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

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 29 1885.

Nc. 18

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO, BEETON,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

SPECIAL OFFER.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Table with 4 columns: Length (One inch to Eight inches), 3 MOS., 6 MOS., 12 MOS.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

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

Table listing various articles (Advertisements, A Report From West Virginia, etc.) with corresponding page numbers.

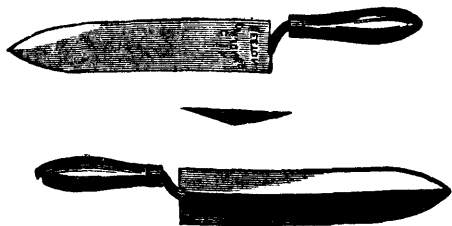
CLUBBING RATES.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Table listing rates for different editions: "Gleanings" semi-monthly, "American Bee Journal" weekly, etc.

HONEY KNIVES.

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



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

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

If by mail, add 10c extra for, each knife.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

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

FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circulars and samples free.

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

A. H. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.

C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.

JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.

DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.

CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.

CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.

E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.

ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.

E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.

E. F. SMITH, Snyrna, N. Y.

C. F. DALE, Montonsville, Ky.

EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.

CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.

KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

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

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

1-6M

NORTH SHADE APIARY.

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

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

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

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

CHARLES F. MUTH,

976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

SECTIONS.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

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

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

Sample sections sent on application.

D. A. JONES,

i-tf.

Beeton, Ont

Bees & Queens

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

I. R. GOOD,

Sparta, Tenn

ITALIAN QUEENS.

TESTED \$2.00 TO \$4.00.

UNTESTED \$1.00 TO \$2.00.

COMB FOUNDATION.

ROOT'S IMPROVED CELL,

Sheets 12 inch, wide cut to order.

WM. BUEGLASS - PROPRIETOR

BRIGHT, ONT.

TINNED WIRE.

We have just bought a large lot of Tinned Wire, No. 30 which seems to be the number best suited for wiring frames and we are able to sell it very low:

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

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

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

STRIPS OF FOUNDATION.

IF any one wishes to see how nicely they can get different colored strips of foundation worked out by the bees, let them take sheets of light and dark foundation, cut them in narrow strips, shave the edges straight, so they will fit tightly, and place them alternately together in the frame. The bees will attach them the same as if it was one full sheet. You will see that the bees work the light and dark foundation separately, varying scarcely a cell either way. In cutting up our foundation for our customers we frequently have a lot of pieces that will not quite fit their frames. These we usually sell for several cents less than full sheets of foundation. Many people use them as "starters" in the frames. The other day we had the students fitting in these strips lengthwise so they might see how nicely the bees would work them up. It is a *little* more trouble to put them in the frames but they appear to do just as well as full sheets. We have many combs in our yards made from strips of foundation; varying from one to six inches in width, hanging lengthwise in the frames. When the frames are filled with strips it would require an expert to tell whether strips or full sheets had been used. Any one having strips of foundation could utilize them as above.

SAVING AND CARING FOR QUEEN CELLS AFTER THEY ARE STARTED.

At some of our yards where the bees swarm from some of the hives that we have prepared to raise queens, we allow the swarm to be hived, and then shake down in front of the parent colony (in the way we told you before) a large quantity of bees sufficient at least for three or four swarms, besides what the

parent colony contains; they pass into the hive making it much stronger in bees if possible, than it was before they swarmed. When other swarms issue leaving a lot of very fine queen cells, the combs containing them may be taken and carried over to this strong colony and placed in it, and such combs as have no queen cells on them may be removed to give them place. In this way we can have a very large number of queen cells in one hive, and all will be cared for in the best possible way. Should there be several days difference between the swarms issuing it is well to mark on the top of each frame the date on which the swarm issued, and also date to be examined. We usually examine them on the seventh and eighth days, removing them just as they are gnawing out. Supposing the swarm issued on the second you would need to examine them on the 9th and 10th. By marking the frame thus—2-9-10. The figure 2 indicates the day the swarm issued, the 9 and 10 the dates on which it is to be examined. By this or similar means you can have frames with cells from the various hives, that have swarmed at different times, placed in one hive. Thus, the minute you open the hive and remove the quilt from the frames, you will see at a glance which frames have the cells on with queens just hatching. Should any cells have hatched the empty cells may be removed, then the hive must be examined to find the queens, and you remove all that have hatched.

FERTILE WORKERS.

One of our boys found a nucleus on which he had been experimenting, with a lot of eggs in drone comb. The drone comb was the farthest back in the hive; the other worker combs had no eggs in. He thought they were fertile worker eggs on account of there not being any queen in the hive. On examination it was found to contain fertile worker eggs,

some of the cells containing nearly a dozen. These eggs were all laid in the bottom of the cells, as is usual in drone comb. A number of the students examined them and one of them concluded he must have fertile workers in one of his nuclei, as they had refused to accept a queen after several had been sold out of it. He took out the comb; we examined it, and found that it contained fertile workers. There was a marked difference in the laying of the eggs in the drone and worker comb. In the drone comb the eggs were laid in the bottom of the cell, while in the worker comb (the cell being much smaller) the bees were not able to get down to the bottom of the cell, with the same ease as in the drone comb. Many of the eggs in the worker cells were attached to the side of the cells, some few lay on the bottom, but they occupied nearly every position between the top and bottom of the cells. No difference could be observed in the appearance of the eggs of queens and those of fertile workers. Eggs that had been laid some days were quite dry. While some were in this partially dried condition others were quite fresh. Immense numbers of those eggs never hatch, but after the fertile workers have been at the business a short time, they appear to be able to lay the eggs more regularly. They are hatched and cared for and produce small drones. We have known queens, before they became fertile, to be in the hive where fertile workers were laying profusely, and after the queens had become fertile and commenced laying, the fertile workers continued to lay for a number of days, gradually leaving off, until they ceased laying altogether.

