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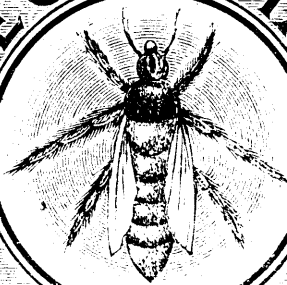
VOL II, NO. 13,

1886

JUNE 23.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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JONES, MACPHERSON & CO  
BEETON ONT.

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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.

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.

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

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

Subscription Price, 10c per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to a 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.

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" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly..... 1.75

" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly..... 1.75

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## 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 thorough 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.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WE CLUB

	Price Both.	Club
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the HoneyBee (clh).....	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture.....	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees," by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 20

### "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.  
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
Publishers Beeton, Ont.

## 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.

76 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

## THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constantly and can send by mail post-paid the following:—

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

A. B. C. IN BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, 1.25; paper, \$1.00.

QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price, in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c.

## ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (4 1/2 x 3 1/2 one-nine-sixteenth) we will sell them at five dollars per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot. Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

THE D. A. JONES (LD.) CO. Beeton, Ont.

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# SMALL FRUITS PLANTS.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Russian Mulberries. First-Class Plants at Low Prices.

Send for price list.

JAMES R. HOWELL,  
Box 293, Brantford

# BEESWAX WANTED.

Will pay the highest market price for any quantity of pure wax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any frame or section. 35 cts, for wax. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campberville station, C. P. R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET  
Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.  
Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

# ITALIAN QUEENS.

REARED IN FULL COLONIES.

Untested, \$1.25 to June 1st, after that \$1.00. Tested, double above prices. A few black and hybrid at twenty to fifty cents each. Also bees by the lb, nuclei and full colonies. Will guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction in every case.

I. L. PARKER,  
Tracy City, Tenn.

# HIVES! HIVES! HIVES!

Eighty "Jones' Hives," nearly new, for sale at a reduction, the owner having retired from bee-keeping.

Apply to A. REEVE,  
Highland Creek, Ontario

# HEAD \* QUARTERS

IN THE SOUTH FOR EARLY NUCLEI & QUEENS.

Four frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April 4 Three frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen, in April \$3.50 Two-frame nucleus, with pure Italian Queen in April, \$3.00. After 15th May, 25c. less. I would advise the four-frame nucleus as giving the best result.

Italian Queens—untested in April, each, \$1.25, per doz., \$13. From 5th May to 1st June, each \$1.10, per doz., \$12. After 1st June, each \$1.00, per doz., \$10. Tested, \$2.50 ea. Selected Tested, \$5.00 each, 50 cents less after June 1st. Bees by the pound, in lots of five pounds and over, \$1.00 per pound, no queens; if queens are wanted add price of queens. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Discounts, 3 per cent on orders of \$50 or over; 5 per cent on orders of over \$100. Illustrated catalogue now ready. Address

F. L. VIALLOU,  
BAYOU GOULA, Louisiana

# Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

# PEERLESS OIL,

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.  
Toronto, Ont

# BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect to do as well this year. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and Price-list Free. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, No 472 Reby St., Rockford, Ill.

# Bee-Hives, Honey-Boxes, Sections.

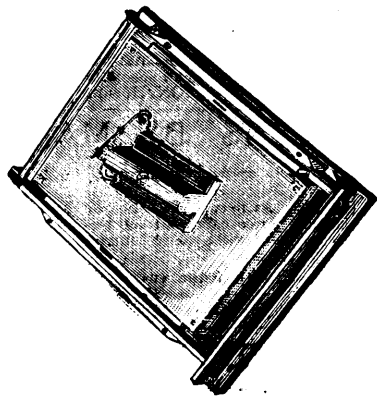
Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World.

Write for our prices for one price sections, delivered freight and duty prepaid.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.  
WATERTOWN WIS.

# THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

Saves the cost of the machine in nailing 500 frames, to say nothing of the extra quality of the work obtained by its use.



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25  
For Langstroth Frame.....\$1.50  
Ready to go by express or freight.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT

# BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

TO BEE-KEEPERS.

You will be interested in perusing a beautiful catalogue which explains fully about the best hives, and also gives almost as much information about the best methods of getting honey, as the regular works upon that subject. This is no catch penny scheme, but every statement made may be verified, because the implements used are of the simplest kind and at the same time the most practical. Send your name, plainly written, with your post-office address also plainly written upon a postal card, and the names and addresses of any bee-keepers you may know and get this pamphlet free. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

ROGERSVILLE, GENESEE, CO., MICH.

Is rearing Italian Queens for sale again this season, and can furnish them by mail, safe arrival guaranteed, as follows:—Single Queen, \$1; six queens for \$5; twelve or more, 75c. each. Tested Queens \$2 each. Make money orders payable at Flint. Send for price list of bees (full colonies or by the pound.) Given foundation, white popular sections, hives, cases, feeders, etc.

ITALIAN - QUEENS - 1886.

Reared in full colonies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Un- tested, \$1; Tested, \$2. Queens also exchanged for colonies of black bees

F. A. GEMMILL. Harmony Apiary, Stratford

PURE \* ITALIAN \* QUEENS

By return mail Selected Tested of 1885, rearing \$1.50 each. Warranted Queens 90 cents each. Per doz. \$9. Every queen warranted first-class in every respect or money refunded. Don't fail to read my circular for 1886 sent to any address. Address,

J. F. WOOD, North Prescott, Mass.

SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

4 1/2 x 4 1/2 made out of nice white basswood for \$4 per 1000. Sample free. Shipping crates a specialty for comb honey. S. L. HODGSON, Horning's Mills, Ont.

EARLY QUEENS BY MAIL ITALIAN In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per dozen In June, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen Tested in May \$2.50; in June and after \$2.00 each.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Special rates to dealers. W. J. ELLISON. STATEBURG, SUMTER CO., S. C.

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

Invertible Surplus Honey Cases, Entrance Feeders, Top & Bottom Feeders, Hive-Lifting Device, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc

My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

J. M. SHUCK DES MOINES IOWA

HONEY JARS.

Buckets and Tumblers of Crystal Glass, Corks, Tin Foil Caps, etc. Hives, Sections, and Stanley's Extractors

Best Quality With Lowest Prices.

Address for prices, etc.

TYGARD SONS.

2119 S. JANE ST., PITTSBURG, PA. Mention C. B. J.

ITALIAN QUEENS

4 frame nuclei. Bees by the pound. Foundation and Bee-keepers' Supplies. Send for illustrated price list to

J. & R. H. MYERS, P. O. Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

BEE CITY SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENT

NEW REVERSIBLE CRATE HIVE.

Taking the standard Langstroth frame arranged for section or extracted honey at the will of the apiarist. A perfect saving-of-work-hive. Honey can be marketed as raised in the hive without re-handling. Given foundation, all-in-one-piece sections, smokers, honey crates, honey knives, frames, extractors, &c., &c. For circulars and samples address

WM. McKENZIE, Drawer E., Port Burwell, Ont

Bees For Sale!

We will sell a limited number of colonies of bees—bred for business—being special strains which have been proven for their prolificness and honey-gathering qualities. Each colony will have seven to eight frames, and good laying queen.

Price per colony.....\$10 00 " " 5 colonies, each..... 9 50 " " 10 colonies, each..... 9 00 Smaller colonies at less prices.

Bees should always go by express unless they are personally cared for en route. Terms—are cash with order.

