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

Vol. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

№. 35

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 \$1.00 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.

	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.

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly..... \$1.80

" " "American Bee Journal," weekly..... 1.75

" " "American Apiculturist," monthly..... 1.75

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

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

" " "Texas Bee Journal"..... 1.80

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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.

## 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

t-ft.

## FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—  
EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto

## DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- A. H. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
- DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonville, 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.

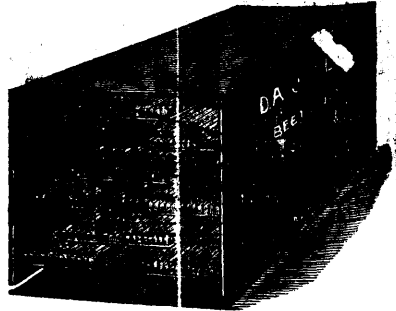
and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

### 150 COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1883. We warrant every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

S. DADANT & SON,  
HAMILTON Hancock Co., Ill.

## WINTER FEEDERS.



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

### DIRECONS FOR MAKING THE CANDY.

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

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

We have a full stock on hand ready to go by return express or freight.

D. A. JONES, Beeton.

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

### FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

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

3-t.f.

## 120 Colonies For Sale!

Having too many colonies on hand I will sell the above number, all in movable frame hives, in first-class condition for wintering, and insured against fire. Purchaser can winter them in my cellar without extra charge. Address

J. B. LAMONTAGNE,  
Box 964, Montreal.

## 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.

## GLASS JARS!

We have several gross of these jars ready for shipment y 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.

# The Canadian Bee Journal

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## "OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT" RISES AND EXPLAINS.

**H**E explains that that mysterious "Canadian bee-paper" (not even honored with capital letters) is none other than our own beloved CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, (I just "wink" with my pen at the compositor, *sub rosa*, to put this last handsome cognomen in fine, large type, and to religiously observe the Capitals!)

As I suspected, "our own correspondent" is, indeed, our own W. F. Clarke. "The thin disguise he had assumed for the nonce" was hardly thick enough for the eye of that naughty but "guileless" who pretended to be "seeking light" when he had the light all the time. But "our own correspondent" is evidently not as good at guessing as "A Subscriber seeking light," for he is hitting the wrong man. I have personally met Mr. Clarke but once and exchanged with him only a few words (they were pleasant, however, on both sides) and from the familiar description he gives it is quite plain he is away out of his latitude in his identification. I may say here it is exceedingly seldom that I use a *non de plume* for I would scorn to write a syllable that I would be ashamed to own or stand by. There is not one improper word or motive in that ironical letter which has caused Mr. Clarke to "rise and explain"; but I had a reason for writing anonymously "for the nonce"—not an unworthy reason either. If Mr. Clarke desires to know who this "anonymous correspondent" is, let him drop a card to the editor of this JOURNAL asking the information and it shall be given him. I authorize the editor to do this in order to prove the truth of what I have asserted above, viz: that I would scorn to write anything anonymously that I was not prepared to defend to the last word. Mr. Clarke may perhaps be joking, but if he really means what he insinuates, that "A Subscriber" lacks "truthfulness" because of that letter, I can only express my great surprise. Anybody with half an eye ought to be able to see that "A Subscriber's" letter seeking for light is *ironical* from beginning to end! I have always imagined that *irony* was a perfectly legitimate weapon—that satire, sarcasm and even ridicule were perfectly legitimate weapons when properly used. To predicate untruthfulness of the satirist *per se* is

something I would hardly expect from a *litterateur* like Mr. Clarke. I employed these on the subject of the "Canadian bee-paper" simply because the subject deserved nothing better from the armory of the polemic or reformer. Ridicule will often touch the right spot when serious, didactic argument utterly fails. I wanted to know who was responsible for trying to belittle and injure our CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL by calling it out of its name, and that was the method I chose to get the information and at the same time to have a shot at folly, for Pope tells us to "shoot folly as it flies." If the shot struck home anywhere, and if the shoe fits anybody, why let that body put it on and wear it more circumspectly in future.

