through each other, then place in feeders and set them on top of the frames, packing all around nicely to allow no heat to escape.

Each, made up	30
Per 10, "	75
Each, in flat	20
Per 10 "	1 75

We have a full stock on hand ready to go by return express or fr eight. D. A. JONES, Beeton

Five Per Cent. Discount.

Off all goods which may be ordered now for use next season we will give the above discount. This is to induce early orders and in case you need anything for this season, you could save freight charges and the discount by ordering ALL TOGETHER. Will be given till further notice.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON.

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

VALUABLE POINTS REGARDING TEMPERATURE.

Q. 37 of the current volume of your JOURNAL at hand. The replies, under the heading of "Dampness" in hives in response to "query 47," are of special interest to me, and in my estimation the subject is the main one on which the success of wintering lies, especially in your northern climate. It is a matter of surprise to me that the hygrometer has not been more generally used in practical apiculture and that directions for making an effective and cheap instrument have not been given to the readers of the various bee journals by some of its scientific contributors. For all ordinary purposes an efficient instrument can be arranged by having your nearest druggist select from his stock of thermometers two that register 32° when immersed in melted ice and water. Unless especially tested the cheap thermometers are apt to vary several degrees which would be apt to mislead. By surrounding the bulb of one of the instruments with ordinary cotton wicking and saturating it with water when an observation is to be taken, the difference between the reading of the two instruments will be apparent in a dry atmosphere. For instructions in using the hygrometer I would suggest application be made to the chief officer of the U.S. Signal Service who no doubt cheerfully supply such printed instructions as may be desired for practical use as well as the cost and means of obtaining effective instruments for those whose means will allow them to purchase. For your Canadian readers I can give no information as to the means of supplying themselves with instruments or circulars of instruction. No doubt plain instruction could be given in a future number of your BEE JOURNAL by one of the many scientific contributors to its columns. In my observations for a number of years past I am led to believe that successful cellar wintering can only be obtained by controlling the humidity as well as the temperature—and that the pollen theory is and ever will be of minor importance when the former is under control. In our own locality, where the wintering problem is of little consequence, I find a change of temperature from low to high will cause the moisture to condense on the outside of the win-

dow panes at times, especially in the early morning. Fine tools, fire arms, and other articles of metal, soon become covered with rust from the same cause, when not protected by oil or varnish. When a surplus of honey is kept over a colony of bees either in comb or sections, and the heat of the colony is insufficient to keep it at the proper temperature it soon sweats and cracks and in many cases becomes sour, especially in the Langstroth and other shallow hive, and where deep and narrow hives are used the ventilation closed and sufficient bees to protect the lower part of the hive from the change there is seldom. When honey is unsealed it absorbs moisture, which, when taken into the stomach of the bee and retained beyond the proper time ferments and we have the cause of the trouble as given by the correspondent in Query No. 4 of the *A.B.J.*, of Jan. 21st, 1885, from Iberville Parish, La. The presence of pollen in the hive will only augment the disease as it acts as a ferment. Sugar syrup or boiled honey are less liable to contain pollen, consequently colonies so provisioned unless exposed to changes of temperature together with dampness are seldom affected. It is a fact to be deplored, but nevertheless so, that this section of Florida and probably the entire State, will never compete with the north in its production of comb honey for the reasons given above. With proper facilities for protecting the comb honey from dampness until ready for shipping, and quick transportation to a market. I see no remedy but to stick to extracted honey. Many of the northern apiarists come there thinking they can revolutionize the honey interests and astonish the natives by producing comb honey and queen rearing. After due trial for a season it is found, that neither queen-rearing for spring delivery is a success nor comb honey for other than home consumption. One enthusiast individual, realized $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for his shipment, which no doubt reached its journey's end in a sour condition, and eventually found its way into the hands of the dealer of glucose honey. For extracted honey I know of no better localities, but there are many disadvantages not down in the books, which are only realized when once located. Were it not for the climate in connection with the honey locality, I would prefer Michigan or Ohio to Florida for fine field and good prices. However, with the transportation facilities by rail, which are promised in about sixty days, instead of outside by ocean we should be satisfied. During the late cold snaps north we were enjoying on the Peninsula a temperature not lower than forty degrees. As yet neither my orange, banana, guava or pine apples have shown any damage though ice froze half an inch thick

on the main land opposite. To your readers who cluster round the fire on the long winter evenings a visit to this section at this time would be enjoyed. The mullet-fishing now in front of my door is simply immense—at times the water is black with fish. A few days ago a friend and I took about 700, all we could dress in a day, in about two hours. In some instances we were unable to draw the net into the boat alone. They run from ten to twenty inches long and weigh from one to four pounds each, and are worth split and salted four to five cents each. We filled one boat with five throws of the cast net. Between fish, oysters, turtle and honey, together with the labor of improving the place, our time is well occupied.

J. Y. DETWYLER.

New Smyrna, Volusia Co., Fla.

December 24th, 1885.

We are much pleased with what you say in reference to hygrometers and believe they should be used more extensively. We secured one of the best, which is now in use, and we find it very convenient in testing the humidity; it also indicates the approach of rain or fair weather, as the case may be, many hours before the arrival of same. The hand or indicator is moved by the contraction or expansion of a human hair. We have also found it to be true what you mention regarding the condensation of moisture in the hives, causing the cappings to burst and stores to become sour and unfit for use. Consequently bees fed on such stores cannot be expected to winter properly. Boiling or heating the honey sufficiently to cleanse it from floating pollen grains, which is done by skimming the scum from the top is, we presume, what you mean. It seems that every advantage has its corresponding disadvantage. While you have delightful summer weather the year round, you have disadvantages which equalize that. We think with you, that here in the north, after we get our bees through the winter, we can take equally as large crops of honey as is taken in more southern localities; but you beat us on the fish business.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBIT.