THE D. A. JONES CO., L'T'D. Beeton, Ont.

IMPORTED QUEENS.

In April..... frames in gold May and June.....10 " " " July and August..... 9 " " " September and October..... 7 " " "

No order received for less than 8 queens. Queens which die in transit will be replaced only if sent back in a letter.

C. BIANCONCINI & Co., Bologna, Italy.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

WEEKLY.

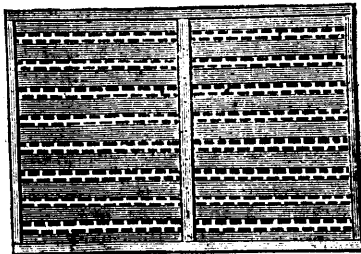
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. II. No. 13. BEETON, ONTARIO, JUNE 23, 1886. WHOLE No. 65

## OUR OWN APIARY.

SOMETHING NEW IN HEDDON HONEY BOARDS.

WE made Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, 50 Heddon hives and 150 supers for them. We were a little surprised that he did not order any division boards. Mr. H. told us since that he wanted them made different from the ordinary way, the slats being made seven-eighths of an inch wide, and the slots grooved with a very fine saw, one-eighth inch deep in each side of slat. This enables him to cut the perforated metal down the middle of the solid strips, leaving two rows of opening,



in each strip, and a margin of solid metal, one-eighth inch on each side, which slides into these saw cuts, thus forming a perfect queen-excluder. We see no reason why this should not become a popular way to make honey-boards, with accurate machinery. It settles the matter of queen-excluders, giving two rows of holes through the perforated metal between each row of wooden slats in the honey-board.

### A DEAD AIR SPACE.

Hives are now being made filled with sawdust, chaff or other packing, and some are made with dead air space, the makers believing that a dead air space is as good as a

space filled with packing; such however is not the case. Any person who imagines that the space is equal to packing for resisting cold, may easily determine the difference, or see the working of the dead air, if they have an opportunity of observing the air where double windows are used on a dwelling, or an experiment on a similar scale. Take for instance, a cold day, with double windows on the house, and by boring a small hole through the window sill, blowing a little dust into the dead air space, this will be more easily watched if the space is say six inches wide, it will then be observed that the heat coming against the inside glass causes a current of air to rise, then the dust will be seen passing up along the inside glass to the top of the window, then over to the outside glass, and commence to descend, by this means you can see the current of air revolving like a wheel, the warm air rising on the inside passing over the outside glass, coming into contact with the cold, and settling as rapidly. Thus the air is heated on the inside and cooled on the out, and this revolving of the current of air continues as long as the temperature indoors remains warmer than the outdoor.


### FINER POINTS IN BEE-KEEPING.

THE matter of spreading combs or putting them together has not received the attention that it deserves. Many who winter their colonies on wide-spread combs, do not take the trouble to put them sufficiently close in the spring to enable the bees to carry on brooding to the best advantage; if combs are spread wide apart early in the season when the weather is cold, a larger number of bees are required to keep up the necessary heat for brooding. Three or four quarts of bees cannot carry on any more brooding during the unfavorable weather early in the season on wide-spread

combs than can one quart if the combs are placed very close together. It is easily understood that when the combs are close together, one row of bees along the bottom generates heat, while, spread apart, it would require a cluster inside of the single row to fill all the space between the combs. Should the cells be lengthened out and honey capped over the brood preventing the crowding of them together, they must be shaved off to allow the combs to go together, but it is not necessary to cut these off as short as the brood cells, because it is just as well to allow the combs to press tightly together at the top, to assist in retaining the heat. If there were more combs than the bees covered or than contained brood, it would not be necessary to shave the top off the cells in order to crowd them up any faster than the bees require them for brooding purposes, so that each weak and extra comb would be shaved off the cappings, crowding it up to enable the bees to extend through brood nest, and the uncapping of honey, would stimulate them to greater exertion. Those who have practiced this crowding of bees in the spring can never be induced to go back to the old system. In our opinion brood combs are kept too far apart to secure the best results unless they are spread to get more room for extracted honey.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### AN UNRIGHTEOUS LAW.

 N May 16th I mailed a queen to Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Ont., affixing 10 cents in postage stamps, as I had done on hundreds of packages (of green plants and potatoes) of 8 oz. and under during the past six years, all of which except this were forwarded as safely as such would have been in the U. S. Imagine my surprise then when upon going to the post office May 20th, I found my queen returned by the P. M. at Suspension Bridge, N.Y., with "Unmailable to Canada" written on the package. Knowing that this P. M. had the law on his side, but wondering why at this late date he should now try to enforce a law *custom* had long considered dead I wrote him as follows:

BORODINO, N.Y., May 21st, 1886.

Post Master at Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed tag you will doubtless recognise as one attached to a little box containing a queen bee and her attendants which you returned to our P. M., as unmailable matter to Canada. I am aware that the postal regulations say that you are right, but to help advance a growing industry both in Canada and the U. S., post masters of the past have allowed queens to pass to and from Canada as samples of merchandise (which they really are), much to the advantage of all concerned. I have sent during the past five years hundreds of queens to Canada, all of which have gone safely, since I wrote

"queen bee for the improvement of stock" on the tag. Now, will you not please do as former post masters have done and help advance our industry? By so doing you will only be following *a custom of the past* and receive the heartfelt thanks of bee-keepers in all parts of the U. S. and Canada. Please reply, telling me what I may expect, as I have orders for a score or more of queens from Canada.

Very truly yours,

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

To which he replies thus:

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N.Y., May 25th, '86.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter at hand this a.m. Post masters who have allowed bees to pass into Canada by mail have not understood the rulings of the P. O. Department. By reading note 4 on page 770 in the January guide, 1886, and also note 20 on page 753 same guide, you will see that merchandise is not mailable to Canada. I send to the post master the letter which I have from the department on the bee question. Please call at the post office and see this letter. You can then write to the department and ask them to remedy the matter. We cannot allow them to pass through the mail.

Respectfully, etc.,

WM. CARR, P. M.

Upon calling at the post office I found the following: You will note that the Suspension Bridge postmaster had wrote the Superintendent Foreign Mails previous to receiving my queen.

Post Office Department, Office of Foreign Mails, Washington, D.C., May 6th, 1886.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., inquiring as to the rate of postage applicable to bees addressed to Canada, I have to inform you that the transmission of articles of merchandise by mail between the United States and Canada is limited by the postal arrangement in force between the two countries to *bonafide trade patterns or samples* (specimens) not exceeding 8 oz. in weight, and that articles of merchandise such as queen bees, sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as gifts, are not bonafide samples and are not transmissible by mail from one country to another. In this connection see Note 4 of Foreign postage table, on page 770, and paragraphs 20 and 21 on page 753 of the United States Official Postal Guide for January, 1886.

I am, etc.,

NICHOLAS M. BELL,  
Superintendent Foreign Mail.