As a Canadian I was certainly both interested and pleased to read Mr. Clarke's account of his connection with the A. B. J. and the origin of that connection. That the facts are highly creditable to him I acknowledge with pleasure. But I fail to see how long connections and fast friendships, however strong or proper, can give Mr. Clarke the right to do even the semblance of injustice to the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. He may have intended no discourtesy or wrong, but to my mind (though I may be wrong) the thing looks quite improper. Now, although Mr. Clarke is wrong in his guess in identity, he is entirely right in supposing that "A Subscriber" has no desire to "pick a quarrel with anybody, for, like our worthy editor, he is distinctly for peace; but at the same time he would never purchase peace at the expense of principle or justice. Wherefore, regarding these attempts on the C. B. J. as not only a little unjust but exceedingly foolish, and being convinced that oftentimes there is no more effectual way to dislodge folly than to "poke fun at it" and laugh at it he accordingly set about laughing at the folly of "our own correspondent" and his editor—two most admirable gentlemen who, like Cæsar's wife, ought to be high above suspicion of any such petty peccadillo.

A SUBSCRIBER  
(Now Rejoicing in the Light.)

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBIT.

**R**IGHT heartily glad am I to know that so much interest is felt and manifested in the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London, England, next year. I have been seeking information about the matter and corresponding with members of the committee, but so far we all seem to be shrouded in considerable darkness. I would like to act upon your suggestion, page 517 of C. B. J., but there seem to be difficulties

in the way of acting at once.

1.—We would like to know at what time our exhibits must be ready for consignment?

2.—When must we give the Government information of amount of exhibits?

3.—What is the limit of time for making application to the Government for exhibits?

4.—Will the Government allow us to make our own prize list?

5.—What amount will be given us for prizes?

Another thing.—I presume the committee acting in the general good may not feel like spending eight or ten dollars out of their slim purses without some glimmering of an idea as who will recoup them again, at least in part.

In the meantime had we not better ask all those who will help the display to let us know by card about what each one will do. We would then be in a better position to approach the Government in a rational business like way.

I am the servant of the Association and shall not hesitate to spend time and money in so rare and noble a cause. Come friends of the committee what shall we do? Well, I will take the liberty to request all those intending to aid by sending some honey to the show to drop me a card as soon as possible, stating how much comb as well as the amount of extracted honey they will furnish. Remember your honey will be sold for you at close of show if you wish it sold. In course of time we will give you full particulars about packing and shipping. The capabilities of Canada are so good for producing immense quantities of honey and our population so small comparatively in numbers that many of us have but little faith in our own markets for honey in future. We must have an outlet by some means at some price.

By all means let us not miss the present fine opportunity of convincing the world that Canadian honey is not only superlatively fine, but the "brightest and best" in the world. We have the facts on our sides and we should not fail to use them to the best possible advantage.

Without a doubt we should concentrate all our combined energies to make our exhibit not only good but *grand*—so grand as to eclipse all other efforts and win merited encomiums from the British press; then success is ours! We would not matter any one that we will secure large prices for honey; the probabilities point in the opposite direction, but then you know we must make an effort to share in the very best markets of the world.

S. T. PETTIT,

President O. B. K. Association.

Belmont, Ont., Nov. 14, 1885.