KINDLY grant me space to say to many anxious bee-keepers that Mr. A. W. Wright, Ontario Agent C. and I. Exhibit, has answered me in a very encourag-

ing manner. He is awaiting a reply from the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, to whom he had the question referred some time ago, as to whether we will be allowed to exhibit next year's crop of honey.

A part of his letter reads as follows: "I may say however that my own opinion, with which Mr. Lowe* agrees, is that in view of the importance of your particular industry and the cogent reasons for a departure, in your favor, from the usual rule, an exception will probably be made in this case."

I am quite confident that Sir Charles Tupper's reply will be all we can desire.

I would further state that "It is the intention of the Canadian Executive Commissioner to establish a dining room or restaurant, and to have it exclusively supplied with Canadian fresh meats, fruits, vegetables and wines, having in view the fact that this Exhibition will probably be visited by an estimated number of seven millions of people from the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, and the most remote parts of the British Empire.

Now, I feel pretty well persuaded that you will all agree with me that bee-keepers cannot afford to be behind in any particular at this great Exhibition. We must have some of our honey there too, for everybody to taste of, "and don't you forget it."

Let them try it and they'll buy it.

S. T. PETTITT,

Pres. O. B. K. A.

Belmont, Ont., Jan'y 6, 1886.

*Mr John Lowe is Secretary of Agriculture at Ottawa.

While friend Pettitt has been working with commendable energy, we, too, have been trying to assist, as the following from Mr. Wright, one of the Canadian Agents will explain:

I have communicated with the Department of Agriculture regarding the matter referred to in your last two letters. Mr. Lowe informs me that he thinks your views may be carried out provided you are ready with an exhibit which will fill the space creditably at the time specified in the regulations—that is, to be ready for shipment not later than the last week in February. Mr. Lowe adds that he does not see that there can be any substantial objection made to the change of exhibits as you propose, during the summer, in view of the substantial reasons I gave in my letter to him. He will forward my letter to Sir Charles Tupper at London. In the meantime, I am of opinion that you will be able to make the exhibit you desire.

A. W. WRIGHT.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1885.

By reference to the proceedings of the Oxford Bee-keepers' Association Convention, held a week or two ago, it will be seen that the Oxford bee-keepers are taking an interest in the exhibit worthy their productions—Oxford claims such bee-keepers as Hall, Emigh, and Goodger. What was done at the meeting held on the 12th, in Toronto, will be reported next week. Just here we must apologise for not having given this matter the attention it deserved the past three or four weeks, owing to the press on our pages with Convention reports. In a letter received a few days since from Messrs Geo. Neighbor & Son, of London, England, they very kindly offer to assist all in their power, the Canadian Exhibitors, and they mention that England will not be allowed to exhibit at all—as the Exposition is solely for the benefit of the Colonies.

P. S.—A letter received from the Canadian Agents to day—9th inst—informs us that they will meet us at the meeting to be held on the 12th “when,” they say, “the whole matter of the honey exhibit can be finally and we trust satisfactorily arranged.”

British Bee Journal.

CANADIAN HONEY IN ENGLAND.

THE remarks in an article in the last issue of our *Journal* that ‘the serious fall in the price of honey, especially during the present year, has caused dismay,’ is certainly true, and we hear reports from more than one quarter of enthusiasts giving up bee-keeping as unremunerative. Whether ‘the trail of the serpent is over Fair Trade, Reciprocity, &c.’ is a disputed point, and one upon which there is room for two opinions. We must, however, deprecate the introduction of politics in the *Journal*, and this is certainly a question of politics, England standing alone amongst nations in perseveringly maintaining a one-sided system of Free Trade. The products of our colonies—all are agreed—we ought to welcome to our shores, and of these, in the shape of honey, we are likely to have an abundance, judging from the following statement, taken from a Canadian contemporary:—

‘Canadian bee-keepers are organizing to have a monster display of honey at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London next season. A display is desired of such magnitude and so rich in quality that it will attract univer-

sal attention and not without an object.

‘For some time we have felt the want of a larger market, and we have acted the part of paralytics; we felt the want, knew that our remedy lay in Europe, but, as individuals, we have felt powerless to put forth any effectual efforts to open it. Now we have before us the opportunity of sending our honey free of charge, and probably some one to take care of it, and it is to be hoped no one will lose the opportunity of doing all in their power to make the enterprise a success. Once let us secure a foothold in England and Germany with our honey, and we can defy these small, ignorant honey-raisers who have done so much in the past to injure our market. If we cannot secure a fair remuneration here, we ship, and the result will be an important one. Employment for an unlimited number of colonies (of bees), thereby increasing the wealth of Canada; directly, by the production of honey and bees—indirectly, by an increased yield of clover seed, fruits of all kinds, &c., wherever additional bees are kept.’

Certainly it is *high time* that we should teach our people to consume ‘honey as food,’ seeing that English honey is already a drug in the market, and that we are threatened with inundations of the foreign article at the same time. It would be interesting to know the amount of English honey now in the hands of producers unable to obtain a remunerative price for their produce. We can only hope that our Canadian cousins will abstain from sending us glucose with a ‘spice’ of comb-honey floating in its centre.