BASSWOOD—ALSIKE.

A few days ago we had occasion to drive across the country about forty or fifty miles passing over one of the heights of land lying between Lake Ontario and

Georgian Bay. We could not help noticing the great difference in the basswood trees which we saw in various places. Those standing in favored places, sheltered from the north and west winds, and especially the second growth, were from a week to ten days ahead of some standing on the water shed or height of land. We also noticed a difference in trees in the same locality, some appearing to bloom fully a week before others. It seems to me that if those selecting a location for an apiary could locate themselves to have the advantage of the continuous bloom it would be well worth their making the extra effort. We passed through one locality, a distance of eight or ten miles, where nearly every farmer had large fields of alsike clover, which they were leaving for the seed to ripen. We wondered why they were not cutting their meadows, and on enquiry found that all those who had good clean land could realize more from a crop of alsike clover seed, than they could from a crop of wheat, besides the hay was worth just as much as, and more than, red clover hay after the seed was removed. A crop of wheat requires the land to be tilled carefully every year and a change from one ground to another which necessitates hard work and expense, while the alsike may be sown with a crop of grain thereby causing no extra labor whatever, and a number of crops may be taken off the same field without further expense in tilling. If these facts were made known to many of our farmers it would save labor and put money in their pockets, as well as furnish abundant bee pasturage for at least six weeks of the season.

THE BEES BUSY.

The unfavorable weather for honey seems to have disappeared. The basswood is now in full bloom, and the bees are working on it splendidly. As we enter the yards at night, in fact long be-

fore we reach them, we know the bees have been gathering honey, for every hive seems to be drumming and making a pleasant sound, such as is heard only when they are ripening their honey. Two or three hundred colonies in a yard can make a noise that sounds like a lullaby to the bee-keeper. In the morning as soon as daylight appears they begin to wend their way to the basswood trees. In all of our yards we are exceedingly busy extracting, building up nuclei, and caring for our honey crop. Give us a few weeks like this, and we will feel happier than we did when the white clover was yielding so sparingly. The Alsike yielded fairly well in this locality. Reports from many quarters indicate a good yield from Alsike.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL
HIBERNATION.

IN the C. B. J. of July 8th Mr. Detrick Hoover asks for some account of my plan of hibernating, and also for information as to wherein it failed. In reply, I may state at the outset, that it did not fail to the extent I supposed when I wrote my brief report early in April. I ought, in justice to those who read the report, also in justice to myself and my theory, to have written a more correct account of the way my bees fared, for the C. B. J. before now. But since that date I have been moving, and this, with other engrossments, has prevented my doing many things that were on the program of intention. When my report was written, there had been no weather fit for opening a hive and investigating its interior condition. I judged only from outward indications, and these were not favorable. One stock had succumbed I thought to diarrhœa and the other showed symptoms of the same disorder, though it was still alive. When on the 20th of April I opened up the surviving hive, I was astonished to find it in perfect condition, the combs bright and clean, a strong stock of bees, and brood in all stages from the egg to the hatching bee. I was amazed, for I expected to find a weak colony, a foul hive, and a poor state of things generally. I then examined my defunct stock, and found it too free from all signs of disease. It was alive the end of March, and evidently succumbed to the twenty-below-zero spell of weather that came toward the close of that month, which caught the bees on the opposite side of the hive from

where their remaining stores of honey were. If they could have fed, I have no doubt they too would have survived. So far as my plan of hibernation failed, the cause was, without doubt, *excess* of ventilation. The stock that came through the Winter so well, had only half the ventilation of the one that died. The theory of hibernation assumes, what some deny, among them so big an authority as Prof. Cook, that bees when favorably circumstanced go into a state of repose, torpor, or semi-torpor. In this condition they are comparatively inactive, and consume very little food. I have contended that when we ascertain how to bring them into this state we shall have found out how to winter them with uniform success. I think I hit it with the colony that came through the Winter so well, and I have no doubt I missed it, by over-ventilating the stock that died. With less cold air they would have got up a temperature which would have enabled them to reach their stores. We want to give bees just so much ventilation as will enable them to manufacture the temperature they require in order to get into the state of repose, which I think is properly expressed by the term "hibernation." The plan I tried, and which I still think the best that can be adopted, is to set the bee-hive on a pretty high box, about two feet high, the hive having a movable bottom-board which is kept in during the working season and taken out when it is over. Then, in place of the bottom-board, fix a hopper terminating in a tube about four inches square, and reaching within about six inches of the bottom of the box. Air is given by inch augur holes in the sides of the box. I had four, one in each side of the box on which the colony was set that died. The other which did so well, got air through a slot about as large as two-inch augur holes. This was cut on the south side of the box. While I like the hopper plan, because it lets all dead bees fall to the bottom of the box, also the dry powdery stuff which I have considered excreta, and so gives an index to the condition of the stock whenever you choose to look into the box, I am inclined to think an inch augur hole in the bottom-board of the hive, and setting the hive on a hollow stand, will answer every purpose, and save a lot of trouble to those who have large apiaries. This is my second season's experience in setting my hives on stands about two feet from the ground, and I do not think I shall ever again return to the old method of placing them within three or four inches of the ground. It is much handier in all operations during the working season to have them raised about two feet, and gives opportunity for that vertical ventilation in Winter which accords with nature's laws, and puts the bees into the most

favorable position for controlling their temperature. My last winter's experiment was too limited, but I hope to be able to repeat it on a larger scale next Winter, and to have at least eight or ten hives, (I have six now,) on which to operate. I have the utmost confidence in the theory, but its practical application requires more study and experimenting, and I hope to give these in the near future.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, July 14, 1885.