We are glad to get your views on this matter, Friend P., and are sure of your willingness to do all in your power to

forward the enterprise. We were well aware of the difficulty you speak of when the committee was appointed. More or less means are always required to carry on any large scheme like this and unless it is taken up by a few who are sufficiently enthusiastic and public spirited to spend their own private means to push it through, it is sure to fall short. If anybody steps into the harness and pulls from the word "go," and then gets out with an expenditure of only ten dollars he will do much better than we anticipate. Fearing that it might not be taken hold with the determination to ensure success we interviewed the Canadian commissioners and have been in correspondence with them, and through them have applied for the necessary space to make a first class exhibit. The time for applying for space expired in October, and as blank applications for space were forwarded to us we took the liberty of filing them in. Otherwise we would all have been "left out in the cold." We also arranged to meet Sir Chas. Tupper at a convention of intending Canadian exhibitors in other lines, to talk over the matter. Our present intention is to make an exhibit on our own account, in case the Association does not take the matter up. The space which we asked the commissioners to reserve will answer us all by a little crowding. We do not intend to miss this opportunity of exhibiting to the nations of the world the grand industry which we represent in Canada, unless something turns up of which we are at present unaware. We want the exhibit to be a grand success, and if the O. B. K. A., as a body will not go into it as heartily as the occasion demands, private enterprise will have to be depended on. We are anxious that the display should be under the auspices of the association, but the association will require to take prompt and active measures to have prepara-

tions made, that everything may not be left till the last moment. Everything should be ready to ship immediately the honey harvest is over; we do not know that any particulars need be given, so long as the requisite amount of space is secured. So far as we know there will be no prizes—favorable mention will probably be the reward. If every one who has any idea of furnishing either comb or extracted honay for the exhibit, will notify the President to that effect, some idea of the probable quantity can be arrived at and instructions given for mode of preparation, shipping, etc.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

#### THE WINTERING PROBLEM.

I AM aware that this subject is hackneyed, and some perhaps may say "give us a rest" in regard to it. Of one thing, however, I am well assured, viz: that we don't know it all yet, and until we learn more than we know now in regard to it, bee-keeping will continue to be risky and uncertain as a business. The question is really paramount to all others, and as we can only learn by our own experience, and that of others, I deem an article giving the opinions I have formed from an experience of nineteen years with an experimental apiary, may be of some interest to the thinking portion of the readers of the C. B. J. Of wintering in cellars, clamps or special repositories of any kind, I know nothing except what I have learned from reading, and the aggregate results gained from that source convinces me that the great majority of our brethren can winter their bees more safely on their summer stands, than in such cellars as they have at their command. I have never lost a full colony in wintering since my first year, till this last season when I lost two for want of stores, that could have been saved, were it not for illness that prevented me from seeing to my apiary from the middle of February till the middle of May. During my long experience I have wintered from 5 to 50 colonies, and in hives of all styles and make up—Langstroth, Kidder, Quinby, Modest American, &c., for styles; chaff, double and single walls, some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and some only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick for make up—and the result has been always the same, the temperature running as low at times as  $20^{\circ}$  F. below zero. With the above experience I think

I am capable of judging somewhat in the matter, and desire to "put myself upon record" as a non-believer in the pollen theory. For food I have made use of sugar syrup when necessary, but as a rule I have depended upon natural stores, only feeding when a deficiency was found to exist. I do not know what the results would have been further north, with a lower temperature than is found in my own locality (eastern Massachusetts, 20 miles from the sea coast) but here I have not found that my bees winter any more safely, or come out in better shape in the spring when kept in chaff hives, than when kept in single walls even only half an inch thick. I believe with the late Adam Grimm that there is no better protection for bees than a full sheet of old comb; it is natural protection, and I doubt if it will ever be improved upon. My views in regard to the question can be summed up as follows: plenty of pure stores, (at least 25 lbs. to the colony, although some use far less) so placed as to be at all times accessible to the bees, plenty of air and plenty of ventilation, but with such ventilation that all that is generated in the hive is retained therein as fully as possible. I believe in large entrances protected from cold winds, a space at least one inch high over the frames and an absorbent on top that will retain the heat, prevent a current of air passing through the hive and that will at the same time allow moisture to pass out from tops of frames. I do not consider that the form or style of hive makes any difference, all that is needed being to adopt such style and form as will allow of the method stated above. I have adopted the L. hive as I can manipulate it more easily than any other, still I think good results can be obtained from any movable frame hive that is large enough to accommodate a full colony of large size. I differ from those who believe only in deep frames, (but have no quarrel with them) for the reason that I find my largest colonies will in severe cold weather form a cluster not more than six or eight inches in diameter, and this being the case I can see no reason why a deeper hive than the L. is needed for such a cluster, especially when a space of an inch or more is given above the frames, and this space I deem an imperative necessity in any hive. I have not given the details of my winter packing, as any one can determine what they are from the points I have stated. I will state, however, that all the protection my hives have is from an osage hedge on, the north and west sides of my apiary, about eight feet high. In giving my views and reason I do so modestly and without any positive assertions save that I have adopted them after