Our friends of the *British Bee Journal* will please excuse us for objecting to the insinuation that we Canadians deal in “glucose with a ‘spice’ of comb honey floating in the centre;” because of our American cousins being once were charged with this adulteration, we must needs bear the blame. Of course our contemporary did not say we *did* practice the nefarious calling of adulteraters, but the unsuspecting and innocent reader would conclude that the inuendo was because of former misdemeanors in that direction. We do not know that there ever has been adulteration of any kind practised in the honey business in Canada, and in case anything of the kind should come to our notice we will be the first to take active and energetic means to expose the manufacturers. When anyone talks to us of adulteration, we tell them plainly that they are mistaken, and offer a reward for information that will assist us in ferreting out the matter.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NEW YORK STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association (formerly North Eastern) will be held in Rochester, N.H., on the 16, 17 and 18 of Feb. 1886.

This will be one of the largest meetings ever held in the state. A large number of our *most experienced bee masters* will take part in the discussions, and several essays will be read from a number of our *most practical men throughout the country*. The programme is complete. If you are young in the work you *can not afford* to stay away. If older you may *give some good hints* if you get none.

We want a *good display* of all kinds of *supplies and fixtures*. We have a room on purpose for exhibits and any goods sent to the *Sec.* in care of the *National Hotel Rochester, N. Y.*, will be placed on exhibit and either sold or returned to exhibitor as directed. *Reduced rates* at the hotels have been *secured*, also rates on some of the R. R. All will have to *pay full fare one way, return ticket at one-third fare* by presenting certificate from the *Sec.* who will furnish them on application. We want an *active vice-president* in every county in the state. Please name or send the name of some one for **YOUR COUNTY**.

F. C. BENEDICT,

L. C. ROOT,

Sec.

Pres.

Perry Centre, N. Y.

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.

CLAMP WINTERING.

QUERY NO. 51.—Why will not a colony of bees do as well packed in chaff on their summer stands, entirely shut in so they cannot fly at all, during a long cold winter as they will when kept in a cellar the same length of time.

Explanation—It is always said, I think, by the old heads, that when packed on their summer stands they must be left so they can fly during warm days in winter. We know that when they do come out in the sunny days that very many of them alight on the ground or snow and never return, thus greatly re-

ducing the strength of the colony, my thought is that if we could pack in chaff or leaves on the summer stands and bank them in so they would be in utter darkness till spring would it not be better than to let them fly?—J. W. M.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEX.—I do not know, having no experience—I *could guess*, but I don't have to.

PROF. A. J. COOK.—For the reason that on warm days they are heated up and are uneasy and then if shut closely in the hive they become irritated and will soon die, or become greatly weakened.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't think the temperature would be as even outside. I don't approve of shutting bees in the hive for any length of time. Shading the entrance would prevent some from coming out.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, New York. — As soon as bees discover that they are imprisoned they begin to worry. The accidental closure of the entrance is a principal cause of loss in wintering out doors.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—First. Bees will not bear imprisonment without chaffing and fretting themselves to death. 2. Such an arrangement will not secure an even temperature at a point that makes the bees perfectly comfortable without even clustering.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I think bees are *not* usually fastened in their hives in cellars. Whenever it became warm enough so they could fly, I am afraid there would be more bees worry themselves to death trying to get out, than die on the snow when free.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—The cellar gives an even temperature so the bees are kept quiet while an even temperature could not be obtained out doors. If the temperature rises higher than 45° to 50° with the plan you propose the bees would worry themselves to death trying to get out.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—If bees are shut in their hives whether out in the open air or in a cellar there is danger of losing them, the old and sick want to get out to die. If they are shut in they will die inside and crowd against the door and prevent the circulation of fresh air, which is of vital importance to the colony and when they find themselves shut in they get excited and strive to get out. The temperature inside of the hive increases very much, they are apt to take more honey and get diseased—there are not