Thanks, Friend Clark, for your very explicit explanation. No doubt the tests the coming winter will satisfy some at least as to the best means of securing the end in view.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CHLOROFORMING COLONIES.

DEAR SIR,—Being present at the International Bee-Keepers Convention in Toronto, in the Autumn of 1883 I think, I was interested in your description of the chloroform in the introducing of queens. I did not use it till this year, and having nucleus from the south that had balled the queen for twenty-four hours, and after being caged for twelve balled her again, and even when thoroughly smoked, and finally shook off into a tub of luke warm water, attacked her vigorously. I determined to try the effect of "chloroform." Well, the result of the application was most gratifying! The balling fever was at once and permanently removed, and the queen was enabled to go about her important duties which she did with a will. I have used it in introducing three queens since, and in each case with a similar result. Not more than two minutes is required for the operation. There seems absolutely to be no risk, and no time is lost as under almost all of the old methods. I believe that chloroform will come into general use in the apiary, and among recent developments in the science of apiculture the application of chloroform in the introduction of queens will not be regarded as least.

J. R. BLACK.

Garafraxa, 4th July, 1885.

You are right Friend Black, as to the use of chloroform. We believe that some have used it by putting it on a sponge and then placing the sponge between two of the combs. That system did not work satisfactorily because the bees in the immediate neighborhood of

the sponge received an over-dose, killing some of them, while those between ranges of combs farthest away did not receive enough to do any good. When we tried our new plan with the smoker and sponge, thus distributing the chloroform equally to all parts of the hive, we found we could conquer the most difficult cases. We would not be surprised if it should come into general use, when its value in introducing queens, or quieting bees, and taking all the fight out of them, becomes more generally known.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CAN BEES COMMIT TRESPASS.

SINCE Brother S. I. Freeborn, of Ithaca Wis., has been made defendant in a rather novel law suit. It seems that he keeps bees some distance from his house, and about a mile from a neighbor's white clover pasture, and on which there seems to be about a hundred head of sheep kept. The owner of the pasture and sheep brings suit to recover \$500 damages done by the bees, which he avers came in hordes, molesting the sheep and driving them from their feeding places, he also declares that many of the sheep became thin and in consequence thereof died during the Winter. We ask are not the above statements productive of a beautiful picture? as well, does it not suggest to one's mind some very interesting points in a legal sense, as well from a moral standpoint; and especially so when we refer to the true value of wool as well as of sheep for the last few years, the moral to all this when we can refer to the quotations of the wool market, and properly balance the scales. We find wool and sheep have not commanded a very paying price in the world's market, and he thus seeks to "fleece" an honest bee-keeper of his apiary and its products. No one except a brainless knave, void of honest principle would ever think of treating a neighbor thus, except to wilfully skin and fleece him of all he can on a compromise; this is all there is in the mind of the plaintiff, and for one, we say to friend Freeborn, don't you compromise this case at any price, except at the end of a well and closely contested law suit to be taken through each and every court of a free Government if needs be. It is a principle too well settled in nature that bees are as useful in the economy and production of vegetation as any other class of stock God created for the good of man. We know what we say when we can look back for fifty years of our life

and see the vast amount of good that has been wrought in the floral as well as the vegetable kingdom through the labor of the honey bee. This is as God designed it should be, and it is sheer folly for any man to attempt such a vain persecution. We ask every man, woman and child to come to the rescue, and see to it that justice is done in this case of mere persecution, as it surely is nothing less or more, with a few cents of ready means and let this "would-be" fleecer know that others who live on God's foot-stool have at least equal rights with himself. We shall not stand silently and let a fellow bee-keeper suffer such abuse for want of a few dollars to aid and assist in defending the right and to overthrow the wrong. We predict a lively time if this knave persists and goes on with his prosecution. Not one cent for tribute but thousands for defence.

J. M. HICKS.

Battle Ground, Ind.

It seems hardly possible that any intelligent man could have been conscientious in his demand for recompense for injury done his sheep by bees. Such a law suit here in Canada would not be tolerated. We are glad to see our American friends coming to Friend Freeborn's rescue so nobly, and if the plaintiff does not withdraw the suit we shall be quite willing to assist, and many others of our Canadian friends we feel will help also, rather than see the plaintiff succeed. If letters from Prof. Cook, of Agricultural College, Mich., and other professors of similar colleges, presidents of fruit grower's associations, etc., were to write Mr. Powers, the plaintiff, explaining the true position of affairs, it seems to us that if the matter were taken up in that way it might be settled without a law suit. Mr. P. would see the absurdity of his claim, be ashamed of his position and withdraw the suit. When the facts are all before him, if he persists, let no bee-keeper shirk his duty, but come forward with the "needful" and teach him such a lesson as will forever satisfy him, as well as others of like disposition.