making many experiments during my long apprenticeship at apiculture. I have nothing to say except the above in defence of my opinions, and if any differ I have no fault to find. I trust however that in this matter of wintering, all prejudice will be dropped, and that every bee-keeper in the land will work only for the best good of himself and his brethren in the work.

I have read Bro. Newman's reply to your questions in regard to that "Canadian bee-paper," and while I think he is laboring under a mistaken opinion, still I believe him honest in his expressed views. I know that he takes great pride in *A. B. J.* and well he may, for it is a grand good journal, but I can't imagine why he deems that the name *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL* can affect his "paper" unfavorably; there is certainly no such similarity in the names as would cause one to be mistaken for the other, consequently the rule that applies to similarity of trade marks cannot apply. The best plan I see to adopt is for each to strive to make their paper the best, and may the best man win.

J. E. POND, JR.

Foxboro, Mass., U. S. A., Nov. 8, 1885.

We think that cellar wintering in northern localities will be more successful on the whole than out door wintering, especially without packing. We are quite positive that small colonies that could not be wintered out doors without a great deal of protection *can* be wintered in the cellar or in a proper repository with success. If bees have plenty of good stores in suitable shape, room to cluster, and favorably surrounded with old comb as you say, there is little danger of their not wintering well. We once transferred a hive of bees which was said by the owner to be 30 or 40 years old. It was a common box hive of inch lumber about 12 or 14 inches square inside and 18 inches high. He told us that it had cast swarms every year in that time; usually the first swarms and on several occasions all the rest, had died, yet they furnished him with swarms to replenish his hive the following season in every instance. Our curiosity was aroused to ascertain why such was the case, and an examination of the

combs showed that the comb had been built from the corners of the hive towards the centre leaving the edges so thin where the cross sticks join inside the hive that brood could not be raised in them. The result was except a few sharp edges of old tough comb projecting out into the space there was about the size of a gallon measure in the centre of the hive for the bees to cluster, they could pass towards their stores at the outside in any direction and right back to the cluster; this space reached within a few inches of the top of hive and tapered off towards the bottom. Your concluding remark "and may the best man win" has led us to wonder if you have a spite at us that makes you say so. Friend Newman being a very handsome and popular with the ladies would be sure to carry off the palm, but we propose that we both win. Our desire shall be to win ourselves, and do nothing to prevent others from winning too.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### PREVENTION OF SWARMS.

IN your issue of Oct. 28th, 1883, page 484. I was very favorably impressed with an excellent article, from the pen of Allen Pringle on "How to hive bees and prevent after swarms," which is a subject that strikes "near home" in my case; and not so much the matter of preventing after swarms—as I can control that by cutting out queen cells after the first queen has hatched out—but to manage bees in my locality, to prevent swarming again, all around, in August and September, in an ordinary season, is where the shoe pinches me. I clip my queens and hive similarly to Mr. Pringle, only that I shake no young bees from the old combs in front of the new hive on the old stand. I endeavor to get all the bees out of the hive that *will* follow the swarm, I then move the old hive to a prepared new stand and hive the swarm in a new hive, empty with the seasons' surplus arrangement, taken from the old hive, and placed on the new and give the new additional surplus room if I thing they need it. I watch the old hive, and when a queen is hatched, I remove all remaining cells, and when I see she has commenced to lay, I give the old colony surplus room, and give them

