

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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



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

VOL. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

Nc. 28

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON.

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

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

SPECIAL OFFER.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To cents perline for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil, of which there is twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Advertisements.....	447
An Official Organ.....	440
Apiary, Our Own.....	435
Australia's Honey Resources.....	439
Bee Lore.....	446
Bee Stings.....	442
Bees, What is Wrong with the.....	440
Bees Hear, Can.....	436
Bees that will work on Red Clover.....	445
Clamp Moving Bees to.....	444
Equalizing Colonies, Diarrhoea.....	443
Feeding, Information as to.....	445
Feeding, More Advice About.....	443
Financial Aspect of Bee-keeping.....	444
Hives, Two Storey.....	440
Honey Leaflet, The.....	446
Honey, Working for Extracted.....	443
Location—Fall Work—Foul Brood.....	437
My Reference Book.....	438
Our Richardson Yard.....	446
Queen, Space for when Extracting.....	444
Queens, Introducing Unfertilized.....	436
Queries and Replies.....	441
Reports, A Cull for.....	446
Sections, How to get out of Skeleton Crate Easily.....	444
Stores, Raw Sugar for.....	444
Sundry Selections.....	443
Tar Paper as Lining for Bee House.....	445
Winter Quarters, Weight for.....	443
Wisconsin's Honey Flow.....	437

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.90
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Texas Bee-Keeper".....	1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

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

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST.

One Hundred Colonies of Italian Bees, and 4000 pounds Extracted Clover and Basswood Honey for Sale. Also want to exchange Italian Bees for a 4 or 5 or 6 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, new or second hand or will pay cash for Engine and Boiler. All kinds of hives made to order. Write for prices.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Cheapside, Ont.

INCUBATORS TO THE FRONT

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

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

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

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

Sample sections sent on application.

D. A. JONES,
Beeton, Ont

1-tf.

BEES FOR SALE. I have twenty colonies of Bees in good shape—Jones' hive—which I will sell cheap. Write for particulars and price.

S. DIBB,
Duntroon, Ont

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

BEES FOR SALE.

100 colonies Italian Bees for sale cheap! Price \$7 or five for \$30. Originated from Doolittle and Root stock. Are full of bees, in Jones hives, on frames from wired foundation, with twenty-five pounds of stores, and safe arrival guaranteed. References P. M., J. P., Mayor and station agent. Send for Price List of Hives and Supplies.

LEON E. DYER,
Sutton, P. Q.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co., FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

3-tf.

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

Bees. Bees.

Thirty or Forty Colonies for sale, in good condition with lots of honey for wintering, at reasonable prices Enquire of

W. H. SANFORD, Tottenham.

HONEY PACKAGES,

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest.

For storing or shipping write to

WILLIAM CLIME, LISTOWEL, ONT.

GLASS JARS!

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

		Gross.	Half gross
"Crown" brand"	1 Pint	\$14.75	\$7.50
" "	1 Quart	15.75	8.00
" "	1/2 Gallon	19.00	9.75

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

D. A. JONES.

BIG OFFER.

WE HAVE MORE COLONIES THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY CARE FOR, WITH THE EXTRA WORK ENTAILED BY OUR INCREASING SUPPLY BUSINESS. TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK WE WILL SELL

500 COLONIES

—AT FROM—

→ \$6.00 TO \$8.00 EACH. ←

STRONG AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

Colonies containing 6 frames (all that we use to winter on) with good laying queen \$6.00
Colonies containing 8 frames..... \$7.00
Eight frames with extra fine queen... \$8.00

These prices are for delivery at once. We will make special arrangements with those who may want fifty or one hundred colonies.

D. A. JONES,

BEETON, ONT.

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

THE weather just now is all that could be desired; if it had come a month earlier it would have added a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to our profits this year. It is too late now to expect any honey from the flowers, around here at any rate; late flowers have produced considerable honey within the last few days and the bees are swarming on them. The honey gathered from them is very thin. Our experiment in moving bees this year has proved an utter failure on account of the scarcity of flowers, consequent upon the cold weather; and the frost destroyed a great many of the flowers. Many of the colonies have less honey than before they were moved. We are now moving them back to our home yards, and preparing them for winter. It was very warm and honey was scarce in the flowers the other day and as soon as the bees were set on the wagons with a screen over the hives the odor arising from them in their excited state seemed to attract the bees flying about the hives left in the yard. They thought there was a chance to rob, and in a very few minutes thousands of bees were trying to get into the hives, and it was with difficulty the horses could be hitched to the wagons; even after they started the persistent little fellows continued their efforts to get through the screen, and no amount of smoking or brushing could keep them away, and they frequently stung the driver and horses, which added to the excitement. Had they started earlier in the morning, before the bees commenced to fly, or had there been honey in the flowers for them to gather, no trouble would have arisen. About a mile from the apiary they

were getting rid of the stray bees when they reached the second apiary in the same locality and the bees in this yard went through the same performance. A mile and a half further on the third apiary appeared in sight and the same thing occurred again. Such a thing as this never happened with us before, though there has generally been more or less honey in the flowers to obviate the above difficulty.

Our boys call this being chased with bees to their entire satisfaction or rather dissatisfaction. As there are about 150 more colonies to be moved they have decided to do the work either early in the morning or late in the evening when the bees are not flying. When they stopped to feed the horses about fifteen miles on the way, the bees from the woods flew around the hives in large numbers, evidently attracted there by the strong odor arising from the fifty colonies on the wagon. If a nucleus were carried into the woods early in the spring or late in the fall, when there was no honey in the flowers, and kept in an excited condition would not the odor attract the attention of bees in trees. It seems probable that this might assist in lining bees and finding trees. For the last week we have been running the factory on "Canadian bee feeders" which received first prize at the Toronto Exhibition. The demand for them is so great that it seems difficult to get enough made for our own use. We shall use them exclusively in future for feeding, satisfied that they more than repay the extra outlay. With a steam pipe in the syrup tank we can reduce a barrel of sugar into syrup in a few minutes, and by placing one of our feeders with fifteen or twenty pounds of syrup on a hive, the cost of feeding a colony of bees is reduced to a mere trifle, and the time required to go over a thousand colonies, is very much reduced. We have to keep the entrances closed up to

prevent robbing; the assistants in the various yards have found the bees more inclined to rob the last few days than ever before.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

CAN BEES HEAR?