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

TABANUSATRATUS FAB.

TO-DAY by mail I send you alive in a cage one more race of bees which I find in my bee yard, but I am afraid it won't gather much honey; it is not exactly a bee, but as I never saw anything like it, I should like to know its name.

F. MEHLENBACHER.

Fisherville, Ont., July 18th, 1885.

We forwarded the specimen to Mr. Brodie, Toronto, and here is his reply:

TABANUSATRATUS Fab.

Order Diptera, Family Tabanidae.

The insect sent is a fine male specimen of the "Black horse-fly" also known as the "Missouri horse-fly." But as it attacks domestic cattle more frequently than horses, these names are inappropriate and misleading, and should give place to the well established name of *Tabanusatratus*. The centre of its geographical range is considerably to the south of Canada. The species made its appearance at Toronto about 1860, and is slowly extending northwards. They make a large and painful wound—even through the hide of an ox—so large that two or three drops of blood will sometimes exude after they have gorged themselves and flown away. Fortunately they are not very common in Ontario, but this and some allied species are some seasons so numerous in the Western States as to cause herds of cattle to stampede. The larvæ feed on partially decayed vegetable matter under ground in moist situations and are quite harmless during larval life.

CHEATING BEES.

MORE TRASH ABOUT ADULTERATED HONEY.

WE have received from George Lister, Callamer, Ohio, the clipping which we copy below. For pure unvarnished imagination it, as the saying is, "takes the cake." The article originated in the Detroit *Free Press*, and was copied by the Cleveland *Evening News & Herald*. We shall send a marked copy of the C. B. J., to the *Free Press* and will ask them to furnish us with the name of the subject upon whom they have operated. Failing to do this we shall adopt Friend Root's plan, in *Gleanings*, and publish the names of all the journals who insert such unwarranted and silly stories, and

will warn the people at large that such papers do not scruple to publish falsehoods of this class. The story given smacks very much of the "Peck's Bad Boy" style and has evidently been written more for the purpose of the sensational than anything else, but newspaper reporters will have to learn that it is neither courtesy nor honesty to take such subjects for their texts. We are going to take some trouble to find out all about this same story:

HOW A SHARP APIARIST ADULTERATES HIS SWEETS.

"A Wayne county farmer has succeeded in earning a place in history along with the Connecticut man who invented wooden nutmegs. He lives between Detroit and Dearborn, on Michigan avenue, in a vinecovered cottage back a little way from the road. On the front fence appears the sign "White clover honey." Back of the house is an apiary with all the modern inventions for the care of bees, and nearly fifty hives sound with the cheerful humming of the busy honey makers.

A representative of the *Free Press*, quite by accident, called at the house yesterday and found no one at home, and while sitting by an old well curb refreshing himself with cool water from an old oaken bucket, his attention was called to the action of the bees. The cottage is surrounded with roses in full bloom, but these bees did not do as bees used to do.

"Gather honey all the day
From every opening flower."

but instead were swarming around a large tray which stood near by, and were flying back and forth to the hives. In this tray was half an inch of a sticky mass that looked like syrup. Little sticks were strewn over this substance, and on those the bees were alighting, and, after taking some flew back to the hives.

"What do you want o' them bees?"

The intruder started up and found a bare-footed lad standing before him.

"What are the bees taking?" We asked.

"What do you want to know for? Dad said we wan't to tell any one anything about it."

"I'll give you a quarter if you will," said the reporter, now thoroughly interested.

"Well, I dunno what it is. Dad gets it from town in a bar'l. Here's whats he gits it in," pointing to a large cask.

On the end of the barrel was the stencil

mark: "200 lbs. grape sugar from Michigan Grape Sugar Manufactory."

"Is that glucose that the bees are getting?"

"It's somethings that dad gets out of that bar'l, that's all I know about it."

The inquiring visitor tasted it. There was an unmistakable gumdrop flavor to it.

"We had hard work to get the bees used to it. Dad put in a lot of syrup at first, but the bees take it straight now."

"How long does it take to fill a hive?"

"Not near so long as it does when they have to get the honey from flowers. We've taken out a lot this year already."

The boy brought out of the house a box of glucose honey which looked as clear and inviting as though the sweets had been distilled from the purest flowers.

"Do you eat it?" the boy was asked.

"Sometimes. It ain't so good as the other kind, but it's just as good to sell. Say, don't you never give me away to dad, or he'd skin me."

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear each week, Queries and Replies; the former may be propounded by any subscriber, and will be replied to by prominent bee-keepers, throughout Canada and the United States who can answer from experience, as well as by the Editor. This Department will be reserved for the more important questions, others will be answered in another place. We hope to make this one of the most interesting departments of the JOURNAL.

BEE DIARRHŒA.

QUERY No. 25.—Two colonies sitting side by side, exactly alike as near as two peas can be, as to stores, pollen, age of queens, manner of preparation, &c., &c., were fixed last Fall for Winter and left on summer stands. One died the latter part of March with bee-diarrhœa, while the other is to-day the best colony in the apiary, never having shown any signs of diarrhœa. Why did one die and the other live, and what caused the diarrhœa with the one when the other did not have it?

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—A thing that no fellow can find out.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I do not believe that I could satisfactorily explain the problem.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Might theorize on the above, but can offer no satisfactory explanation of the "why."

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Here is a first-class chance for somebody to immortalize himself by giving a correct answer to this question. Can any one do it?