To Post Master at Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

As friend Emigh was anxious for his queen I made a cage to slip inside of an ordinary envelope, put in the queen and eight bees, sealed it securely and registered it via Buffalo. In a few days I got word from friend E. that the queen was there in safety. How about ventilation of queen cages? This queen and eight bees went all right though sealed up under two envelopes, as every registered letter is sent in a heavy registered envelope. I once sent a queen to Texas,

the journey taking nine days, she going safely. On her arrival the friend wrote me that I had forgotten to cut any hole in the paper wrapper over the hole for ventilation in the cage. So here are two cases going to prove that our talk about ventilation is often absurd. But to return. As soon as I heard that the queen was in Canada, I again wrote post master Carr, telling him of it, and enclosing clippings from letters and one from page 173 of C. B. J. to show him that queens were going to Canada through other post offices all the while, and again asked him if he would not continue to pass queens until we could get a law to let them go legally. Here is his reply.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y., 6, 4, 1886.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

SIR,—Your letter of the 2nd at hand. I am sorry I cannot allow your bees to pass into Canada. We have allowed them to pass until quite recently and then stopped only on receiving a letter from Washington from the Supt. of Foreign Mails. I shall at once refer your letter to the department and hope they may make satisfactory arrangements.

Respectfully, etc.,  
WM. CARR, P. M.

Now, friend Jones, what are we to do? I have a score or more of queens waiting to go to Canada and the purchasers are impatient for them. I have written to the Supt. of Foreign Mails and to A. B. J. and *Gleanings*, so as to get that unrighteous law excluding queens from the mails repealed if possible. Can't you and the folks up there in Canada make such a "racket" that your post office officials will help the matter along so that we may lawfully send queens in the mails, legally, to and from these countries, right speedily.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y.

The following correspondence also bears on the same subject.

Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La., June 7th, 1886.

FRIEND ROOT,—We enclose letter, it speaks for itself. Please notice. It has cost us all mailings to Ontario this year. Our loss is quite large. The postal agents think it not worth their notice. Queens dying in their hands. Not mailable to Canada. Truly there is something new under the sun. Truly yours,

J. W. K. SHAW & Co.

We had thought queens live stock, and not merchandise.

J. W. K. S.

Loreauville, Iberia Parish, La., May 26th, 1886.

Post Masters, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. and Ont. Can.

GENTLEMEN,—We received a package containing a live queen sent by us to Mr. Frank Atkinson, Ailsa Craig, Ont., as unmailable. Other packages have been sent from E. L. Goold & Co.,

Brantford, Ont., as we were directed to do. We fear they are also delayed at your office, as the stamps, eight cents for package was not placed on each package.

We send stamps to send forward the same. Please forward with no delay. We send stamped envelope, please inform us of what has been done. In this we followed directions. Last year packages of queens were forwarded without the eight cent stamps. If any packages should come from Goold & Co., please inform them of arrival. Direct, Brantford, Ont., and send to us the notification, when stamps will be sent for postage, and the letter postage, also of notice to us and to them. We are gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours

J. W. K. SHAW & Co.

P. S.—We send 50 cents post note currency, use what is necessary and enclose balance to us in envelope and oblige informing us of the postal laws if or not, they can go when paid to Canada line only. Respectfully

J. W. K. SHAW & Co.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y., May 30, 1886.

J. W. SHAW & Co.,

GENTS,—Your letter of the 26th at hand, I am sorry I am unable to do anything to help you out of your difficulty. Bees are unmailable to Canada, as is any article of merchandise as you will see by referring to note 20 on page 753 of the January, 1886, postal guide. I must acknowledge that we have allowed many packages of bees to pass into Canada by mail, but under orders from the department this must be stopped. I sent to your postmaster a letter that I have from the department on the bee question, please call and ask him to allow you to read it. You can send all the bees you wish to the *Canada line* (Suspension Bridge, N. Y.) at one cent per oz., but we cannot allow them to go into Canada even if paid ten cents, as no article of merchandise is mailable to Canada.

Respectfully &c.,

C. M. DUNLAP, Asst. P. M.

Medina, O., June 14, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—We have had no trouble ourselves, but the enclosed letters will show you that there is prospect ahead of trouble. Can you tell us where the truth lies, and whether anything can be done. Yours

A. I. ROOT.

We shall have something to say on this matter next week.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ERRATA.

A MOST unfortunate printer's mistake is made in my article headed "A Flag of Truce," by which I am made to say the very opposite of what I intended. The word "not" has crept in where it should not be. Read, "but there was a tone of good-natured pleasantry," &c. Further on, there is a less serious error consisting of a letter omitted, "I do not for a moment suppose friend Pringle ought to stir up a discussion;" read "sought." I hope these little slips of the types will not lessen or



mar the intended effect of the article. I regret that my postscript was not in time to explain that what I wrote was quite independent of Mr. Pringle's last communication, and in ignorance of his having referred the matters in dispute to me.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, 11th June, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

**MORE LAST WORDS ON THE PRINGLE-THOM DIFFICULTY.**

I WAS quite disappointed on opening this week's C. B. J. to find that my P. S. and corrections of *Errata* on the above subject had failed to appear. Knowing however, that Mr. Macpherson was away on the praise-worthy business of getting married, and that such an event within the precincts of a printing office, knocks things into a *pi* generally, I merely heaved a sigh, and said to myself, "such is life."

The same mail that brought me this week's C. B. J. brought a letter from Mr. Pringle in which he says, "I do not think you have quite done me justice, though I don't doubt for a moment, that you honestly tried to do so." But for those unfortunate *Errata*, I think friend Pringle would have been more nearly satisfied, perhaps completely so; and, if I had a similar expression from Dr. Thom, I should think I had succeeded pretty well in my peace-making endeavors.

Mr. Pringle says further "I think you tried to do the impartial thing between two friends. There is you know, what is called in legal *parlance*, the "unconscious bias" from which even the judge on the bench is unable to free himself; and to the extent that it is *unconscious*, is it inculpable." I think that is well put and wisely said. No doubt there is an "unconscious bias." I admit it on my part. Being a religionist, I lean without being aware of it, toward one of my own way of thinking. Friend Pringle must also own up to the same influence, and perhaps, making due allowance for this in ourselves and others, the best thing we can do is to shake hands all round, and "cry quits."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Ont., June 17th, 1886.

SWARM ON MAY 4TH.

C. HUMPHREY.—My bees came out of their repository in good condition. I found two queenless. I notice some one in the C. B. J. crowing about early swarms, but I can beat them all hollow. My first swarm came out May 4th; there were two capped queen cells in the parent colony. However it was caused by removing them from one part of the town to another, excepting one colony. The bees that returned went into it and filled a double-story hive and then swarmed as above.

Wallaceburg, Ont., June 3rd, 1886.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

**CLIPPING QUEEN'S WINGS.**

A TOPIC of interest at present should be that of clipping vs. non clipping queen's wings.

We find some of our best bee-keepers clipping and advocating such. It must, however, be remembered that circumstances alter cases, and the case before us is such. I find that beginners and men not well versed in the natural history of the bee get hold of this clipping idea and make some grievous mistakes. Within the last two weeks I have come across two cases where the wing has been clipped on a virgin queen, thus making her far worse than useless. Then again it is necessary that the apiarist should be at hand as the swarm is coming off if the queen's wings are clipped as she may, yes probably will, be lost in attempting to follow the swarm. The specialist can, of course, and should be, always on hand and can quickly detect the queen, the novice cannot so readily detect the queen, nor can he always be on hand to see the swarm come off although he may hive it afterwards. Then again the bees do not always, especially if the weather is unfavorable, return to the old home, but I have had them drop all over the yard or attempt to enter hive after hive along a row in the apiary with heavy losses to themselves. The skilled apiarist can, of course, do many things the novice cannot profitably practice and in recommending any system, they should carefully place themselves in the novices' place, or let such readers distinctly understand the difficulties they would have to contend with would be strangers to the expert. In my estimation a bee journal should during this season devote a fair proportion of its space to the beginner and let the journal bring from week to week matter which may be of help and interest in points which may crop up from day to day "just what we wanted to know about" let such say. Deeper questions and such as can be discussed at any time could well be "pigeon holed" for a short time.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford.