IT seems rather presumptuous to take views opposite to those of some of the great lights of apiculture, but if they get shining in the wrong direction or not brightly enough, we satellites must needs get agitated. I was not a little surprised to see the negative taken so freely in answer to Query No. 17, and the others so doubtful—except Friend Doolittle. I cannot help believe bees hear. A strict economy pervades nature. There is a reason and a use for everything. Because we cannot discern a use we must not deny it for progress will soon overtake and explain. That bees have a language no experienced apiarist will question. We have been taught that language by observation, noting the sound, then the action, (and some of the actions were very impressive). When we learned that language they were not talking to us—we overheard them. Then for what and to what were those different sounds directed? Would it not be difficult to imagine that they were not for themselves, seeing that certain sounds express certain feelings? As it is often essential that bees report new conditions without delay and as they cannot always smell what is going on, or see around corners, I would feel sorry for them right away if I thought they could not hear their own dialect and were forced to extravagantly adopt other means to report where one would do. Now, if bees have a language, so have dumb brutes. We can tell by the sound made when the mother calls her young—when the young calls its mother, or food—we know the sound of distress, of anger, of welcome, etc. For whom are those sounds intended? For us? No, for their kind; they hear and understand them. Now, suppose, for argument's sake, that cattle could not hear. Could you then imagine anything more ludicrous than a calf bawling for its mother, or the mother, in response to the bellow of distress, running to the rescue of her offspring? In other words would it not seem ridiculous for these dumb brutes to be able to make sounds expressive of their various feelings, (like bees do) if they could not hear them and act by them? It is just as unreasonable for bees to have a nice little language they cannot use themselves. Now, Friend Jones & Co., I just happened to think of the premium on your space, and, though I have given nothing but

theory, must "stop short, never to go again."

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

Bird's Hill, Man., Sept. 3, 1885.

We hope you will "go again" and give us some items about bee-culture in the North-West Territory. We frequently have enquiries about the flora of the country. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question as to whether bees hear or not, and it seems only reasonable, as you say, that they should have some kind of language. You will observe, friend B., that we copied the article you wrote on "bee-keeping in Manitoba" in the *North-West Farmer*, and we shall look for more information from you now.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

INTRODUCING UNFERTILIZED QUEENS.

THIS seems to get to haunt bee-keepers. It ought to have been solved definitely either one way or the other long ago. As the question is up for discussion, I will give you my method. You can only wish to introduce such a queen to a queenless hive. It is well known that if a hive has been queenless for two days it will receive a queen cell, adopt it, fasten it in themselves, and in due time it will become the queen of the hive. If I desire to change the queen in a hive and give it a young unfertilized queen, I take away the old queen, destroy her, and leave the hive queenless for two days. Now suppose that, by this means or some other, you have a queenless hive, and have also on hand young unfertilized queens. Take a queen cell, (of which there are always plenty, or should be, preserved for use) trim the upper end of it so thin that the young queen when in it can see through it, even leaving a small hole. Take your young queen, put her head first into the cell, cover over the small end with a thin piece of wax, then insert that cell with queen in it into the hive, just as you would ordinarily insert a queen cell. The bees will at once go to work to fasten it in themselves; in the meantime the queen will eat her way out of the end of the cell you have cut so thin, and the bees will at once receive her just as if she had been hatched in the hive. I have done it many and many a time and never failed. We call it "fooling them in." It is sure and success justifies everything. What do you say to this Mr. Jones? Try it; I will assure you success.

A. H. WALLBRIDGE, JR.

Belleville, Ont.

We tried it years ago and it worked first rate. We have had good success with the way we usually adopt, and think it less trouble. Thanks for mentioning the matter, it will be new to many and perhaps save many queens.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

LOCATION—FALL WORK—FOUL BROOD.

SEE by the C. B. J. that bee-keepers are getting more honey than I am or any of the bee-keepers around here. Have made scarcely any section honey. Two bee-keeper's of about 50 colonies each have only a small quantity of extracted honey. It looks discouraging to me to read reports of the bees of others gathering honey so fast and ours gathering so little. I am going to give you my location, and the care I have given my bees. The land is high and slightly inclined to the west, I put up a fence to break the west wind as it strikes here very hard. They get the first rays of the morning sun. At the south is the orchard. Would it be better to place them in that and break the rays of the sun? There is a small stream about eighty rods off. The weather from the first of May till the 25th of June was very dry. The white clover, which is usually abundant here in pasture, did not blossom here this season, and what did was of very short duration. Alsike clover was of very inferior growth this year. After June 25th we had two weeks of cool showery weather with very cool nights; after this we had a few pleasant days but very cool nights. During the time basswood was in blossom it was cool and cloudy more than half the time. I made the entrance to hives small during the cool nights. This summer I have used what is called the "Simplicity" hive. The frames are shallow. I see by the JOURNAL I made a mistake here. If my bees do not die this winter I shall have some of the Jones' hives next year. The colony of bees I received of you May 27, have increased to four. The first swarm came off July 10; second 15 third 10; the last was the best third swarm I ever saw. I examined them Aug. 19, and found six frames filled with comb and brood but no honey. Is it necessary for successful wintering to spread the frames? Should they be spread when feeding or when packed away for winter? When they are packed away in clamp is there not danger of their coming out in spring before it is time to unpack them? I see of late in the C. B. J. a good deal about foul brood in hives. In what way is it distinguished? How does it

affect the bees, etc., and what can be done to prevent it.