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—It is only another case of "cause and effect." You have the effect, what was the cause? Without an examination it would be useless for me to venture an opinion.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I think one ate more pollen more than the other. Why it did so is hard to explain. Possibly it had more in the hive or more in the honey. Possibly it was induced to breed from some condition unknown. Such cases are too complex for easy explanation.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—It takes a good deal of experience to tell when two colonies are just alike. You might just as well try to find two men alike as two queens. No doubt one of the queens commenced laying in unseasonable weather. Breeding will cause dampness and dampness will cause diarrhoea every time, if the hive is not very warm.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Such a result might come about from a number of causes. The entrance may have been closed; mice may have annoyed one and not the other, &c. I have noticed just the same thing and have wondered what could be the cause. I believe the temperament of the different colonies of bees has much to do with wintering. Some are good-natured, happy and contented and "hibernate" with ease, while others chafe, worry and fret like Dame Van Winkle and die before old age comes on.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—This question I must answer in the Irishman's fashion, by asking another: Two children, two trees, or two pigs, are reared side by side, with same parentage, and exactly the same treatment. One gets sickly and dies, while the other lives and thrives. In the case of the bees, no less than with the others, there is undoubtedly an adequate cause for such a result, though such cause may not be quite visible or apparent, especially to the inexperienced or non-observant bee-keeper.

By THE EDITOR.—The fact of the one dying with diarrhoea and the other not, is a very strong proof that they were not exactly alike in every respect. Just what the difference was it might be difficult to determine without a very close scrutiny by several practical bee-keepers. We have frequently noticed the same thing to occur, but on noting every point very particularly we could usually determine the difference. Then again,

some colonies seem to be a little more restless than others, or they have been disturbed without the knowledge of the owner. We believe there are not many bee-keepers who do note every little difference that there may be in two colonies thus prepared with such accuracy as would be necessary to determine where all the difficulty arises, and what causes the different results.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

USING MOULDY COMBS.

E. H. CROMPTON, FALKIRK, ONT.—Is it injurious to give bees mouldy combs; if so, what is best to do with them?

If the combs are very mouldy, it is better to sweep them with a light brush or wisp before using them in the hive. They should be given to strong colonies and not too many at once.

PERFORATED METAL.

SIMEON MIREAULT, MONTCALM, QUE.—Please explain how you fix the perforated metal in the half-story. Do you place the latter above the frames or in the half-story?

We make a perforated-metal honey-board which is self-supporting, and which rests $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above stops of frames; when this is placed on it enables the bees to pass up into the sections and prevents the queen from doing so.

CHAS. MCCONNELL, DUNDALK.—I have been keeping bees for the last year. About the middle of last summer they showed signs of foul brood. I sprinkled the combs with a solution of salicylic acid and it seemed to do no good. The larvæ showed signs of it again this Spring. I have been told that you can cure it. A neighbor of mine has quite a quantity of bees that were affected with it for a couple of years. Let me know what to do.

See pamphlet on "Foul Brood, its Management and Cure," post paid from this office for eleven cents.

SWARMS CLUSTERING.

WM. THURSTON, BOBCAYGRON.—I had a swarm of bees yesterday clustered in two trees twenty feet apart and declined to go together. We put

one cluster in hive, then moved it and put the other in, then they all came out and clustered again in one place, when we hived them, and they remain quiet so far. What was the cause of them clustering in two places?

It often occurs when they have two or more queens, as is frequently the case with second swarms. The first swarms when old queens are superseded, one queen lighting with one cluster, and the other queen with the other cluster.

SECTIONS IN HALF-STORY.

Do you use ordinary section in half-story, and how are they fixed in?

We have various methods of fixing them which we are testing this year. We are using the \perp rests just now, also the section-cases with tin corners, similar to last year's style, with some improvements. We are using a new invention for holding sections—a skeleton crate—by which the bees are able to pass into, over, and among the sections with as much freedom as they do over the ordinary brood-combs; they are so arranged that the combs in them must be built straight and perfect, without bulging, and without the use of separators. They are also reversible, are more easily controllable and also of manipulation than any other system we have yet tried.

USING THE QUEEN NURSERY.

THOS. HICKS, KEMPTVILLE, ONT.—I received queen and queen nursery and wax extractor all right, but you sent no instructions how to use the queen nursery. If the queens are put in as soon as hatched, how are they fed and fertilized? Please give full particulars in the JOURNAL.

The way to use the queen nursery is to place in cells as they are hatching which prevents them from being destroyed as they would otherwise be, or place in young queens after they are hatched, until you have a place to put them. They can be kept without loss if a dozen young bees are put in with them, and a good candy of ground sugar and honey, placed in the tin pocket. They may be kept without loss ten days,

more or less, until you have hives or nuclei to place them in, to have them fertilized; after they have become fertile, and commence laying they may be re-caged, if desirable, and kept until they are required.

TIN SEPARATORS.

Do you use tin separators, if so, how do you adjust them?

We use perforated metal separators when we use any, but this system above described does away entirely with the necessity of separators.

KEEPING QUEENS WITHOUT A NURSERY.

Can we keep queens without a nursery, viz., in a common cage?

They can be kept but the advantages of a nursery are so great that they will doubly repay their cost every season.

PUTTING BEES WITH QUEEN.

How do you introduce bees in a cage containing a queen?