Of course we want just the practical things of value at the proper season. We would have had more in before were it not for crowding out, but crowding out or not we intend to give more during the working season.

R. KNECHTEL.—Please compare the wintering and "springing" qualities of the Syrian and Italian bees.

The Syrian bees appear to winter fully as well as the Italian, but we have a strain got by crossing them which we prefer to either.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.  
**EMPTY FRAMES, EMPTY COMBS, OR  
 FOUNDATION.**

I WAS much interested in query No. 75, asking which swarm would store the most extracted honey the first ten days after hiving, one hived in an empty hive, one given foundation, or one given empty combs.

I wish that the query had been put in a little different form. Modern apiculture has divided a bee hive into two radically different apartments—brood nest and surplus department. Of course the brood nest *can* be made so large as to allow room for the honey as well as the brood, but most apiarists now prefer to have the brood by itself and the honey by itself. In view of this I would like to put the query something like this: If the *brood-chamber* of one hive is furnished with foundation, another with empty combs, and a third with empty frames, swarms exactly alike are hived at the same time in these hives, while the *surplus* apartments are furnished with foundation or empty combs, which surplus apartment will contain the most honey (either comb or extracted) at the expiration of ten days, or at the end of the season, and which brood-nest will contain the most brood? The bees are to be given access to the surplus at the time of hiving, and the brood chamber must be of such a size that the bees must, of necessity, also occupy the surplus apartment. Unless empty combs are used, a queen-excluding honey board will be needed.

According to experiments which I have made during the past two years, the swarm that builds its combs in the brood nest, will store the most honey in the surplus apartment, and have the most brood in the brood nest; next will come the swarm given foundation, while the swarm with empty combs will put the least honey in the super and rear the least brood. The experiments that I have made consisted of hiving one swarm on empty combs, the next on empty frames, and the third on foundation, continuing in this way until about 40 swarms had been hived each year.

When combs are given the bees proceed at once to fill them with honey, which in good honey weather they will often do in two days. In this way they get the start of the queens and they *keep* it. I cannot tell why it is, perhaps the bees feel that their job is finished, but after filling a set of combs in the brood nest, bees are very reluctant to commence in the boxes. Where they store their first honey after being hived there they seem willing to continue to store it; and when foundation is given in the brood nest and *combs* in the surplus apartment, the first honey goes into the super, as no honey can be stored in the brood nest until the founda-

tion is drawn. But in two days foundation becomes *comb*, and then the bees will store considerable honey in the brood nest, but they will continue work in the supers as they have made a *start* there. When hived upon empty frames and given combs or foundation in the super, all the honey must be stored in the super until combs can be built in the brood nest, and just as soon as a few cells are started in the brood nest the queen is ready to fill them with eggs, and as soon as eggs are laid in a comb that is being built the storing of honey ceases in *that* comb, as no honey is stored below where brood is started. The queen can keep pace with the building of natural comb, but *not* with the drawing out of foundation. When a swarm is hived upon empty frames and given access at once to a super furnished with foundation or combs, the result is that all the honey goes into the super, while the brood nest is filled with sheets of solid brood. According to the experiments that I made, if the foundation had been given to me, it would have been used at a loss when put into the brood chamber and swarms hived upon it.

At the Detroit convention Mr. H. K. Boardman said he had tried hiving swarms upon empty frames and was pleased with the result. Mr. J. B. Hall had also tried it, but too much drone comb was the result. This I attribute to his large brood chambers.

Mr. Doolittle's article, "Production of Wax" is right to the point, because bees in confinement require twenty pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax, it does not follow that a new swarm cannot build the combs in the brood nest to better advantage to their owner than to draw out foundation.

Mr. Doolittle speaks of dispensing with foundation because it is expensive. "A penny saved is a penny earned," etc. That is not the question. Bee-keepers do not look upon foundation as a *luxury*—something that *could* be dispensed with—but rather a *necessity*. It does not pay to "retrench as much as possible" in the use of *some* things. The question is "does it pay to use foundation in the brood nest when hiving swarms?" If it *does* where is the economy of allowing bees to build their own combs? If it *pays* the more we use the larger the profit, if it *don't* nobody will be fool enough to use it simply for the fun of the thing.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

We think friend Hutchinson that you have explained and answered the question both. Doubtless your experience would be the experience of any one who tried it the way you have done. There are many good points in

your article, in fact it is brim full of valuable information, and coming as it does from you—who is known to be a most careful experimenter—makes it all the more so. The question might have been answered in query 75 differently, but the space allotted to each query is so small that it is sometimes impossible to do it justice. In our remark we had reference to a one story hive.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### BEE-KEEPING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

I WRITE to let you know that I have recently returned from a visit to Southern California and as you requested it I will tell you of some of my observations and conclusions arrived at during my short visit there. I visited the great bee and honey king of the Pacific slope, Mr. J. S. Harbison, who told me that he had 3000 colonies of bees, he keeps them in twelve different apiaries, he has grown rich in the business. He works for comb honey only, he takes *no bee papers*, says he used to take them but did not think it was of any real advantage and discontinued them altogether. He uses the Harbison hive only, has his comb honey built in the upper part; the hives are made some four to five feet high, holding from four to six boxes, each holding about sixteen pounds; the hive has a door in the rear hung on hinges, where all boxes are placed and replaced and all examinations are made.

I spent a week in one of his apiaries containing 425 colonies, they were a mixture of Italians and Holy Land. He said that he would like to get rid of the latter if he could, but could not as they were so much more prolific that they would finally run the Italians out entirely. One thing I heard Mr. Harbison tell an assistant that would sound strangely to an eastern bee-keeper in the spring when the bees are building up preparatory to swarming. The man was opening hives for examination in Mr. H's presence and in closing the door he was going rather slow to avoid killing bees when Mr. Harbison, growing impatient at his tardy movements, told him to "shut the door, don't mind killing bees, if a gallon were killed in every hive they would be all the better for it!" Strange logic I thought for many of those hives would be relieved of one-half of its working force if a gallon was destroyed. A large percentage of those hives had cracked and split with the sun, the long cumbersome doors were also sprung so that they had to be corked up with rags and pieces of bunting to prevent robbing. His honey house was quite well stocked with unfinished boxes left over from last season. Many of these were granulated and were placed in the hives for the

bees to rob out so that the empty combs could be used as starters for this year's crop. Those combs are sliced into small strips about two inches wide and stuck into the sections by rubbing thick glue on one edge with a paddle. He uses no foundation, keeps no bellows smokers, but uses a sort of a sheet iron boiler concern with handle and a sort of spout to it. In this he burns bark or sticks, or wood as the case may be.

It is however undoubtedly true that Mr. Harbison has made a great success of bee culture in California in his own peculiar way of running it. He is a very energetic, nervous man, always on the go; but it would seem as if he might have taken many short cuts and made more money (for that matter) if he had patronized the bee journals and exchanged thoughts and theories with other men engaged in the same business.