A. S. CROSBY.

Compton, Que.

If they are well protected on the west, allow them to get the morning sun, as those that the sun's rays strike first are usually the first to go forth to the field. In very hot weather we think they would be better in orchard in the shade, but to attempt to change them now would necessitate much labour, as they would have to be moved only a few feet every day in order to prevent the loss of bees; if moved at once the old bees would go back to the old location and fly around until they perished. If the combs have much sealed honey at the top it would probably be better not to spread them as they would be bulged in in the centre and narrow at the top, but if they have little or no sealed honey then spread them and feed best granulated sugar syrup so rapidly that the bees will have to store it and seal it up after they have lengthened the cells. There should be no danger because they should have food enough to keep them from starving; however, if such is not the case, the top of the packing may be removed and the bees fed sufficient to keep them till fruit bloom. We have issued a pamphlet of 32 pages on foul brood, which describes it fully. It costs ten cents, and it would have taken several numbers of the JOURNAL to publish all that is contained in it. We think every person who keeps bees should have one, and if you get one and think it is not worth more than the price, you may return it after you read it.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE WISCONSIN HONEY FLOW.

THOSE sample honey labels which you sent me are indeed very beautiful. I don't know how they could be made any more attractive. If I had much honey to sell I should certainly want some of them, but we have had a very poor season for bees in this vicinity—

not much surplus honey--consequently the demand is greater than the supply without any ornamenting or advertising. My bees did fairly well during fruit bloom, and from the middle of June to the 7th of July they did quite well on white clover. On the 8th of July heavy rains began to fall and the honey flow ceased, since that date they have not stored much surplus. Basswood bloomed abundantly for about ten days or two weeks from about the middle of July, but much of this time was wet and lowery, so they got nearly nothing from basswood. During the forepart of August bees were actually uncapping and consuming their sealed stores in the hive, but for the last few days they appear to be doing better, they are working now quite lively upon buckwheat, and some on golden-rod, but in some places the grass-hoppers have stripped the leaves and blossoms quite clean from the golden-rod and left nothing but the bare stalk, yet there are other places where it has escaped their ravages thus far and I have some hopes yet that the bees will be able to gather honey enough to make up their winter stores with what they now have in the hives. About the 10th of this month I removed the surplus arrangements from all except two or three colonies, and spread the combs to prepare for Winter, as you describe on page 307 of CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. I got this idea from Allen Pringle's article on page 582 of *American Bee Journal*, 1884, and had mine prepared thus early and the bees are now extending the combs. Herewith I send a question for the department of Queries & Replies, if you should consider it of sufficient interest to give it a place therein I shall esteem it a favor, inasmuch as I contemplate constructing a bee house upon that principle if the plan is approved by those who have had more experience than myself.

JOSHUA BULL.

Seymour, Wis., August 22, 1885.

The query referred to by Mr. Bull has been sent out and will appear as soon as the answers are received.

From "Gleanings."

MY REFERENCE BOOK.

THE WAY IN WHICH FRIEND DOOLITTLE CLASSIFIES AND UTILIZES WHAT HE HAS READ AND CONSIDERED.

WHILE reading the bee-papers, it is generally to be noted that nearly all writers tell us about things which are past; this, put with the time it takes the article to get to the publisher, and the same to be placed in our hands through the mails, together with the

printing, makes nearly every valuable article which we read a month or more behind the time most appropriate for its use. I am not finding fault with the correspondents of the bee-papers regarding this state of affairs, for it is quite natural that it should be so. There is no time a person feels more like telling what he has done, and how he did it, than just after doing it successfully. There is a certain inspiration on a person at such times which allows of their story being told better than it could possibly be at any other time after several months have passed away, as must always be the case where the story is kept so that it can appear before the public in its appropriate season. Thus it happens that all of the best articles on wintering have appeared in the spring; the best articles on securing a large yield of honey after the honey season was over, and the same is true of nearly every subject pertaining to bee-culture. Now, our bee papers are of value to us only in proportion as we remember and put in practice the valuable points they contain; and as my memory is not sufficient to keep track of all that is of value, appearing out of season, I must have some means of reminding me of the valuable points just when they are of use. Again, much of the matter in the bee-papers is of little value to the experienced bee-keeper, except to add a little to the "spice of life" by adding variety to our reading-matter.

There is only now and then an item or an article we wish to look at the second time, so what we want is some plan by which we can get at that which is really valuable when wanted at another time. To do this I struck on this plan: Whenever I sit down to read a fresh paper, I have a pencil with me; and when I find a new idea, or an old one I wish to further experiment with, I mark it. In some instances the remarks will embrace a whole article, while others call attention to only a few lines. In future years, or at any time I wish to find that which is really valuable in my store of bee-literature, all I have to do is to read the marked passages, and thus get the cream of a whole year's numbers of *Gleanings* or other papers in a little time. Now, the above would be all that would be necessary, were it not for the matter of most articles being out of season, as spoken of at the beginning of this article, but for this reason I want some arrangement which will cite me to all the valuable points so that I can practice each in its appropriate season. After further studying on the matter I decided on what I call a "Reference Book," which is simply a small blank book bound in leather. Any memorandum or account-book will answer the purpose, providing it has at least 24 leaves

in it. This book I arrange similar to an assessor's book, which has the letters of the alphabet from A to Z on the outside margin of the leaves. Cut the leaves just as you would to letter them; but instead of lettering them, write on the little square of the first "Jan. 1st;" on the second, "Jan. 15th;" on the third, "Feb. 1st," and so on, giving one leaf, or two pages, for each half-month, to the end of the year. Having the book thus fixed it is kept near the chair which I usually occupy when I read, together with a pencil, so that when I come to any passage, part of an article, or an entire article that I think will be of any service to me, either as something new that promises to be valuable, or some new plan of using something already familiar to me, I mark it with my pencil, and then jot it down in my book, under the date to which it is applicable. Thus I get all the matter which I consider valuable, contained in what I read regarding apiculture, arranged with reference to the time it is to be used, in this book.