The way we usually get bees into a cage after placing the queen in, is to pick the bees up in our fingers, poke their head into a little hole and allow them to run in. If the bees are taken from a strange hive you should take young ones, that have not flown out, as they will not sting the queen.

CAGING QUEENS ALONE.

Can we keep a queen without bees in a cage? and how long can you keep a queen in a shipping cage?

You can keep a queen without bees under a cage. The cage should be made like a box without a lid, pressing the sides down into the comb, always being careful to have cells of honey under the cage, that the queen may be able to feed herself. We have known queens to be kept in a shipping cage from twenty to thirty days and we have known them to die in two days, sometimes less. We should say it depends entirely on the way the cage is made, upon the food, the number of bees placed with her, the temperature and numerous other points which would have to be considered to bring about the best results.

DANIEL NORMAN, OAK RIDGES, ONT.—Seeing that others are sending in reports, I though I would report also. Of course as my stock is small, only one colony, the report will not be very long. I purchased the bees last Fall about the last of October, and set them out in the garden for nearly a month, then I set them on a stool two feet high in the cellar and covered them over with some mats. There they remained until the snow was gone in April. But in the first week of March I examined them and found about a quart of dead bees, and the sides of the hive were dripping with water. When I set them out there were as many dead bees as when I cleaned the hive out in March, and the lower part of the frames were all mouldy. I removed three frames on which there were no bees, and two of them had no honey in. What will I do with the mouldy comb in the frames?

You will see this question answered in this number of the JOURNAL.

THREE KINDS OF BASSWOOD.

SAMUEL J. CHUBB, TORONTO, ONT.—I send you specimens of three different basswood trees, to show the difference in the time of blossoming. You will see that No. 1 is just out in bloom, while both the others are far behind. No. 3 is, I think, the common American basswood.

The samples arrived in fine condition and we judge that there would be at least two weeks difference in the time of blooming. It would be very interesting, Friend Chubb, if you could give us the names of all the different varieties and the time they bloom, also the length of time they remain in bloom, and any characteristics that you think would be interesting. We have no doubt from the specimens you sent that we could have a continuous yield of honey for six weeks, by planting some of each of the different varieties of basswood. We think this is something we ought to give more attention to. Living in Toronto where the different varieties are planted out in the parks, lawns, etc., you have a good chance of becoming familiar with them, and we think we can rely on you to give us all the information that we desire about them.

SWARMING OUT.

A. CASLICK, TEESWATER, ONT.—On the 10th of June I had two swarms come off at one time one out of each hive. They both lit in one cluster. I did as you said you did with the seven some time ago. I spread a sheet on the ground and put a hive on each end and divided the bees as equally as I could. I only caught one of the queens, as you will see I put them into hives. Two days after they swarmed out of one of these hives, and I put them in another hive—a new one—and put in a frame of comb taken from the first box. Well, on the 13th, the next day, they left that box and went away. I used the Jones' hives. I would like to hear from some of my brother bee-keepers, the probable reason why they left those hives and went away: I did not see them leaving but one of the children did, and by the time I got to the yard they were out of sight.

We should like to know what kind of comb they built, whether it was drone or worker comb. Both queens may have got into one box. In that case the colony that swarmed out may have been queenless, but if they were queenless the comb they built would be drone comb, if not queenless it would be worker comb. Examine the comb and let us hear. Tell us also whether they had honey in the comb? If short of stores, etc., that may have had something to do with their leaving the hive. We have had swarms that seemed determined to leave the hive they were put in, and nothing short of caging their queen on the comb would prevent them. After cutting the queen's wings we have known them to rush out, and she would crawl as far from the hive as she could; and yet we could see nothing to induce them to do so.

FOUNDATION WIRED HORIZONTALLY.

GEO. E. HILTON, FREEMONT, MICH.—In reply to H. E. Hill, Titusville, Pa., I would say: I have about 700 frames in my apiary wired horizontally, the wires being about three inches apart and pulled so taut as to spring the end bar a little, which keeps the wire on a tension. They do not sag or slip down, as the foundation takes bearings the entire length of the wires, neither do they cut into the end bars. All foundation should be well fastened to the top bars.

J. L. GROSJEN, COBOURG, ONT.—I have thirty-one hives all strong. I put thirty-four in the cellar last fall; raised the hive one-half inch off the bottom board and put a cotton cover on top. I had a cover 5 x 5 for ventilation with a slide on the inside to regulate the temperature, and an elbow on the outside. Most all the bees are dead that were left outside, except a few that were covered with snow.

F. L. SMITH, CHITTENANGO, N. Y.—Bees wintered poorly in central N. Y., the past Winter nearly, or quite, one-half failed to respond at roll call. Spring has been backward up to May 15th, since which they have done finely; but little swarming has taken place at present writing. This present season I have prevented swarming all that was possible; prefer to wait until just previous to opening of basswood, which at present indicates a large harvest, by the buds, or pebles, with which the trees seem loaded.

WM. MILLER, NICOLSTON.—In Spring of 1884 I had two colonies. Bought three more, increased to fourteen, two of which left me for the bush. Extracted 210 lbs. In Fall fed granulated sugar till colonies weighed 60 lbs.—no guess work. Put in sawdust clamp second week in November. three inches underneath hive, nine inches on top and ten on sides. Took them out April 24th; one dead, queenless, but with plenty of stores, and one very weak. Tried to feed the latter but weather was unfit to open hive for five days and they spring dwindled for want of food. Sold one and had nine left all in fair condition. I kept chaff cushion on top of racks all Winter. My first swarm came off June 13th. Bees all in Jones' hives except two in Langstroth's.