I did very much regret that my visit was cut short so I had not the opportunity of visiting other apiaries and also witnessing the honey flow from the black and white sages, the black sage was just coming into flower when I left the middle of April. I also had intended to visit Mr. J. P. Israel who I take it is working on all the late improved methods, who evidently does not go on the assumption that he can learn nothing more. I was pleased with much that I saw in California, would enjoy that climate much but if I were there I would give up bee culture, dearly as I love it, for the reason that bees there have to be kept away in the mountains where no fruit is raised and where a civilized man would not wish to live, making it necessary so travel 15 or 20 miles over bad roads to look after them for whether guilty or not of puncturing fruit they have gotten their names up and by common consent they are so far as I could learn kept in remote localities. I suppose when the raisins are being dried which is at a time of scarcity of honey in the flowers that the bees would gather on the fruit in great numbers and be very troublesome.

I should have mentioned in regard to Mr. Harbison's hives, and all others that I saw that they are made of red wood, dressed on the inside only, look old and weather-beaten and present a very untidy appearance. I did not see a painted hive on the coast, but I am spinning this communication quite too long so I stop short right here.

J. W. MARGRAVE.

Hiawatha, Kansas, June 2nd, 1886.

Many thanks for report. It will be quite interesting to many of our readers. We, like you cannot imagine why he should care to crush so many bees with his doors. It seems to us that if he took a bee journal and adapted our more improved system he could never be inclined to go back to his old cumbersome and inconvenient hives again.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked of, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### EXAMINING BEES IN COLD WEATHER.

QUERY No. 83.—In cool weather how can I best open and examine my bees without causing loss of queens?—F. H.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—It must be done in a warm room.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Leave them alone in cool weather.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Wait until weather is warmer.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—By not opening them. There are enough warm days.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Don't know; never examine mine in cool weather by opening the hives.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Don't open at such time unless actually obliged to, which rarely, if ever, occurs.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Wait till warmer weather. If you can't wait, keep brood out of hive as short time as possible.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Just drop a tent over them to keep away robber bees and then work carefully and close the hive as soon as you can.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Prefer to make all examinations in warm weather and let them alone in cold weather, and the queens will come out all right.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Open them in such weather as seldom as possible, but if for any cause it must be done, feeding rather liberally a short time previous to examination would reduce the evil to a minimum.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Many queens are lost in examinations made in cool weather. If there is a necessity for making such examinations the risk must be taken; but I can see no reason why such necessity should exist, except in the early spring, and then there is little, if any, danger. Avoid the necessity then and save all risk.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Before touch-

ing the hive at all, smoke them at the entrance. Then carefully remove the quilts or honey boards, and smoke them gently on the top. Avoid all jarring of the hive or frames, and handle very slowly and gently. If they are still obstreperous under such treatment, chloroform them according to the instructions given by D. A. Jones in introducing queens.

By THE EDITOR.—Blow smoke into the entrance until the bees become fully aroused and commence consuming their stores; then lift off the lid, blow a few puffs into the top of the hive, and you may commence operations, handling them very gently. After closing them up, great care should be taken in putting on the lid, as the slightest jar might cause them to ball their queen. Two or three puffs into the entrance after the lid has been put on will do no harm and insure success.

### PREVENTION OF ROBBING.

QUERY No. 84.—Give us the best preventative of robbing (where no honey is coming in) when examining our bees.—J. T. H.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—The tent.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Use a tent.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I use what is known as a bee-tent.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—This is something I would like to learn myself.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Examine very little, and that near night; keep Italian bees.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Use a bee-tent, or work at the bees in early morning or evening, when few bees are flying.

H. D. CUTTING CLINTON, MICH.—A tent to go over the hive, made of mosquito-bar, or wire screen. It is a handy thing to have in any apiary.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—The best is to use a bee-tent, if we *must* handle the bees. Contracted entrances, or wet straw *a la* Jones, is usually a satisfactory safe-guard.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Put yourself and the hive you wish to examine under one of the screen tents now in general use in all apiaries and robbers cannot reach your hive.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Carry your hive into a large wire-cloth tent, or place the tent over the hive. I have one 4 x 6 x 6 feet, and if I were

making another, I would not make it any smaller.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Cover the hive that is being examined with a bee-tent made either of wire-cloth or mosquito-netting. As the best is called for, I give my view above as to that.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Well, I guess just about the best way is to let your bees alone at such times. But if absolutely necessary to open a hive use a bee tent. But in fact I have never used one for any purpose whatever.

BY THE EDITOR.—In this robbing business an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. When the bees once get started, it requires a great deal of care and good management. Leave no honey about; leave no hive open unless protected by a wire tent; give them no chance to commence, and you will not be troubled with robbing; but should they begin, cold water thrown on hay placed over the entrance, will stop them almost instantly. A wet bee will neither fight nor rob; crawling down through the hay wets them, and the dry bees in the hive soon despatch them. Fine brush, straw, or grass may be used where hay is not obtainable. If wet grass is used, it must be laid on sticks placed over the entrance.

#### QUEEN NOT LAYING EARLY IN SEASON.

QUERY No. 85.—I purchased a colony of bees and queen last summer. The queen laid well last season, but so far (May 8th) has done nothing this year. Can you tell me the cause? Think she was a young queen when I received her?—J. A.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Is probably failing. Some queens die of old age when not over six months old.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Can't say what is the cause. Queens, like anything else, are liable to go wrong at any time.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I cannot. But, my friend, all things mortal are liable to fail and even die. Queens form no exception.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Give the bees all the warm syrup they will take for several days. If she does not start under this treatment she is worthless.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I should suppose she had failed. I never keep such a queen long, especially in early spring when the

bees are unable to supercede her.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I cannot but suggest that you may not have fed previous to May 8th, and may be in a locality destitute of early bloom, and therefore she has not had the stimulus necessary for prolific deposition of eggs.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If the colony has plenty of honey and pollen, and the temperature of the hive is high enough for brooding, something is wrong with the queen. She is diseased, naturally inferior, old, or something else; just what, I cannot say.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—This is liable to occur with any queen, at any age, and under all circumstances. Causes are numerous, but it is impossible to even guess at the cause in this case, without knowing the circumstances better.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Possibly the bees have no pollen, although there are few localities where this could be on May 8th. There is a great difference in queens. Some seem old the second season and are superseded. Or, as you say nothing about the size of colony, the cluster of bees may be too small.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Probably the colony is too weak, to allow of caring for much brood, this early in the season. It may be there is a lack of pollen in the hive, and but little to be gathered from the field. Possibly lack of stores is at the bottom of the trouble; but any attempt at an answer is mere guess work, owing to lack of information as to condition of matters.

BY THE EDITOR.—It is no uncommon thing for the queen to cease laying or be superceded the second season. She may have been injured in some way.

Cayuga Advocate.

#### HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

THE Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association met at Hagersville on Saturday, 5th June, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Wm. Kindree, President, in the chair, and Messrs. James Armstrong, R. W. Beam, W. Atkinson, H. Smith, F. Rose, J. D. Rae, W. T. Anthony, W. A. Jones, M. Richardson, Daniel Rose, Robt. Coverdale, Joseph Carter, Hugh Stuart, John Kindree, Wm. Brown, David Anguish, J. D. Rutherford, D. Jeffrey, R. S. McGill, W. Richardson, Geo. B. Stephenson, and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

## ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL SWARMING—WHICH IS BEST?

The President expressed himself in favor of natural swarming; if increase was desired, dividing was the most rapid plan, providing queens were given to the new colonies.

Mr. Armstrong said if increase was desired, artificial swarming was the way to do it, but it was necessary to raise good queens for the new hives, or buy them; he preferred artificial swarming, as it could be done when convenient, and obviated the necessity of watching the hives to prevent swarms from absconding. A good plan, if you want honey is to allow one natural swarm, and prevent after swarms by cutting out queen cells.

Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Rose gave their plan, and approved of what had been said by the previous speakers. The President gave his plan of dividing, which was slightly different from that usually adopted.

Mr. Armstrong took three or four frames of brood and adhering bees out of a strong colony and put them into a new hive, and gave them a laying queen, and the hive soon became a good colony. Mr. Smith thought natural swarming the best unless a laying queen was given to the new colony.

## HOW TO RAISE GOOD QUEENS.

The President said the best queens were raised in the natural way by the bees themselves; he had raised them both ways, and preferred the natural way, but if a man went into queen rearing he should have a queen nursery.

Mr. Ross thought the best way is to have good stock, and raise queens only from the best and purest stock.

Mr. Atkinson spoke in favor of raising queens in two or three frame nucleus.

Mr. Armstrong described his plan of raising queens, which is the same as that practised by D. A. Jones, and exhibited a queen nursery.

Mr. Jeffrey thought as good queens could be raised by the bee-keeper as were raised under the swarming impulse.

## QUESTION DRAWER.

In answer to Mr. Rose, how to winter bees, the President advocated plenty of feed, a good strong colony, and protection from the cold weather.

Mr. Armstrong believed in plenty of protection from the cold, plenty of stores and good ventilation.

A general discussion took place on hiving swarms, and Mr. Armstrong exhibited a swarming box he used for the purpose—a very handy and useful implement.

## WINTER AND SPRING LOSSES.

	Fall '85.	Spring '86.
James Armstrong,	80	73
Wm. Kindree,	54	46
Wm. Atkinson,	11	11
H. Smith,	5	5
D. Anguish,	25	21
D. Jeffrey,	19	19
D. Rose,	59	46
R. W. Beam,	31	17
Robt. Coverdale,	21	18
Geo. B. Stephenson,	13	1
Hugh Stewart,	6	4
Joseph Carter,	15	14
J. D. Rutherford,	4	3
John Kindree,	1	1
Wm. Brown,	30	10
M. Richardson,	22	15
W. Richardson,	18	9
E. C. Campbell,	41	*14
R. S. McGill,	6	5
	461	330

\*Loss caused by flooded cellar.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Anguish, that the next meeting be held at Caledonia, on Monday, August 23, at 11 a. m.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

## ONE QUEEN PRODUCING TWO RACES OF BEES.

A. FIFE, Harriston—Did you ever have or know of a queen that produced two distinct races of bees? I have a Carniolan queen which has been fertilized by a Holy Land drone, and about one-half of the young bees that hatch are pure Holy, and the other Carniolans.

That is perfectly natural. It shows that she was a pure queen crossed with a Syrian and of course the bees would be hybrids, part Carniolans and part Syrians, some would look as if they were half Carniolans and half Syrians.

D. S.—What is the reason that we often see black bees and hybrids mixed in the same hive? I have a hive that contained a small sprinkling of hybrid Italian bees last fall before going into winter quarters. This spring there were quite a number of them and at this date, June 3rd, the hive is about equally divided between blacks and Italian hybrids. Some of the hybrids have three bright bands on them.

It shows that your queen has mated with a black drone if she was an Italian, and if she was a black queen she would have mated with an Italian, then the bees are hybrids. Sometimes the queens appear to produce different bees from others, but that is not very probable. In our opinion we think it is usually caused by the queen being superceded and then of course when she mates it becomes the different cross. Unless queens wings are clipped it is impossible to tell

sometimes when they are superceded, so easy it is for the old queen to duplicate herself.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

J. F. DUNN.—Prospects never brighter for a good season. Bees working hard on white clover. Expect to extract next week. Took some surplus in upper stories from fruit bloom this year. M. Richardson, of Port Colborne, had a heavy swarm on May 18th, and his bees didn't "hibernate" either.

Ridgeway, Ont., June 2, 1886.

This is one day ahead of *brother* Clarke. Wonder how he'll crow when he sees this?

BEES GATHERING PINE SAP.

D. McLAREN.—Seeing an account of a law suit in California, Bees vs. Grapes, I thought that a certain thing I found bees doing last fall might be interesting. I went out one fine day, late in November, with a box and scent to hunt bee trees. I proceeded a long distance in the most likely places to catch a line, but could not find a solitary bee, (all kinds of flowers being killed), till I came to a large grove of second growth pine shrubs, some Norway and some white pines. I had no sooner entered the shrubbery than I heard bees buzzing in a little green pine bush; I examined it and found dozens of bees under and through the bush. I found sap was coming out of the twigs, the grass and lower boughs were quite damp with it, it was not a gummy substance, but thin and watery like. I tried my bee box, but they were so intent on gathering the sap that I could not get them to work until I caged one. I got a line, it went through nearly half a mile of scrubby pine, then through a thin bush or forest, and out to an apiary of about sixty hives. I found in passing through the pines every here and there bees busy at the pine sap. I discovered that the whole apiary was busy on the pines; they were not on more than every twentieth tree; the ones they were at seemed to have half ripe leaves through them, and had a pleasant smell, whether the limbs had cracked open or whether insects had pierced them I cannot tell, of course the bees did not do it, but took advantage of the leak, the same as they did with the grapes. I have been thinking this sap may be injurious to the bees that the owner had extracted too closely. I shall find out how his bees came through.

Alliston, Ont.

We have never known bees to work on pine as you mention, for the sake of sap or honey that they might gather. They are sometimes found working on pine, collecting propolis or pitch from it when the Balm of Gilead, which is their preference, cannot

be procured. We think it must have been honey dew as it is usually termed. Had you examined the limbs very closely, doubtless you would have found small insects which would account for the presence of the sweet substance they were gathering. Should the same thing occur again, we wish you would send us a few twigs from the trees that they gather it from, that we may examine it carefully through a microscope, in order to determine the presence of the insects.

MR. BRIDGES—The honey has been coming in quite lively for the last six days, what few good colonies I had have filled their hives with honey, and two colonies have nearly filled one-half story of sections. The White and Aisike clovers were in bloom the 5th of June and my bees have been working on it strong for four days. I think it is blooming earlier this year than usual, I suppose it is on account of not having much rain this spring. Crops in this section are suffering for rain, unless it comes soon the clover will soon be off; the Linden promises fair and will be in bloom early. The Frame Nailer I got from you this spring is a "boss" article, it is worth all it cost every day it is used; I can nail double the amount of frames, do the work better and do it sitting and any person having to nail frames cannot afford to do without it; I would have one if I only had to nail five set of frames a year.

June 11th 1886.

Are pleased to learn that your bees are doing well. Your remarks about the frame nailer are similar to many others. Many speak in the highest terms of its simplicity and value. The demand is increasing every day.

STRENGTHENING WITH A WILD COLONY.

A READER OF THE JOURNAL.—I found a colony of bees in the bush 2nd of December last; I brought them home and they lived until the 1st February. Could they have been put with two other colonies I had at that time of the year and if so, how?

Yes, it would have been better if you had put them with other colonies. By doing so the old colonies would have been strengthened and your tree colony saved. You could have doubled them up the same as you double up two colonies of bees. After you took the bees from the wood, if you did not care to use any of the combs, you might have carried them to the yard and emptied half of them into each of the two hives, first smoking the colonies thoroughly to cause them to fill themselves with honey. You might have fed them a little if the honey was scarce in the flowers at that time. This should be done towards evening if the weather is suitable.

## BEST TIME FOR INTRODUCING QUEENS.

When is the best time to introduce Italian queens with old colonies?