many lost by allowing them to fly out except old and sickly bees—when in a cellar there are always a great many die. I generally get about a bushel of bees on the cellar floor to 100 hives—bees are not considered shut in when in a cellar, they come out and return again. Sometimes the front of the hive is covered with bees when the temperature goes up to 50 or 60.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—I would prefer to leave the entrances open and allow the bees to have an occasional fly towards spring. The loss in bees will be more than made up by the benefit the rest will receive. If many bees are getting lost in the snow scatter straw over it, or if you think the weather is not warm enough keep the entrance shaded and see that it does not get clogged with dead bees, ice, etc.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Long experience has shown that if bees must be confined they are better off in a cellar than they would be if confined in the hive in the open air. This being a fact of experience, it is of no profit to theorize. According to my observations, bees, when in good health, never fly out to do much harm when it is so cold as to endanger their safe return and if a few bees are lost at such times, the benefit of the open air flight to the health of the colony is greater than the loss of a few individual bees.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—My bees on their summer stands last winter were in the condition described by J. W. M., except that they were not purposely shut in and were not total darkness. They did not fly for 4½ months and came through with a loss of 6 out of 77. It is commonly said bees become excited when they find themselves imprisoned. I doubt if this occurs when they have no light. It occurs to me it would be difficult to give free ventilation and at the same time exclude all light. If this could be done I think the plan might work.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—For the reason that it is natural for bees to worry when they find themselves confined to their habitation without the power of leaving it at will. In the cellar they are not confined to the hive and are therefore quiet. If the chaff packing of a hive is sufficiently thick to be good protection to the bees they are not at all likely to leave the hives in unsuitable weather. If afraid of an occurrence such as you mention, it would be much safer to shade the entrances. Try your plan on a couple of stocks and report results for the benefit of the "old heads" as well as your own.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—Simply because when the weather becomes warm enough to tempt them to fly out, and allow them so to do, if confined closely to the hive the excitement created will cause their annihilation. When kept in a cellar in absolute and utter darkness even, a temperature that would call them outside the hive, were they on summer stands, would cause their destruction. As a rule when wintered on summer stands, the bees that are lost by flying out are "old fellows," that are of no particular value.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—The temperature will vary much more on the summer stands than in the cellar. It is the instinct of bees when crippled or diseased to leave the hive to die. If you will catch a number of bees when they come out of their hives and drop down you will find they will die every time. I feel positive in saying a healthy bee will live in the snow for 30 minutes and you can bring them to activity again (at least such is my experience from actual experiment.) You will sometimes sweep up bushels of dead bees in a cellar. They are the same diseased bees that would have dropped in the snow. I think you lose but few bees by falling in the snow if they are not diseased. If your entrance is open they will come out and die and those left will be better off than if they were to remain in the hive.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If you mean by "shut in" having the entrance closed they certainly would not do well that way, either packed in chaff, outside, or in a cellar, but if you mean to so surround the hive packed outside that it would be in utter darkness with the entrance open, I think such an arrangement would answer all right. The reason that bees packed comfortably outside will fly out fine days in winter is simply because they are exposed to the light and heat of the sun. If you totally exclude the light and have your outside packing so thick that a day's sunshine will not sensibly increase the temperature inside the hive the bees will not attempt to fly any more than they would in a cellar with otherwise similar conditions, nor will they need flight any more. But this I should think would be a very expensive way of wintering bees except for a very few colonies. In wintering outside do not make the mistake of "entirely shutting them in" unless you are sure you have the above conditions fully secured, that is, total darkness and sufficient protection from the sun to secure an equable temperature inside the hive.

TREATMENT OF COMBS CONTAINING DEAD BROOD IN SPRING.

QUERY No. 52.—In the spring it sometimes happens that the combs of deceased colonies—or even weak living ones—contain dead brood, and upon removing the capping the contents of the cells are found to be a brown colored, thick, liquid substance. How is this to be distinguished from foul brood? And (2nd) how should combs containing such be treated?

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Never had any. Don't know.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I never saw anything like this. I have had no experience with foul brood.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Foul brood is scattered throughout the combs, while this dead brood would be only in small patches in one or two of the combs. (2) Give to strong colonies one at a time in May and June.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have never seen such, and should suppose it might be foul brood. Except for foul brood, I should expect all larvæ to show form and not rotten as must be the case as described above.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) By reading carefully the descriptions of foul brood given by Mr. Jones and others. (2) Give them one at a time to a strong colony. Possibly it might be well to keep the combs first in some place where they could dry out.

JUDGE ANDREWS.—(1) I have no knowledge of the "brown colored, thick, liquid substance," but, knowing foul brood, I would distinguish the liquid substance from foul brood by the absence of the characteristics of foul brood. (2) Such combs should go to the wax extractor, thence to the foundation mill.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—In answer to this I would refer the writer to Mr. D. A. Jones' pamphlet on foul brood, which can be had for the small sum of eleven cents. It fully describes the various kinds of dead brood. Think you will find your case under the heading "chilled brood."

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Unless you are very positive it is not foul brood I would burn them up. If you are positive it is not foul brood then make a solution of carbolic acid and water and put the comb into it all over and let stand for a short time, shake out, let dry and you can use them again.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Any one finding cells in their hives of that description the safest plan would be to destroy your comb at once or melt it all for beeswax and put your bees into a clean hive. If you have only one or two with cells of that description it is better to burn the whole kit, bees and all.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—If you don't know foul brood send a piece to some one who does. I have always succeeded in curing foul brood by running to extracted honey and brimstoning such combs occasionally. Have had several hundred foul brood combs at a time.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—(1) Chilled brood is not so ropy as foul brood nor has it the extremely disgusting fetor. (2) Uncap the dead brood, and if no living brood is in the combs most of it may be jarred out by a sharp knock, while holding the comb horizontally. I have dislodged it by using a stream of water forced from a common rubber enema syringe.

G. W. DEMAREE, ESQ.—I have a few times seen something similar to what you describe. If brood is chilled immediately after it is sealed over, the soft undeveloped larvæ will sink down into a dark mass instead of drying up as it does when the larvæ is more fully developed. I know nothing of "foul brood" except what I have read. Foul combs caused by chilled brood should be uncapped and hung up in a dry place where they will soon dry, after which the bees will clean them to suit themselves.