When Jan. 1st arrives I look over all there is on this page, and, for instance, try fixing one of my saws so as to make it saw smoothly, as described on page 408 of *Gleanings*, by way of experiment, if I chance to find a note regarding that in this little book. To explain more fully: On page 533 I read how to cut up foundation by using kerosene oil and a butcher-knife, so that thirty or forty sheets can be cut at a time. As I had always used the Carlin wheel, or a stamp cutter like those used by D. A. Jones, for cutting my fdn. starters for sections, I thought this might be better, so the plan was marked. As the first half of May would be the time I would most likely want to use it, I turn to May 1st (by putting my thumb on that date when opening my reference book), and write *Gleanings*, 1885, page 533, "How to cut fdn." When this date (May 1st) arrives I look over all that is written there, and, as I come to this, I turn to page 533, and there is just what I want, at the right time; for in a day or two I must go to work cutting fdn. into starters for my sections. So I go to work and cut a part by the new way, and some by the old. If the new proves the more valuable I mark these words on my reference book with a star; or, if worthless, I draw my pencil across the whole line thus crossing it off.

If I have made it plain, and I think I have, it will be seen that I have all the real worth of many volumes in this little book, while the matter which was worth only once reading is left out. Different persons would make different selections from what I should; but the plan is a good one, in my opinion, and one which will be of great service to any one who will follow it.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N. Y., Sept., 1885.

AUSTRALIA'S HONEY RESOURCES.

THE Gairfield Apiary is the property of Messrs. Coleman & May, who have brought much knowledge and intelligence, and no small amount of capital, to bear upon the prosecution of their work. The site on which the hives are arranged is admirably adapted for bee-culture. A gentle slope, having an eastern aspect, and well sheltered in the rear by a close hedge, has been apportioned to the busy workers, and the vines with which the ground is covered give additional protection to their homes on hot summer days. The country all round is rich and fertile, and in the garden and orchard close at hand there is a fine field for an enterprising bee keeper. But better far than garden flowers and fruits are the indigenous gum-trees which grow thickly on the adjacent hills. When the red-gum is in full blossom the honey pours into the hives, and from white and blue-gum also a plentiful store is obtained. Experience shows that although, while it lasts, the red-gum is most prolific of honey, that obtained from blue-gum is of better flavor, and the latter remains in bloom much longer than red-gum it is the most profitable to the apiarist. Last season was an especially favorable one, as all the gums were in splendid condition and continuous flower, and the bees filled and re-filled the hives almost as quickly as they could be emptied. Although at the beginning of the season—which generally lasts from the first week in October to the wet and cold weather which comes with the end of February—there were only twenty-seven hives at Fairfield, the total yield of comb and extracted honey reached six tons (13,440 lbs.), and all found ready sale at 4½d. to 6d. per lb. From the best hive 414 lbs. of extracted honey were obtained during the season, while 154 section boxes—each containing one pound of honey—were obtained from another hive. The constant removal of their stock acted a stimulus to the work of the bees, who were apparently afraid that unless they were rapid and vigorous in the collection of more honey they would go short in the winter. The hive from which the 414 pounds were taken averaged 11½ lbs. a day for four days in

the height of the season (about the middle of January), and for some time maintained a record of 60 lbs. a week. Another hive, which contained nine frames—each 17 in. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.—gave 48 lbs. in the first eight days, and its total had reached 1 cwt. in three weeks. Notwithstanding the constant depletion of the combs, the bees still found leisure to swarm, and by natural increase the number of hives grew from 27 at the opening of the season to 109 in January—*From the Adelaide Observer.*

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

THE question of an official organ for the bee-keepers of Ontario, or had we better say the Dominion of Canada, is upon us.

Now, as bee-keepers, we are all interested in the matter, and should we not consider the subject well and act wisely in making our choice. The *Rural Canadian* has done its duty I believe to the entire satisfaction of all bee-keepers, but then why should we make apiculture odious by thrusting it into everybody's face whether they like it or not. I have heard some farmers object strongly and even threaten to stop their paper because there is so much "bee-trash" in it—a thing they had no interest in, but must say I consider the *Rural Canadian* a most excellent agricultural paper, and richly deserves the support of every farmer in the country. With regard to the American bee-papers, they are all good, but then we have a paper of our own so I do not think we can do better than select the C. B. J. I believe in the specialist and now that we have a paper devoted specially to bees and honey let us encourage it. I doubt if anyone can give us a real good weekly for less than one dollar a year. As a private individual I would suggest that for one dollar sent the Secretary of the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association that he send them a ticket of membership for one year and the C. B. J. for half year or for \$1.50 membership one year and the C. B. J. for one year. Officers of bee-keepers associations often wish to communicate with the fraternity generally and if all will agree to take the same paper we know just how to reach them.

S. T. PETTIT.

Belmont, Ont., Sept. 25.

The subject of an "Official Organ" is for us a rather delicate one, inasmuch as it might be said, that we were "blowing our own trumpet" were we to say much about it. When the matter was up

for discussion during the last session of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Convention at Toronto last month, we were asked to state the views we held on the subject and we did so, to this effect: We did not question the advisability of having an "Organ" but we could hardly see our own way clear to becoming that organ under the same conditions as previous publications had accepted the honor. Then another difficulty stared the project in the face, and that was that nearly every member of the Association was *already* a subscriber to the JOURNAL, and this would also be the objection which would meet Friend Pettit's kind suggestion. Would it be better to dispense with the "Official Organ" altogether and reduce the membership fee to 50c. per annum, or allow it to remain at \$1.00, as now, and use the funds of the Society in some other channel which would be equally profitable. We should like to have expressions of opinion in this matters from Friends McKnight, Pringle, Corneil, Campbell, Thom, etc., as all these gentlemen have been connected with the Association from its inception.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
BEE STINGS.