A REPORT FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

W. B. ZINN, HOLBROOK, RITCHIE CO., WEST VA.—We had a cold Winter here. A great many bees perished for the want of food and suitable gums to stand the hard freezing. Bee culture is in its infancy yet in West Virginia, there are a good many bees in the old box hives yet, some transferred their bees last Spring to frames, and the Summer being so dry the bees did not gather enough honey to winter on. Feeding is a great hobby with some people, yet fully one-half of the bees died in our neighborhood. I had twenty-seven stands; lost none; doubled back to twenty-two, and fed 190 pounds of granulated sugar; I had eighteen of this number in Root's chaff hives. I took all the frames out of the upper story and put in six inches of wheat chaff, they all wintered well, but one stand starved to death; that was my fault of course, the other four stands were in single

Simplicity hive. I took out four frames, slipped in a thin board and put in chaff between the boards and gum. They wintered as well as those in the chaff gms.

JOSEPH LUX, UPPER MONTAIN, N. J.—I have no bees at the present time, but ten or twenty years ago I tried bees and gave them up on account of being punctured more than I thought I deserved. I hope to hear of some talisman that will maintain the cuticle intact. This subject, (the stings on account) of honey expectancies, and that of which you seem to have had such tough experience the past Winter, are the two drags on bee-keeping. We must learn to disarm the bee or iron clad our hides for No. 1, and for No. 2 invent some big fix that will induce Mr. Bee to stay through the whole Winter and the first half of Spring. I think he would gladly stay for the balance of the year, or at least until decrepitude from honest work launches him into the realms of the departed, perhaps to solicit a new make up in the guise of a honey monger, minus the aforesaid caudal appendage. I am anxious to see your new "comb-honey hive."

G. L. PEARSON, CLARKSBURG. — Went into winter quarters with thirty-three hives, eight non-swarming hives, four Langstroth, two box, nineteen Jones. Lost six—two Langstroth, two box, two Jones. The non-swarmers came out all well and in first-class condition. All my bees were wintered on their summer stands. The non-swarmers had some pea straw in the cap of the hive that I use for sections in summer, the others mostly were packed with sawdust on three sides with pea straw in the cap. I gave little, some not any, ventilation at the entrance, but plenty at the top through the straw. I am satisfied that successful wintering and prevention of Spring dwindling is to attend to your bees well in the months of September and October; this is my experience. Last September I went over all my small hives. I found few bees, no brood worth mentioning. I commenced to feed on granulated sugar syrup. I fed about twenty pounds to each hive. When I again examined them I found they had used it nearly all in raising brood, so I had to feed nearly as much more for wintering on. I cut holes through every comb in the hive but the outside ones. My hive had plenty of young bees which I consider is of the utmost importance in safe wintering and a complete remedy for spring dwindling for it is the old bees that die in the Spring. My bees are all doing well.

LISTOWEL BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION meets in Listowel on Friday, August 28th. Geo. Brown, Sec.

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, JULY 29TH, 1885.

The Beekeeper's Handy Book, in revised form, by Henry Alley, comes to us by mail. See advertisement for particulars and price.

We will give a discount of five per cent on orders all for sizes of sections that we have in stock. This discount will hold good till further notice.

Every farmer should have a workshop for repairing tools etc., and every bee-keeper should have a like place for nailing hives, storing supplies, and doing work generally.

The *Bee-Keepers' Guide*, Kendallville, Ind., has the following good words for us: "The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL which comes to us regularly once a week, is an honor to the profession and will no doubt gain a liberal patronage."

Mr. E. Schulz, who wrote that splendid article on beekeeping in Muskoka, a short time since, is suffering in health, and finds it necessary to dispose of some of his bees. We encourage the hope that he may soon regain his wonted energy.

MORE WORDS OF PRAISE.

The *Prairie Farmer* speaketh thusly: "The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is the title of a new candidate for the patronage of lovers of ye little busy bee. It is a bright and breezy journal, and promises to be a valuable aid to those interested in apiculture."

E. T. Abbott, Superintendent of the "Bee & Honey" Department of the Missouri Interstate Exposition, to be held at St. Josephs, August 31st, and continuing six days, has favored us with a copy of Premium list. \$241 are offered as prizes in this Department, and also nine diplomas.

The *American Bee Journal* is once more published by Thos. G. Newman & Son. The supply business under the name of Alfred H. Newman having been incorporated again with the publishing of the *Journal*. We take it that this is substantial evidence that it is advantageous to have a bee journal and supply business in connection.

PASTE FOR LABELS ON TINS.

We found the following receipt a day or two ago in looking through an exchange, and as it looks reasonable and is cheap, perhaps some of you may wish to try it: "Soften good glue in water. Then boil it with strong vinegar and thicken the liquid during boiling, with fine wheat flour till it is a paste."

BEEKEEPERS IN TROUBLE.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Wm. Martin, Oakville, Ont., had the misfortune to lose his barns by fire a week or so ago. Besides being interested in bees, Mr. Martin is also engaged extensively in strawberry culture, and that he makes a success of it, we can testify as friend M. sends us annually a case of splendid berries. We hope that his loss will not be very great.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY BEE.