J. E. POND, JR.—I have never seen a comb or set of combs in the condition described in this query. Foul brood ought to be distinguished long before preparations are made for wintering; and if not discovered then, it would be positive proof that it does not exist under the conditions stated by the querist. If I found such combs, I should give one each to strong colonies and allow them to clean them out, as they can do so more easily, more economically and in far better shape than can be done in any other way or manner.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Not being well educated in foul brood may be I don't know. Had you not better send for D. A. Jones' pamphlet and study the subject up? If there be no very bad odor and the cells not punctured I should not feel uneasy about foul brood. (2) If the combs are dirty I spread them out on the grass during a wet day when bees are not flying and turn them over once (first uncapping all sealed brood), then pour water with a dipper

upon them until clean, scraping the wood with a knife, after which hang them in an airy place until dry; then they are ready for use. If there be much pollen I remove it.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have had no experience at all with foul brood, but have had considerable experience with the condition named in the query. The latter I should think would be readily distinguished from foul brood by the absence of the offensive smell which is said to invariably characterize foul brood. Another distinguishing mark would probably be that combs with simply dead and decaying brood are mostly confined to spring-time, and have but a few scattering cells containing the thick, brown colored substance mentioned in the query, while other cells will contain dead brood fully matured and quite perfect in form. (2) Combs in such condition may be treated as follows:—Uncap the cells containing the viscid substance and either throw it out—as much of it as is possible—with the extractor or hang the combs up in a warm, dry place and get rid of it by evaporation, then spray the combs with salicylic acid, carbolic acid or some disinfectant and give them to the bees and they will do the rest.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

REPORTS ENCOURAGING.

A. McINNES.—My bees are doing well so far. I found one queen outside this morning; the weather is warm with the thermometer at 49°, and it is raining. Only a few of the bees are flying out, and they stay out. I have 11 colonies now. The great draw back here is to get sufficient stores in the fall. I got 140 lbs. of extracted honey and fed back one barrel sugar, so I am not much ahead this season.

London, Ont., Jan. 4, 1886.

FEEDING IN WINTER.

J. HEALY.—I wish to know the best method of winter feeding, also how to prepare the food? The winter of '84 and '85 being so severe I lost three-fourths of my bees and those left were in a weak condition. I took about 300 lbs. of honey from them. Have 14 colonies in winter quarters (a cellar in which the temperature ranges from 35° to 50° F.) I think they are nearly all short of stores, having neglected fall feeding. I use a few "Thomas hives" the balance similar to the "Jones hive." Wishing the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL every success.

Strathroy, Oct., 24th, '85.

In No. 3 of the JOURNAL, page 44 we give an illustration and description of

our winter feeder, and on page 563 of the same volume we publish the recipe for making the candy.

GOODS FOR THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

T. A. CHAPMAN & Co.—We have given your Canadian Bee-feeder a trial and results have been very satisfactory. We do not hesitate to pronounce it *good*. Excelsior must have been your motto when you designed it. We have our ornamental observatory bee hive, of which I spoke to you at Toronto Exhibition, about completed, it will not pay us to sell it for \$1 when painting and gilding is finished. We suppose the leading apiarists of Canada will take advantage of the opportunity offered them to make a grand apicultural display at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Do you think it will be worth while to fit up the hive and send it, would it be safe to send an article like it? Will there be suitable persons sent to look after the goods? Does the Government forward goods free of charge? If not too much trouble will you kindly give such information as you deem sufficient for intending exhibitors through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL.

Baltimore, Ont., Dec. 19th, '85.

All the information possible in reference to the Colonial Exhibition will be given through the C. B. J. Your decision about the Canadian Bee-feeder is the universal conclusion. At the Detroit convention those who viewed and admired it thought it was perfection and the demand for samples in the United States exceeds our expectations.

A BREAKWIND FOR HIVES.

JOHN YODER.—For a breakwind alone would it pay to put up a tight board fence, five or six feet high, costing say \$20?

Springfield, Ont. Dec., 28, 1885.

Yes; it will well repay the expense of putting up a fence around your apiary, and we would suggest that where you intend to have your permanent apiary that you plant a double row of spruce, the trees to be alternate so as to form a perfect break-wind.

HAD TO FEED DURING HONEY HARVEST.

JOSHUA THOMAS.—I find the BEE JOURNAL all you promised, to be very instructive, interesting and useful. I had only one colony increase. The honey flow only lasted ten days, though there was abundance of golden rod, mint, aster, and buckwheat. There was no honey in th flowers, and but for feeding would have starved

Fed 30 lbs. of syrup to each colony in September. But they consumed a very large amount in autumn months.

Hereward, Dec. 31, 1885.

SOMETHING ABOUT TEMPERATURES.

B. LOSEE.—It is now raining and the thermometer standing at 40°. Much has been said in regard to temperature in caves and wells. I sallied out with thermometer in hand, first to a brook of water running from under snow and ice; it registered 30°; then to the pump at the well (eighteen feet deep) throwing water on the glass till 42° was reached; drawing close up to the heat of mother earth which is said to be 55°. My cellar stands at 40° with a "base-burner" on the floor above. Water trickles through a brick floor to the drain below. Will bees breed and prosper under such circumstances? They seem quiet in their dark abode.

Cobourg, Ont., Dec. 23, 1885.

Thanks for above experiments. We do not think your bees will breed at that temperature, at least they are not likely to at a temperature of 42°, until towards spring. The water will not injure them, it is more likely to have a good effect.

QUEEN AND HALF POUND OF BEES WILL NOT DO IN CANADA TO MAKE A FINE COLONY IN ONE SEASON.