IS the sting of bees more poisonous at some seasons (notably this month) than others? The reason I ask the question is that yesterday I opened a strong hive of hybrids to show my wife the queen, which is an extra good one compared with the rest I have. I had raised one frame and Mrs. B. was wielding the smoker to keep those in the hive quiet, when E! E! down went the smoker, and she hastily beat a retreat trying frantically to shake a bee from her sleeve. That one did not sting but a couple of others seemed interested in the escape of their comrade and did. She came at once to the house and applied ammonia, which she had done on several previous occasions, this was followed in about five minutes by a furious itching all over the body and limbs even to the head and soles of the feet, in five minutes more the itching gave place to a burning sensation and the skin became blotched with scarlet varying to purple with white spots the size of split peas set as closely together as it was possible for them to be, just as though she had had her person stung with nettles. This was followed by vomiting and then by violent nervous contrac-

tion of the limbs. The nausea continued till this morning, and one hand and arm to near the elbow is much swollen and painful, as though it had been severely bruised. Mrs. B. proposes to visit the bees by card hereafter. Stings have heretofore produced no effect but the swelling of the part stung with pain, followed by itching, what then can be the cause of such serious effects from only two stings with the usual remedy applied? I am much pleased with the C.B.J. Wish it a long career of usefulness and yourself and Mr. Pringle long connection with it.

E. G. BODWELL.

Salford, Ont., Aug. 24.

The bees do seem to sting a little harder late in the fall when they are killing off drones, and the weather is cool, but whether it is owing to the cool weather and your being chilly, or whether they have large quantities of poison in their sacks, and the poison is more powerful is hard to determine. If stung when chilly we have noticed that it seemed to hurt more than when we were warm and perspiring. There have been several cases similar to yours reported, and we venture the statement that your good lady might be engaged in the business for years without a similar occurrence. There are some particularly sensitive places where stings have more effect, for instance on the sensitive nerve of the lips or nose, and under the nail at the point of finger.

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.

TWO STOREY HIVES.

QUERY No. 32.—Has the two storey hive with section frames in top storey, proved a success; also is it best to have top storey same size as bottom?—D.S.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Yes; yes.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Yes, to both questions.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—No to the first; and to the second, not for comb honey.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—The crate system is better than the section frames.

G.M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Have used them some but do not like them. The top storey is generally used the same size as the bottom.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—As I do not produce comb honey largely, I cannot answer this question.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I have raised successfully tons of honey with top storey same as body of hive except no entrance or bottom boards.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Some prefer this way and call it a success. I prefer the upper storey just one-half as deep as the lower, use a section case or rack, to add an upper storey with each case of sections.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I have no experience with two storey hive for sections, but I judge it has not. I use the tiering up system for comb honey. It is best to have top storey so made for extracting purposes that the frames are interchangeable with brood chamber.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It has proved a success, but not so great a success in my experience as a crate or case above. I should have both hives the same size, if I were to use a two storey hive.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I believe the two story hive not to be as good for sections as cases, if it be used at all and the bottom hive be not too deep. I believe for many reasons it ought to be of the same size.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Two storey hives with section frames in top storey are not, I should think, a success. They are all right for extracted honey if the upper frames are not too deep, but for section honey the super or half storey has many advantages over the top storey.

BY THE EDITOR.—The top story with reversible section frames works very well, but greater success can be accomplished, I think by using supers with sections arranged according to the new system as exhibited at the Toronto Exhibition.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE BEES?

QUERY 33.—It is not old queens or weak stocks in particular. Sometimes the whole yard is for about two weeks

covered so thickly with bees that we cannot walk without killing them. If the basswood is yielding honey I have lost \$100 in bees and honey. Few of the bees can fly two or three inches and their whole desire is to make from the hives. They appear to be smart in every respect but wing power. I am suspicious of the milk weed, but Prof. Cook does not attach much danger to it. Many bees never get loose from the blossom after lighting on it and appear to accumulate such moccasins of gum and pollen from the leaves that they cannot climb the hives or combs. What is the cause?—C. M.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I have never seen anything like this.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Have never had a case of this kind.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Not seeing the bees can't say what is the matter.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Never saw anything of the kind hence an answer would be mere presumption.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—As I have never had any experience like this I cannot of course give a solution.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I don't know. Last year I had two or three colonies whose bees died off, appearing swollen and stupid, and I could give no guess as to the cause. This year I have seen nothing of it.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I do not know. Never had like experience. In windy weather I have seen old worn-out veterans scattered around the yard in considerable numbers, but they were generally loaded and trying hard to reach home.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—There are a few patches of milk weed in the vicinity of my apiary and have noticed that bees with those accumulations on the feet and think from the above description that your case is similar to that noticed by Dr. Thom, Streetsville, this season, supposed to be caused by poison, it having occurred during the time when people were paris-greening potatoes, the bees probably getting it while in quest of water for brood rearing.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I have had little or no experience in this matter and consequently cannot speak with any degree of

certainty or authority. During the past season I did notice a few of the bees in one of my colonies in the plight described, and after intently watching their movements on the grass for a protracted spell I came to the conclusion that they were either drunk—intoxicated with munificent success or excess—or had the "rheumatics."