You may do it any time during the season, but a good time to change queens is during the honey harvest, as they are accepted more readily during the honey flow, and there is less danger of robbing. It is not so important that they should be prevented from brooding for a short time during the honey flow.

## BEST TIME TO START NUCLEI.

When is the best time to take old queen and nucleus from old colonies.

We usually do it just before they swarm, but a great deal depends on locality, season, and the probabilities of the honey flow.

## QUEEN LAYING DRONE EGGS IN MID-WINTER.

GUST. MURHARD.—I received the past season three queen bees from Mr. F. Benton, two Mt. Lebanon and one Carniolan, in three different shipments. The second Mt. Lebanon arrived toward the latter part of September. I introduced her into a very strong Carniolan Syrian hybrid stock. She soon laid eggs, and they proved at first all worker-eggs, in worker-cells; but, toward the last, half of her eggs in the worker-cells were worker-eggs, and the other half drone eggs. This alarmed me, and I entertained fears that the queen's fertility might have become impaired while in transit from Germany. The workers, however, did not construct any royal cell to supercede the queen, which circumstance made me hope that the queen might come out all right in the spring, although the workers did not destroy the drones after the cold weather set in and breeding had long since ceased in all the hives. We had a very easy winter after all the short freeze-up of the Columbia, and on Feb. 4th the worker-bees were carrying in the pollen gathered from the hazel-nut and willow trees. Upon examining I found brood in all stages, but the drones were gone, and I surmise that they died during the cold spell when the workers most probably had neglected to feed them. The case is to my mind as an old bee-keeper rather a freak in bee nature, as bees are as apt to make mistakes and do droll things as well as people.

Portland, O.

It is probably owing to their brooding at the same season in their native country; when they become acquainted with our seasons they will know better than to lay drone eggs in mid-winter.

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.  
—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton Mich.

## HONEY MARKET.

## 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.

## CINCINNATI.

No new feature whatever on the market of honey. Trade perhaps duller than usual. Manufacturers are seeming to take a rest. Prices are nominal and no changes to note from last quotations. There is a fair demand for beeswax which we quote at 20c. to 25c. on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

## 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,

## DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

No comb honey in the market. Beeswax scarce at 25 cents.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

## NEW YORK.

We quote quite an improvement in sales of comb honey the past two weeks, and owing to the lateness of the season prices rule low. In consequence of the low freight rates from San Francisco to New York, many dealers in honey are availing themselves of the rates and shipping extracted honey to this market at prices ranging from 4½ to 5½ cts. per lb. This has already had its effect on stale goods. We quote prices as follows: Fancy white comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 12 and 13 cts. per lb.; fancy white comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 1 lb. sections, 9 cts. per lb.; fancy buckwheat comb honey, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 8 cts. per lb.; off grades, 1 and 2 cts. per lb. less; extracted white clover honey, 6 and 7 cts. per lb.; extracted buckwheat honey, 5 and 5½ cts. per lb.; extracted California honey, 5 and 5 cents per lb.; extracted Southern, as to color and flavor, 5 and 6 cts.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

## PRICES CURRENT.

## BEESWAX

Beeton, June 23rd, 1886.

We pay 32c. in cash (30 days) or 35c. in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

## FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound	53c
" " " " " " " " " " " "	51c
" " " " " " " " " " " "	54c
" " " " " " " " " " " "	52c
Section " " " " " " " " " " " "	65c
Section Foundation cut to fit 34x44 and 44x44	per lb. 70c.
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep	50c.



## EXCHANGE AND MART.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 cents each insertion—not to exceed 5 lines—and 5 cents each additional line each insertion. If you desire your advertisement in this column, be particular to mention the fact, else they will be inserted at regular rates. Cash must accompany the advt.

**N**OW ready to ship.—Untested Italian Queens at one dollar each.—Send for catalogue **MARTIN & MACY, N. Manchester, Ind.**

**W**ARRANTED.—Italian queens, from selected mothers only \$1. It will be to your interest to send for my circular and price list. **S. F. REED, N. DORCHESTER, N. H.**

**B**EES FOR SALE.—Will sell a number, good strong colonies, fine Italians, bred for business in Jones hive, nine frames, \$9 each. \$8.50 for five. Can ship on H. & N. W. or C. V. Ry., at Inglewood. **H. COUSE, The Grange Ont.**

**H**EDDON Strain Queens reared this year under natural swarming impulse, \$1.00 each. Hybrid queens not of this year's raising, 60 cents each or two for \$1.00. **G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist & Apiarist, Brussels, Ont.**

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SYRIAN QUEENS

By return mail. Tested \$1.50 each, untested 75 cts., twelve for \$8; to Canada 10 cts. more each unless six or more are taken at one time. **ISRAEL GOOD, Sparta, Tenn.**

### 30 QUEENS

To dispose of this month. Principally of the Heddon strain, but which have not been purely mated. Price 65c. each or five for \$3 by mail. These produce the very best bees for honey gathering.

**G. A. DEADMAN, Druggist, Brussels, Ont.**

### ITALIAN & CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.90; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, **BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS.** For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

**CHAS. D. DUVALL, Spencerville, Mont. Co. Md.**

### FRANK W. JONES,

BEDFORD, QUE. AGENT FOR

**Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills**

and Manufacturer of Apiarian Supplies.

### ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each. \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular **T. S. HALL, Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.**

### 50 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE.

**ITALIANS, 89. HYBRIDS 88.**

Also bee-smokers, honey knives, comb foundation, perforated metal and apiary supplies. No circular. Write for wants. **D. P. CAMPBELL, Park Hill, Ont.**

### J. W. GREEN, ALDERSHOT, P. O.

Manufacturer of Roots, Chaff and Simplicity Hives and Apiarian Supplies. Catalogue free, by sending your name or P. O.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1ST, 1883.

### The \* American \* Apiculturist,

A JOURNAL OF 32 PAGES DEVOTED TO

### PRACTICAL BEE CULTURE

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

We also deal in first-class supplies, and under the direction of Mr. Henry Alley, we run the largest queen rearing apiaries in the world. Circular and price list free. Address

**AMERICAN APICULTURIST**

Wenham, Essex Co. Mass

### FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

### EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

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### HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.

An illustrated pamphlet, just out, by Oliver Foster, describing improvements in methods resulting from 10 year's practical work and extensive experiment. Price 5 cents. Send also for free circular of Italian bees and queens, bred for honey and for sale. The "Adjustable" Honey Case, and other standard supplies for the apiary. Address

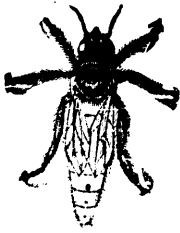
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**MT. VERNON, LINA Co., IOWA.**

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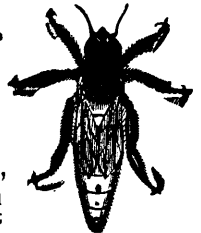
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North Manchester, Indiana.



# THE ITALIAN APIARY.

M. B. HOLMES, Delta, Ont.



IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

## ITALIAN :: BEES :: AND :: QUEENS,

The best of Italy's choicest queens their mothers. Not one disappointed customer in 1883, 1884, and 1885. Price, untested, \$1.50. Tested, \$2.00; selected tested, \$3.00. Colony in Jones' Hive, \$9.00.

Agent for all kinds of Apiarian Supplies.

# BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Having just completed our Large Factory we are prepared to offer all kinds of Bee-Keepers' Supplies at

## LOWEST BED ROCK PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

5 Styles of Hives 6 Styles of Honey Extractors,  
7 Styles, Foundation Etc., 2 Styles of Smokers  
2 Styles Wax Extractors, "V" Groove, Section, Etc.

**WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK FIRST-CLASS.**

Liberal Discount on Large Orders.

Send a Postal Card for our Illustrated Catalogue

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, BARRYTOWN, N.Y.

Pure Italians.	May	June 1st to 18	June 22 to Oct. 1
Tested queens.....	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$1.75
Untested queens.....		1.25	1.00
Bees per pound.....	2.00	1.00	90
Nuclei per comb.....	90	65	50

Communications promptly responded to and all questions cheerfully answered.

**S. C. PERRY.**  
Portland, Ionia Co., Mich.

## QUEENS. 1886. QUEENS.

Rearing from Imported Mothers. Two, three, and four frame nuclei. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Address

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—BOOK FREE.—

## Great Reduction

Good as the best! Our one-piece V-GROOVE SECTIONS, Smooth on both sides, at \$3.50 per 1,000. For larger lots, write for prices.

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Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEEWAX HEADQUARTERS.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of Domestic and Imported Bees-wax in original shape, which we offer to manufacturers of Comb Foundation at lowest prices. We guarantee all our beeswax absolutely pure. Write to us for prices. Address,

**R. ECKERMANN & WILL,**  
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## Queen Bees and Nuclei.

Italian and Albino Queens bred from Northern mothers, equal to any in the United States, being hardy and superior for honey gatherers, as my surplus is stored largely from red clover. Three frame Nuclei a specialty. Vandusen and Given Foundation. Extra nice dovetailed white poplar sections. Also one Apiary of 75 colonies of bees. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Cash with order. Reference, Schenectady Bank.

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100 Colonies of Bees, 2000 lbs. of Extracted Honey. Will exchange Bees for an Engine and Boiler, 6 or 8 horse power. Send \$1.00 for one of my frame nailers for Jones' frames, and be happy putting frames together. All kinds of hives made to order. Write for prices.

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Apiarian Supplies, Bee Hives, etc., very cheap.  
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White as snow, any size, very cheap. We manufacture the Scientific Bee Hive, shipped in the flat (body and frames) can be set up in five minutes without hammer or nails. This hive beats them all for honey. Send for circular to  
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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.  
**THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.,** Beeton

**WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.**

—THE—

**CHAMPION EGG TESTER.**

PRICE, 50 CENTS.



Use it at home, everywhere. Take it with you in your pocket when buying eggs. Save money and trade. Bad ones are seen at a glance. For incubating purposes they are far superior to anything out—durable, nice form, and will last a long time.

**THE CHICK'S HEART** can be seen beating through the shell in three days, and dead ones are plainly noticeable. After eggs have been under a hen or incubator for five days, the unfertile ones should be removed. This can be done by using an Egg Tester

We will send one of these Egg Testers free to every person sending us \$1.25, the price of one year's subscription to the "POULTRY MONTHLY," the best magazine of its kind. If you have already paid your subscription, induce one of your neighbors to subscribe, mail us the amount (\$1.25) and we will send you the Egg Tester free of charge for your trouble. Send for Price List of Poultry Supplies. Address

**THE POULTRY MONTHLY.**  
 P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Canada.

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**ABBOTT L. SWINSON,**

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 Goldsboro. Wayne Co. N.C., U.S.A.

Price list of warranted American Albino Italian, (the best Bees in America) Syrian and Carniolan Queens

	April	May	June	July & on
For the Year 1886				
Untested laying, each...	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz...	8 00	6 00	5 25	5 00
Fine Tested Q's each...	3 00	2 50	2 25	2 00
Fine Tested Q's 1/2 doz...	15 00	1	12 50	11 00

My AMERICAN ALBINO ITALIANS, all show 3 yellow bands and many the 4th and 5th, with an equal No. of white silvery bands of fine fuzz, these are my specialty for 1886. Syrians and Carniolans are bred from imported mothers of Mr. F. Benton. The Syrian was specially selected to order, for producing the gentlest and whitest banded bees to be found in Syria. Nuclei—Add 75 cents for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen. Bees by pound, same price each month as untested queens. Pelham foundation 45c. and 55c a pound. Untested queens by April 15th. Circular free.

**NOW THEN ORDER.**

Having determined to devote my time exclusively to the production of

**PURE ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS**

the coming season, I am enabled to offer the following prices:

Tested Italian Queens.....	\$1 00
Bees per lb.....	1 00
One Frame Nuclei with Tested Queen, 1/2 lb.	
Bees and 1 Frame Brood.....	2 00
2 Frame Nuclei, 1 lb. Bees & Tested Queen	3 00
3 " " " 1 1/2 " " " " "	4 00
4 " " " 2 " " " " "	5 00
1 Tested Queen and 1 lb. Bees.....	2 00
50 choice Colonies for Queen rearing for \$10 each.	

See what last season's customers say:

PENETANGUISHENE, CANADA.

Queen received all right. She is a noble looking queen and pleases me better than any I have yet received.

HARRY L. LEACH.

The queens are both giving satisfaction.

R. M. TAYLOR,

Port Dover, Can.

Those two queens I got from you are giving excellent satisfaction.

JNO. G. KNIBENGER,

Kilmanagh, Mich.

I am very much pleased with the tested queen I got from you last summer.

J. S. SEELEY,

Sodus Point, N.Y.

and hundreds of others.

I will commence mailing soon after May 1st and of course first orders are first filled, so order now. Terms cash with order. Safe arrival, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sample of live workers free by mail.

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Box 1691, Sherburne, N. Y.

## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE.

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in the flat or upright.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood-frames will ALL be bored for wires.

### A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

**No. 1** consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

**No. 2** is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

**No. 3** is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives *without* the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7 1/2%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld).

BEETON ONT.

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.

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Manager, Beeton, Ont

IF FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

## BEEES 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

A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. 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 late 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 Michigan

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## AUTOMATIC HONEY EXTRACTOR.

The only self-reversing Honey Extractor known, will do double the amount of work of any other extractor. Send for new circulars, just out April 1st. Californians, send to Baker and Barnard, San Buenaventura, Ventura Co., Cal. Canadians, send to E. L. Goad & Co., Brantford, Ont. All others address

G. W. STANLEY, Wyoming, N. Y.

# APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer - Jamestown, N. Y.

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

### DOVE TAILED SECTION.

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

I. R. G. OOD'S

## PRICE LIST.

### Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

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Single Queen.....	1
First quality Sections.....	\$3.75 per 1000.

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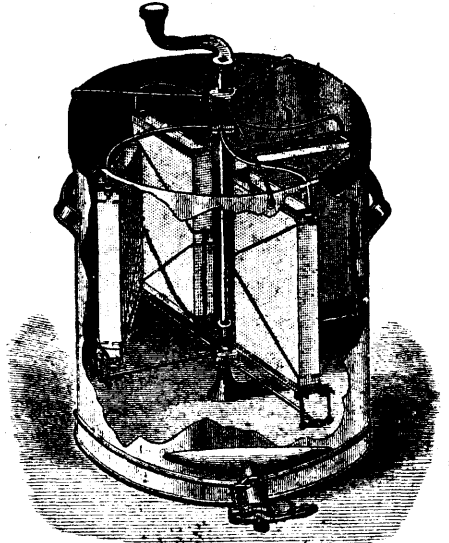
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