REV. J. R. BLACK.—In regard to the article in this week's C. B. J., on "Shipping bees by the pound," by Mr. Hayhurst, I believe there are statements which will not prove true in Canada. That a half pound of bees with a good queen and two or three frames of brood will grow into a fine colony for winter might be strictly true of southern latitudes where the breeding season opens early and closes late, but in our northern country the colony from such a stock would generally be small. Of the three conditions under which bees are offered for sale full colonies, nuclei and by the pound, I regard them profitable to the purchaser in the order named.

Belwood, Jan., 1st 1886.

And for Canada we also incline to friend B's opinion.

FEEDING IN WINTER.

WLAS SWATY.—I began the season with 26 colonies; sold six, and increased to 40, which we placed in cellar for winter on the 7th of this month; took 700 lbs. comb in 1 and 2 lb. sections, and about 100 lbs. of extracted honey. The above was all gathered from white clover, since which time no honey has been gathered, although usually the fall honey is the most

plentiful, being gathered from goldenrod, asters and other fall flowers. Was obliged to feed a few colonies for winter; and am still afraid that 3 will not pull through the winter, as they have only from 12 to 16 lbs. of honey. Can I feed before spring, how and how soon? I fed granulated sugar syrup by placing in glass fruit jars, tying a piece of cheese-cloth over top and inverting over the hive. Can they be fed in the same manner while in the cellar?

Ahuapu, Mis., Dec. 26, 1885.

We have never been successful in feeding liquid food in winter. Would recommend you to use the "Good Candy," recipe for which will be found in back number of the JOURNAL, also mode of filling feeder and use of same. You may commence feeding at any time now; but would not advise the feeding of liquid food during confinement.

AN EXPLANATION FROM FRIEND CAMPBELL.

D. P. CAMPBELL.—Will you allow me a small space in the C. B. J. to place myself right with my many bee-keeping friends and customers. I have had many letters and postal cards for prices and catalogues and a great many are not answered, my catalogues being all done, and my cuts were also burnt when the Gazette office was burnt; and at the present I do not know whether I will be in the supplies or not, it all depends on my health. I have not been very well since the Provincial fair, but lately I got worse and laid in bed for over six weeks and came very near going out of the bee business for good, but now I am able to be up in the house. My bees are in the cellar, put in by my friends under my instructions when I was in bed, and as yet I have not seen them. My stock of honey of 1885 is all sold; I sold quite a lot in N. W. Territories; if we can show the crop of 1886 I will send some if all is well. I think S. T. Pettit would be the right man to represent the bee-keeper's interest at the Colonial and Indian Exhibit. If the crop of 1885 has to be shown it will be a failure as I think the best of it is all sold. As soon as I get strength to decide what I will do I will announce the same in the advertising columns of the C. B. J.

Parkhill, Ont., Jan. 1st, 1886.

We do not as a rule insert communications having anything of the nature of an advertisement in them such as friend C's, but under the circumstances, if we can do anything to assist him in his present strait we feel it incumbent upon us to do so. To assist a brother in a

misfortune is our duty. We hope friend C. will soon be up and well again.

Bulletin, No. 9, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, received. This number emanates from the chemical department.

If all the friends who have comb honey for sale will keep us posted as to the quantity and price of their offerings we can often direct customers to them. We have none to offer.

Read at the N. A. Convention.

THE HONEY MARKET.

A FRIEND asked me, a few days ago, as many had done before, what the reason was for the low prices of honey, whether, in my estimation, honey would remain cheap, whether I thought bee-keeping was overdone, etc. I admit that these are vital questions for us bee-keepers, and it is very proper that we should consult as to the best *modus operandi* as to the improvement of our condition and to elevate our business.

We know from experience that whenever prices are on a level with, or below the cost of production—no difference whether this is in the line of produce or manufacture—margins are unsatisfactory for producers and manufacturers as well as for dealers. Wheat, corn, pork and barley were very low for a number of years; farming was very unprofitable, and the proportion of failures among grain-dealers and pork-packers was perhaps greater than ever. Bee-keeping was perhaps not more satisfactory than farming; yet, in proportion to its labor and investment, it was far more remunerative, even if the prices of extracted honey ranged between 3 cents and 8 cents per pound, and that of comb honey between 6 cents and 12 cents per pound.

It is bad policy to give up, because we find just as many malcontents in other branches, if we look around us, and it is folly to consider ourselves privileged characters. To indicate our true position, and how to govern ourselves accordingly, is the object of this essay.

It is not over-production which is troubling us, as there was never so much honey consumed as during the past year but still, less was produced. Our crop was a short one in most parts of the

country. Now if values are governed by supply and demand, this question is proper, viz., "What causes the present low prices?"

The maxim that there is no rule without an exception, may be applied to our case under the rule of supply and demand. The low average value of all produce and manufactures, besides the lack of all speculation in our markets, is, in my estimation, the first cause of the depression of the prices of honey. When times become better, *i. e.*, when a general advance in values takes place, prices of honey will advance with the rest.