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—There seems much complaint like this, this season. Many say that the bees are young just from the cells. Others that they are black, having no hair. I can give no cause. I have carefully examined such as have been sent me with a high-power microscope, but I can find no cause. It may be in that the pollen mosses of *Asclepias*-milk weed may do damage sometimes, but here I have watched carefully and am sure milk weeds are far more beneficial than harmful. They furnish very much honey and kill very few bees, I think.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—This is an interesting question to me, as my bees were affected in a similar manner to those; add a stench arising from the ground from which the bees lay thickest and I have in your question a complete counterpart of what occurred in my own apiary toward the end of last July, with one exception, that I did not notice milk weed granules adhering as you say. I do not think milk weed is sufficiently abundant in this neighborhood to affect my bees this way. The trouble being considered with the general use of paris green on the potatoes, I inferred that the bees must have been drinking from the potato leaves. However, this is no more than supposition. The number of sick and dying bees for one week or so was immense and I have no doubt \$100 did not cover my loss in bees and honey. Are you certain it was caused by milk weed? Let us hear more from you on this matter.

BY THE EDITOR.—We have never had any experience with milk-weed as there is none in this section. Have never had the bees crawling about the yard in such numbers as you mention, during the honey season. Is it not possible that the bees may have been collecting honey dew where paris green has been used. Reports have come to hand of heavy losses of bees in different neighborhoods attributable to paris green.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WORKING FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

APIS CANADENSIS.—In your apiaries, when running for extracted honey, do you, as a rule, use single storey and a half, or two story Jones' hives?

We have tried them both ways, but generally use the single storey hive.

Do you consider twelve Jones' frames in a hive sufficient for an ordinary colony to secure the best results in running for extracted honey, or is it better to use twelve more in an upper storey?

If you wish to prevent swarming or increase you might use a second storey or a longer hive, but taking the value of increase into consideration we find twelve frames to answer very well.

Kindly state the advantages (if any) a single storey hive has over the one above another style in securing extracted honey.

In some respects two stories are better, in others one answers very well; it depends on the style of frame and hive, manner of manipulating, etc. Where a hive is made with two stories it requires more experience than most people have had to determine the best size and shape for such a hive. We mean to use whichever produces the best results. The two story hive that we make for extracting purposes or one story for comb honey takes the same sized frame as the ordinary Jones hive, only the frame lies on its side instead of endways. In a future number we will describe the hive and its workings more fully.

I have had several circulars sent me lately pitching in strongly into single hive advocates. I would therefore like to hear the other side of the question ventilated if there is any.

Kingston, 23rd Sept., 1885.

J. R. MILLER.—I had fifteen swarms last Fall, which I wintered in a clamp (as some call it) and they came out all right in Spring, and I think if I had not allowed them to rob each other, I would not have lost what I did, three in number, leaving twelve. From these I have taken, up to date, 450 lbs of honey, but only four swarms. How is that for a beginner, that is "green" in the business? Is it an average

crop? Some lost heavily last Winter, so I concluded to take and read the BEE JOURNAL, as perhaps some reader dreams of a better way to winter and tend bees, than my way.

Baden, Ont., July 16th.

EQUALIZING COLONIES—DIARRHŒA.

B. LOSEE.—Is it advisable to move strong stocks of bees and put weak ones in their place to equalize them in September and October? Is diarrhœa in bees a disease or the effect of some cause or defect?

Cobourg, Ont.

We do not think the plan would work satisfactorily as more care would be required in order to prevent them from building so. Diarrhœa may be caused by bad stores, cold weather, disturbance late in the fall thereby breaking their cluster before they go into winter quarters, and various other causes. Healthy bees may become diseased with dysentery by giving them *bad* stores. If bees are fed good food and have all the other requirements necessary to successful wintering they will have no dysentery.

WEIGHT FOR WINTER QUARTERS.

D. SMITH.—How much should each hive weigh with seven frames, half story and lid, to have enough honey for winter?

Thedford P. O., Ont.

Each hive should weigh from sixty to sixty-five pounds; if they weighed sixty-five pounds or, even seventy now, they will only weigh about sixty when they go into winter quarters as some stores will be consumed between now and winter, and should they have a few extra pounds in Spring, it will come in good for brood rearing.

MORE ADVICE ABOUT FEEDING.

A. E. JONES.—Having seen a number of report from beginners in the science of apiculture, in your much esteemed JOURNAL, I have at last decided to give mine, though very poor, some others are much worse. One in this vicinity having lost sixty-three out of sixty-four, while several others have wintered well. In the Fall of 1883 I put sixteen colonies in clamp according to description in your price list. In the Spring of 1884 had sixteen colonies in fair condition. Increased to thirty-four by natural increase, besides having lost four first swarms through in-

ability to manage them when two clustered together. Three became queenless and were destroyed by moth. Extracted 875 pounds of honey; ceased extracting the 20th of July. Afterwards fed 200 pounds of sugar rather late in the season. Fall of 1884 I put thirty-one colonies in clamp as before but only fifteen survived, part of which were very weak. My heavy loss has made me very anxious for information with regard to preparation for winter. Please give us your methods of preparation regarding feeding for winter stores and stimulation with dates, as near as can be given. Would you recommend feeding granulated sugar for entire winter stores when it costs eight cents per pound, while with some difficulty honey can be disposed of at from 10 to 12½ cents. Any and all the information which may be given will be thankfully received.

North Bruce, July 23rd, 1885.

If there is plenty of honey in the hive well ripened and capped over we would not extract it and then feed with sugar syrup. If they are capped over early we have no doubt about bees wintering well on them. We usually feed a little sugar syrup to stimulate brooding and as soon as sufficient brood is in the combs to give us a nice lot of young bees to go into winter quarters, we feed rapidly, to supply any deficiency in stores. An important point is to have the feeding done in time to have the brood hatched before the bees are put into winter quarters, and special care should be taken not to disturb them to break the cluster, but allow them to be clustered as compactly as possible late in the season. The locality of course will determine the time.

SPACE FOR QUEEN WHEN EXTRACTING.

W. S. WAIT.—When working for extracted honey do you confine the queen to a certain number of combs, or give her all of them.

We usually allow her free access to all the hive when using one-story, and confine her to the lower when using an upper story.

HOW TO GET THE SECTIONS OUT OF THE SKELETON CRATE EASILY.