Rev. L. L. Langstroth writes us that there is now a good prospect of his being in sufficiently good health to be able to revise his work written many years ago, and of which very many copies have been sold throughout America. We are glad to learn that there is such a prospect, and hope that the "Huber" of America may long be spared to the great bee-keeping fraternity.

In *Gleanings* for July 15, Mr. P. H. Elwood, of Starkville, N. Y., who, by the way, is himself a thoroughly good bee-keeper, in speaking of dry-faces says: "We are glad to learn through the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that S. Corneil, who has no superior in America as a scientific writer on Apiculture, has commenced the investigation of this subject. When he gets through, we shall have something that all can depend upon."

Friend Root, editor of *Gleanings*, in speaking of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL says: "Bro. Jones still continues to make it one of the brightest and most wide-awake, go-ahead journals published anywhere in the world." Is it not refreshing and encouraging to have "an old hand at the plow" tell us such good news as this? Most sincerely do we thank him for it, and may *Gleanings* always have such a man as its editor, as is its founder and present proprietor.

SUPPOSED FOUL BROOD—DEAD LARVÆ.

Our pamphlet on foul brood has awakened quite an interest in the matter, and samples of supposed foul brood are being sent in with requests for our opinion. Of all the samples which have arrived none have been genuine foul brood. Many of the samples are described on pages nineteen and twenty and if closely examined we think much of it will be found with the head of the larvæ towards the bottom

of the cell. By reading the description carefully, and examining the dead larvæ, it will be very easy to detect just what it is.

PAPER HIVES AND METAL FRAMES.

We have just had a visit from Mr. Peter Fraser, of Hamilton, who has invented and patented a new style of bee-hive. The device consists of a body, sides and bottom in one piece, pressed out of paper, about one half inch thick. The lid is also of paper. The racks are of metal, made by bending tin and galvanized iron in a way that the edges came together, in the centre of the inside of the rack, forming a projection on the inside top and sides. They are left far enough apart to slip in the foundation from the bottom, so that it will be held by the sides and top. The ends of the top bar pass out over the top of the hive and down on the sides where they are curled up to form handles. A thin piece of wood forms the bottom bar and it slips up into a groove, which holds the foundation. This appears to be all the wood there is used about the hive. Friend Fraser claims that paper is superior to wood, now that the latter is getting so scarce. He has one or two swarms of bees on trial in them this summer, and so far they are doing well. Whether metal and paper are the best materials for a hive, is, we suppose, open for consideration. If any one has had any experience with metal frames, let us hear from him. Friend Fraser also claims as an improvement, the handling of bees, by having the tin top bar come over the top of hive, and project down on the side a couple of inches, so that a person can take hold of the ends of the frames, from the outside of the hive, and lift them out without getting his fingers near the bees. It is not certain yet what the price will be, but we rather think it will be some higher than hives made of wood.

THE NORTH MIDDLESEX BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION will meet in the Town Hall, Ailsa Craig, on the 31st July, 1885, at two o'clock p. m. Frank Atkinson, President, A. W. Humphries, Parkhill, Sec.

PRICES CURRENT.

BEE SWAX

Beeton, July 28, 1885

We pay 33c. in cash 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. |
| " " " to other sizes " " " " | 54c. |
| Section " " in sheets per pound..... | 65c. |
| Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 per lb.... | 70c. |
| Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames, but only three to ten inches deep..... | 50c. |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$400 WORTH OF
BEES & BEE FIXTURES.

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

July 22nd. 1885.

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

Root's Improved cell, 10 inch. In order to make room for larger mills I offer this for sale. In tip-top order, used but little, nearly new, cost me \$32.00. Samples of its work free. \$2.00 at express office.
F. W. JONES, Bedford P. O., Que.

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FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest.

For storing or shipping write to

WILLIAM CLIMIE, LISTOWEL, ONT.

25 Colonies of Italian Bees for Sale.

Originated from D. A. Jones' and S. Corneil's apiaries. Complete Jones' hive; 7 to 10 frames with each hive; good laying queens. Price \$7.00 to \$10.00. Apply to
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No question of success! The NEW MODEL HATCHER is the leading and standard apparatus of the World for hatching poultry. Testimonials from the leading poultry men of Canada. Also a full line of poultry supplies such as Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, Egg Testers, Brooders, Poultry Journals, etc., etc. Send \$1.25 for the "Poultry World" for one year. The best Journal issued. Checks for sale after September.

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

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INVERTIBLE SURPLUS CASES.

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

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ITALIAN BEES!

\$5.00 TO \$10 PER COLONY.

Blood Bros. Quincy, Mass.

"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.
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GRANBY, P.Q.

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

BEST COMB FOUNDATION

—ON THE—

GIVEN PRESS DIES.

Two sizes, 8½x17 and 10½x13. Prices reasonable. Also Bees in half pound lots for \$1. Italian and Cyprian Queens. Address

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6-3m.

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Farrish, Franklin Co., Illinois,

Manufacturer of and dealers in all kinds of

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

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

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EXTRACTOR

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"I. X. I."

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

5-3m-p.

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

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

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FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

Send for our FREE "Honey Label" circular. Printing furnished promptly, and neatly done. Estimates of "circular" and other work on application.

F. H. MACPHERSON,

3-t.f. Manager, Beeton, Ont.

COMB FOUNDATION.

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

WILL ELLIS,

4-t.f. St. Davids, Ont.

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS

New Shop and New Machinery.

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

OUR CAPACITY NOW IS A CARLOAD OF GOODS DAILY.

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

G. B. LEWIS & CO.

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