The next factor in the depression of prices is adulteration. It is an established fact that extracted honey has become a staple article. A large number of manufacturers using sweets have found that pure honey is the best and cheapest sweet they can get. New converts are made daily. For an illustration I will mention a late case of my own. I have sold, for years, an occasional barrel of honey to pork-packers, but only one would buy with something approaching a regularity. He found that his New Orleans molasses, at times not sweet enough, while the same quantity of honey would always answer for the same cask of pickle. I sold him 50 barrels of honey for curing meats a few weeks ago. Other packers having heard of the purchase, bought a few barrels for experiment, and one of them approached me with: "Why didn't you tell me about your honey?" "There will be a great many more honey-cured hams and honey-cured breakfast bacon in our city next season than during the present one. There is no doubt about it; and my next experience will be that some drummer from Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, will be around and sell to my friends his glucosed honey $\frac{1}{2}$ cent less per pound than they paid me for pure honey. They will buy, and the following season some one will say: "Honey is not much sweeter than New Orleans molasses after all." Such has been my experience before; it will repeat itself. We cannot avoid unfair competition, and there is no harm in telling it. Glucose is made to cheat, and there is money in adulteration. Glucose swells the so-called stock of

honey on the market, damages the good opinion entertained of honey, in the estimation of consumers, and brings down the price as a natural consequence. There is no use for me to tell you how to meet adulteration, because every one of us is possessed of more or less of selfishness, and apt to pursue his own course under any circumstances.

There is, perhaps, a third cause for the low price of honey, which should also be mentioned. It is, that very many of our nearest neighbors are not yet aware of the fact that honey is a sugar, and can be substituted for cane-sugar in almost every instance. See that our friends are posted on the subject!

Having shown in the above that the production of and traffic in honey has its reverses, the same as any other branch of business, permit me now to give some points by which we may promote our interests.

Cleanliness around and about eatables makes a good impression upon consumers. We must exercise cleanliness, about our apiaries, about our honey, about extractors and extracting. Every quality of honey should be kept by itself, as nearly so as is possible, because most of our manufacturers make a certain grade of goods with a certain flavor with which the taste of their customers has been cultivated; to lose this flavor means the loss of the custom. I have lost several hard-earned customers because I was unable to supply the same flavor, although with hundreds of barrels of honey on hand. They would resort again to cane-sugar as the only means by which to manufacture a regular grade of goods. My latest experience in this direction was my loss of custom for the mangrove honey of Florida. When my supply was exhausted, it was cane-sugar that took its place in the majority of cases, and it will be hard to regain that custom.

Honey should stand in open vessels for evaporation when it comes from the extractors, and be thoroughly skimmed before it is barreled or canned. No lumps of comb, wax, or specks of other impurities should remain in the honey, as nothing is more annoying to manufacturers. They make no allowance for want of cleanliness, but refuse the honey. A sale is often spoiled when

the honey is put up in whiskey barrels. The inside of the staves were charcoaled, and it is almost an impossibility to separate the specks of charcoal from the honey. Clean barrels for honey every time—or shippers must bear the consequences.

When putting up honey, bee-keepers should at once select packages to suit their trade. If their honey is calculated for the wholesale trade, good, strong cypress, oak or poplar barrels are their best and cheapest packages. I prefer barrels to all smaller packages. Other dealers may require half-barrels or kegs for their trade; but as stated above, care should be taken by every bee-keeper to have his extracted honey graded, not only according to color, but also according to flavor. I prefer to put up my own small packages to suit my jobbing and retail trade; these are tin pails of 50, 25, 10, 5 and 3 pounds, and square glass-jars holding 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound and 5 ounces, respectfully. I have an excellent retail trade for square glass-jars, for which nothing but the best clover honey will answer the purpose.

In regard to comb honey, I should say that it must be white and well capped to find a ready sale; if the quality is clover, it is all the better. One-pound sections sell best, but half-pound sections, if well filled, find a ready sale, as do also two-pound sections. No sections should be glassed; but 20 to 30 pounds of honey in neat sections, placed in a neat case with glass on each side, meets with no objection whatever, while sections in the neatest paper-boxes or glassed, are unsaleable by the side of it.

Purity, cleanliness and neatness are attractions which should be synonymous with the marketing of honey, and a strict adherence to this principle cannot fail to secure consumers.

C. F. MUTH.

OXFORD BEE-KEEPERS.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Mr Hall said he had not fed any sugar for years and never intended to. He did not think it would pay, besides the the public were so ignorant and suspicious that if they were aware of sugar being fed, no matter for what purpose,

they would suppose it was to be taken from the bees again and offered for sale as honey.

What is the best method of securing the largest supply of comb honey from a good strong swarm of bees in season? asked by Dr. Duncan.

Answer by committee—Keep them together and give them room as fast as needed.

Mr. Hall strongly urged the importance of keeping colonies as strong as possible, on the principle that the stronger the colony a larger proportionate return in honey will be realized than from a weaker colony.

Messrs. Emigh, Malcolm and Dr. Duncan each related different methods adopted to keep the colonies in the strongest possible condition, both in inducing breeding and the manipulation of bees in the swarming season.

Which is the more subject to spring dwindling, cellar or out-door wintered bees? was next taken up, asked by James Shannon.

Answer by committee—Outside.

Mr. Shannon related some instances where bees had been wintered outside with good success, but thought the difference in dwindling when wintered either way, under favorable conditions, was more apparent than real.

Mr. Hall favored wintering in the cellar for various reasons: 1. Less labor incurred in preparing for winter. 2. A much less quantity of honey consumed. 3. And where a proper temperature is maintained the bees will winter better, and as a natural consequence be less liable to spring dwindle.

Mr. Alpaugh thought much of the spring dwindling was owing to the bees being taken out of the cellar too early in the spring, as the bees were often chilled, thereby inducing dysentery.

No more questions being on the table, Mr. Malcolm said he would wish to know the best method to prevent robbing.

Mr. Joseph Peers on being asked to answer the question said his never robbed.