I have a little change to suggest in regard to your skeleton crate. If I put the one I received together right, one side has to be taken off to

get the sections out. Now, if you cut the end piece in two in the centre, you can take out the sections without drawing a nail.

Ford, Ohio.

Thanks for your suggestion. It has suggested other improvements which we think we will be able to accomplish without even a board.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF BEE-KEEPING.

WILL. T. ZINK.—Please answer the following question if you do not think it unreasonable: How many colonies of bees to average as much as yours do (and how much is that) run for extracted honey will be required to bring in a salary of \$500 per year, clear of all expenses besides his labor; honey to be sold at 12½c. per pound.

Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo., Sept. 21.

It would depend somewhat on the amount of experience. In a good locality you might count on an average of 100 pounds per year, and one hundred per cent increase. We have taken 250 pounds per colony in one season, and some have even done better than that. We consider the above a fair average in a good locality. Many people imagine that we have here one of the best localities in Canada, which, however, is not the case. We think 50 colonies of bees would give you the amount (\$500) taking an average of years.

MOVING BEES TO CLAMP.

JOHN MACPHERSON.—Regarding advice on cellar about which I wrote you the other day I have for the present given up the idea, but would like to learn which is the best time and method of removing bees to clamp when some distance from it.

RAW SUGAR FOR STORES.

I may also mention that I met a few days ago an old experienced bee-keeper who has generally been pretty successful, and winters in cellar built purposely for the business. Well then last fall he fed them for winter stores on the best crystalized sugar and lost during the winter and spring considerably over 100 colonies. He says that he is confident that the chemical used in refining the sugar was the cause of his heavy loss, and that he himself never will now advise any other one to use for such a purpose but raw sugar. I wonder what will the bee-keeping authorities, who so highly advocate the article that caused his disaster, say to this, coming as

it does, from an old practical hand at the business.

Mountsberg, Sept. 21st, 1885.

If it is late in the season when the bees are moved and they are taken at a time when they are not flying, they may be lifted and set on the clamp in their places and kept closed up (but not allowed to smother) till the surroundings of the clamp become completed, and they can mark the locality. We usually have the front of the clamp completed so all that is necessary is to adjust the entrance spout which connects the entrance of the hive with the outside giving them free access whenever they desire. The entrance must be so arranged that no packing will get in to choke it up. If they are to be placed together in warm weather we usually move them a few feet at a time, increasing the distance as they become accustomed to it; this prevents old bees from going back to their old stands. We have tried raw sugar with unsatisfactory results. Late feeding and other things sometimes tend to bring about bad results, or probably he fed "off standard" or a poor quality of granulated sugar. The *best* granulated has given us the best satisfaction, and we always use it.

TAR PAPER AS LINING FOR A BEE HOUSE.

JOHN RABB.—Kindly answer the following through the BEE JOURNAL and greatly oblige a subscriber:—Were I to line my bee house with tar paper would the smell arising therefrom be distasteful to the bees?

Lombardy, Ont., Sept. 22, 1885.

It might be lined on the outside, but we would not like to risk the tar paper on the inside, as we think it would be distasteful to the bees. If you wish to line the inside with paper, why not use the ordinary building paper, as used for lining the outside of buildings, under the sheeting.

INFORMATION AS TO FEEDING.

C. W. BATES.—I have seven hives of bees; they have each 15 lbs. of honey. How many pounds of sugar will I require to bring each hive

to its proper weight, and what proportion of water should go to make the syrup.

West Summer, Me.

If you feed them 15 lbs. of sugar each it will not be too much, if they are strong. In storing and sealing it they usually consume as much as the water adds to the weight, especially if it is not fed rapidly. We take one pound of water to two pounds of sugar, allowing it to boil for five minutes, then letting it cool before feeding. This with the quantity they consume during the time they are capping it over, and in brood rearing, etc., will probably leave you about 30 lbs. of stores in each hive.

BEEES THAT WILL WORK ON RED CLOVER.

JAS. F. FRENCH.—Please answer the following question in the columns of the C. B. J. Is there a strain or race of bees that will work on *red clover* to amount to much? We do not have much white clover here and if there are bees that will work on red clover, I would like to obtain them.

Canterbury, N. H.

That depends entirely on the length of the tubes of the clover. *Sometimes* the tubes of the *first* crop are short enough to allow the bees to reach the honey, but the tubes of the second crop are generally short enough to allow it. We have known bees to work on one part of a red clover field and gather large quantities of honey, while on the other portion of the field you could see scarcely a bee. Rich land produces large headed clover with long tubes which prevents the bees from gathering it, while on hills or poorer soil where the tubes are shorter they can gather an abundance of honey. The length of the clover tubes has as much to do with it as the bees. *No* strain of bees can gather honey from flowers when they cannot reach the nectar.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN BEE-KEEPER'S ASSOCIATION.—The next annual meeting of the Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers Association will be held in the Council Room, in the village of Sheridan, October 22nd and 23rd, 1885. A cordial invitation is extended to all. F. A. Palmer, 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, OCTOBER 7TH 1885.

Our circulation grows apace. We have passed the period of uncertainty which all new publications *must* pass—that period when it is doubtful as to whether success will crown your efforts or not.

From what we can learn throughout the country, bees are, as a rule, at this season short of stores. Do not leave them so, but get them in good shape soon as possible, for upon the way your bees go into winter quarters this fall depends your success in the spring.

Our American friends are in great trouble with their law suits—this time it is Bees vs. Grapes. A Californian bee-keeper has been sued for \$200 for injury (?) done by his bees to his neighbor's grapes. Right will triumph in the end we are sure, and there can certainly be no harm done the grapes by the bees.

A CALL FOR REPORTS.

We would like to have reports from every subscriber of the past season's work. There is a vast amount of information to be gained in simply reading these reports of each others success or failure; if you have failed and *know* wherein you did fail, give the readers of the JOURNAL the benefit of your hard-earned experience; if you have been successful, then tell us all how you managed your bees to bring you that success.

At Collingwood fair we were pleased to see the exhibit of Munson Bros., of that place. It was tastefully arranged in tins, nicely labelled, and the sections of nice comb honey were arrayed in a way to catch the eye of the passer-by, while one of the firm engaged their attention explaining various things in connection with the pursuit, and to the visitor who was only interested in *eating* the honey he handed one of the leaflets, "Honey." Collingwood should be proud of such enterprising young men.

OUR "RICHARDSON" YARD.

While at the Toronto Exhibition, a bee-man come along and asked us how we liked the

"Richardson" hive, as he had noticed us speak quite often of the "Richardson" yard in "Our Own Apiary," and he took it for granted at once that this particular yard was stocked with bees in that style of hive. Quite a natural supposition too, wasn't it, without any further explanation than has been given. The fact is one of the yards is on the farm of a gentleman by the name of Richardson and we have always been in the habit of calling it by the name of the "Richardson" yard.

THE HONEY LEAFLET.

The demand for this leaflet is very gratifying. Something of this kind was just what was wanted for distribution among that portion of the populace of the country who have not yet learned by practical experience the value of honey as a staple article of diet and as a medicine. At Toronto and London we distributed several thousand, and here and there all over the ground people could be seen with these leaflets in their hands. In many places the tired visitor was comfortably seated on a bench, carefully reading it, and what was better still you would see them come back after a while with the leaflet still in their hands and *buy* a little of the honey about which they had been reading. This is sufficient proof that they are a capital advertisement, and as such they should be distributed freely around the country. Try a few of them and see the good effect they will have.

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

BEE LORE.

GATHERED FROM EXCHANGES AND OTHER SOURCES.

AN enthusiast in bee keeping, A. St. George Hawkins, of Listowel, has been appointed sub-collector of customs at that point by the government.

We have been shown, says the *Hanover Post*, a stalk of Bokhara clover which grew on Mr. Thomas Tyreman's place, measuring twelve feet.

The Prairie Farmer, speaking of the Iowa honey exhibit at the state fair said: "The bee-keepers made a fine display of honey and apparatus, and held meetings at which interesting topics were discussed, and statistics reported. Last winter was disastrous to hundreds of apiarists. But it was easy to see few were discouraged."

The Rev. J. G. Teter, in the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, gives the following test:—"A cheap and easy way to test the presence of the poorer grades of glucose in honey is to put some of it into a cup of tea made strong. If it is heavily adulterated with the poisonous compound found in glucose, it will turn black almost like ink. Another test is to pour alcohol and this poisonous compound together. Pure honey and pure alcohol will unite, but pure alcohol and this poisonous compound will separate like oil and water."

HONEY MARKET.

The demand for comb honey is good at 15c. per pound. Extracted sales fair at 5c. to 8c. per pound, according to quality. Beeswax 23c. to 25c. per pound.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1885.

BOSTON.

We have received quite a large stock of honey mostly from Vermont, and the quality is very fine. We are doing the best we can to keep the prices up, where the bee-keepers can get something for their honey. One of the largest producers sold his entire crop at a very low price, and it is being sold here at a price that would give the bee-keeper nothing. We still hold our prices 16c. to 18c. for one pound, 14c. to 16c. for two pounds. Extracted 6 to 8c. Wax 30c.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Sept. 21, 1885.

No change has taken place in the general feature of the market. Demand is slow for extracted honey with an abundance on the market. Depression in other branches of business and low prices have their bearing upon honey. Better prices will, in my estimation, not be obtained until a general revival of business takes place; our most ardent desires to the contrary notwithstanding. Custom has to be made, even at the short crop of this season. Small lots only of new comb honey make their appearance and are sold readily. Yet, demand is slow in proportion. Extracted honey brings 4 to 8 cents on arrival, and choice comb honey 15 to 16 cents in jobbing way. Beeswax is in fair demand and arrivals are good. We pay 20 to 24 cents for good yellow.

C. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12, 1885.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Canadian Bee Journal" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

Sale of Dwelling House, Bee House, and over 50 hives of bees, Italians and Holy Lands, on Oct. 19th 1885, by auction, if not rented previously.

J. STRUMPF,
Hanover, Ont.

FEEDERS!

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

CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

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

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

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

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

Red Clover Queens by Return Mail.

I am now up with my orders, and can send queens by return mail. My queens are almost without an exception purely mated, and my bees worked just thick on red clover from the time it bloomed until the present.

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky

Five Per Cent. Discount.

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

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

THE 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.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,
Port Colborne, Ont

FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

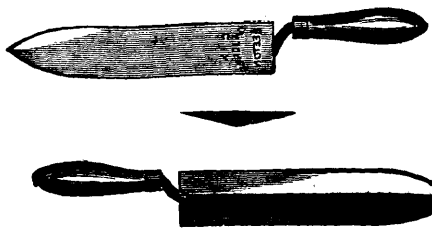
J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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

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.

150 COLONIES
—OF—
BEES FOR SALE

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

One Colony of Bees, queen and brood, on eight Jones' frames (specially selected so that the queen can lay to the top bar on nearly all) and 25 lbs. of Winter stores for \$6.50.

Two frame nuclei containing bees, honey and brood, \$2.00.

Four frames of nuclei, as above \$3.50.
One Jones' frame of comb and one pound of bees, \$1.50.
Empty combs 25 cents each, or 20 cents each by the 100.

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

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

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 highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons.

DOVE-TAILED SECTIONS.

Same price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VAN-DEVORT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee - Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for **1885**, Free. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

\$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.

—TRY THE—

BELLINZONA ITALIANS,

And see for yourself that they are the best. Warranted Queens, bred from mothers imported direct from the mountains of Italy, \$1.00 each; six for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders filled promptly.

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

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.

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

11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

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

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

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

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

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