Mr. Malcolm had found it a very good plan to remove the hive that was being robbed from the stand occupied by the robbers, and vice versa.

Mr. Bueglass said by closing the entrance with dry earth he had found to

answer very well, as the robber bees inside of the hive being robbed would work their way out, while those from the outside would be unable to effect an entrance.

M. S. Schell said he had adopted the same plan with success; only when the robbing had been going on for some time, closing the entrance with dry earth would have to be repeated a time or two, as it might be removed by the bees coming out of the hive.

A general discussion followed in regard to purchasing packages for storing and disposing of extracted honey; when it was moved by James Shannon, seconded by J. B. Hall, and resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to correspond with manufacturers of tin packages to quote prices for different sizes and styles, in quantities of 1,000 and upwards, so that each member of the Association may have the same kind of packages, and also get them at wholesale rates, if desired.

On motion by Mr. Hall, it was resolved that the convention meet again at 10 o'clock sharp, on the first Saturday in May, next.

HONEY MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1885

CINCINNATI.

There is a very slow demand from manufacturers for extracted honey, with a large supply in the market, while the demand is very good for clover honey in square glass jars. Prices for all qualities are low and range from 4 to 8 cents a pound on arrival. Supply and demand is fair for choice comb honey in small sections, which bring from 12 to 15 cents per pound on arrival. Good yellow beeswax is in good demand and arrivals are fair. It brings 20 to 22 cents on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, O. Nov. 10, 1885.

BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents. Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 1885.

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, JANUARY 13TH 1886.

The *Bee-Keepers Guide* for January comes out with a new frontal dress, which is rather neat.

Our list still rolls upward and onward. In truth we do feel grateful for the patronage we are receiving on all hands.

We are having a good lot of hard weather just now. Here on Wednesday morning the thermometer registered 15°, and on Friday 20° below zero.

The *British Bee Journal* came out as a weekly, January 7th. This makes three weekly Bee Journals published now, and our own C. B. J. had the honor of being the second.

Friend Muth's article on "The Honey Market," read at the Detroit Convention, appears this week. It should have been inserted last week but was crowded out.

We have heretofore been stitching all numbers of JOURNALS, but we have just added at a large expense a wire stabbing machine, with which they will hereafter be done. We will now be able to get all U. S. Journals off a day earlier.

We are asked to add in connection with the New York State Bee-Keepers' Association Convention, which is to be held at Rochester, February 16, 17 and 18, that all are welcome, no matter whether they are members of some other or no association at all.

Our friend, C. F. Muth, has formed a partnership with his son, and the name of the firm will hereafter be C. F. Muth & Son. We hope that the new firm may enjoy the same liberal patronage as was bestowed on Friend M. in the past and we know they will.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE.

Just as we go to press a copy of "Success in Bee-Culture," as practised and advised by Jas. Heddon, Dowagaic, Mich., reaches us. We have not yet had time to read it carefully, but in glancing through it, the little we have seen, proves to us that it contains within its pages

many valuable points, and is a work that every advanced apiculturist could read with profit. It is a book of 28 pages is printed on super-calendered tinted paper; the letter press reflects credit on the printer. We shall refer to it again when we have gone over it more carefully.

THE DUTY ON WAX.

Somebody has made a mistake, as is evidenced by the following: Concerning the duty on beeswax in Canada, on page 811 Mr. Jones was reported to have said that the Canadian Government had removed the duty, but Mr. R. F. Holterman, of Fisherville, Ont., denies this, and says; "The subject was brought up and the Canadian Government was approached more or less directly; but just about that time we found, that owing to the heavy winter losses in 1884-85, that there would be no scarcity of wax for some time, and it dropped. My own opinion is, aside from all other difficulties, the idea of removing the duty on beeswax is impracticable, because, however easy to the experienced, it is no easy matter for a novice to distinguish beeswax from paraffin, ceresine, and such like. To remove the duty from beeswax, would set a premium upon frauds of all kinds, and we cannot hope or expect to remove it from all these, nor can we expect to have the Government excise men to distinguish wax from apparently similar substances." We referred to the duty as being removed from *bees*, not beeswax, and we have been misrepresented. Some effort was made at a late session of Parliament to have the duty taken off wax, but owing to the fact that the matter was brought before the committee appointed to revise the tariff at too late an hour the change could not be made. We hope all those who have printed the above will give this explanation the same publicity.

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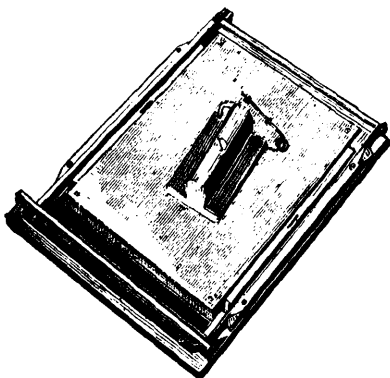
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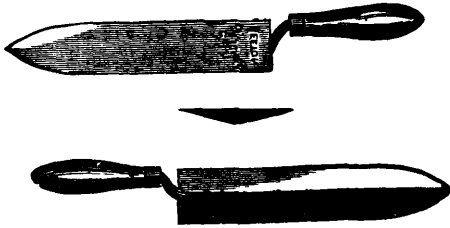
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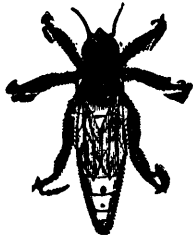
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