same attention afterwards as the colony receives. But this course I fear is not suited to this locality, for I began the season of 1884 with but seven colonies, and closed with 29, and took 400 lb. of comb honey. Both swarms and old colonies swarmed again during August and a few in September, and closed with 29, and took 400 lb. of comb honey. Both swarms and old colonies swarmed again during August and a few in September, which left me twenty swarms last wintering, which left me twenty swarms last wintering. One queen failed in May leaving the colony hopelessly queenless, so the swarm did not count much during the season. Of these 19 good swarms, I now have 55 good swarms in winter quarters, and have taken about 1000 lbs. of comb honey. You will notice the swarming is disproportionate to the honey I get and when I look into the future, at this rate of increase I am fairly appalled. We had a dearth of honey from the time basswood failed until about Sept. 12th, in which time drones were mostly killed, when from 12th to Oct. 1st, we had a very fine flow from golden rod and general fall bloom. A number of prime swarms had swarmed again before basswood ceased, and if the honey dearth had not then intervened, I am almost certain I should now have 80 to 90 swarms. Like the Dutchman, when the triplets arrived, "dis ding's about blayed out," but like him, how am I going to remedy it. Hiving back seems of no use at such a time. I had prime swarms swarm again within three weeks, and plenty of surplus room in the hive. I had one prime swarm, Italian and Syrian mixed, to swarm again in one week. They were hived on full sheets of foundation, and on opening their hive I found cells partly drawn out generally filled with eggs, not hatched, little caps of queen cells started and an egg in each. I destroyed the eggs in queen cell caps and returned the swarm, when it remained and did well. I detail thus particularly to show the tendency to swarm in my apiary, and my bees are mostly Italians, queens bought in Michigan, in Ohio, New York, Mass, and Georgia, and I see no difference in any of them in this particular. Pringles' method of preventing after swarms is good and to the point, but for the reasons given, would not benefit me any, and if any of the readers of the C. B. J. have any experience similar to mine, I would like to hear from them, with their methods of management, so that when after swarms were prohibited that ended it and their bees did not swarm again the same season. I see a claim in the A. B. J. that if given large brood room bees were not so liable to swarm. Have you had any experience in that direction? Would it not have a tendency to retard after swarming, by a prime swarm, if at the time of swarming their queen was taken away, and they were compelled to raise a young one from a cell,

and would not this add to the amount of honey stored from the immediate flow, as they would not have any immediate brood to care for, they could and would give the gathering of honey their whole attention? And why could not the old swarms be doubled up, so as to make 3 swarms out of the original two, instead of four? I have been using Gallup hives 18 in. long, before swarming giving 9 brood combs and after swarming giving but 7, with 4 section frames to fill the hive. I think I shall experiment with a larger broad nest next year, and yet I hardly see any necessity for it, for I am not troubled with the queens laying in the sections, and I imagine those surplus combs will only be filled with honey and remain as "stock on hand." I would be pleased to have your opinion on this subject, or that of any of your correspondents.

ABEL GRESH.

Weedville, Elk Co., Pa., Oct. 9th, 1905.

Colonies can be made to swarm by crowding them up. We have had swarms issue quite unexpectedly when the division board had not been moved back to give them sufficient room. In order to test the matter we have returned the swarms and they would come out again, but when the division board was moved back giving them more room they would generally wait until they got too much crowded again. Any method which admits of giving room in proportion to strength of colony has a tendency to prevent excessive swarming, but in your locality where you have a second or fall flow of honey, the same management as here will not do. You ask if the queen were removed at the time of swarming would that not stop them? The queen is removed as there are only cells in the hive. We suppose you mean to remove the cells. If the cells were removed just before they hatched there would be no eggs or larvæ young enough to commence other queens cells with. If you remove them soon after the swarm issues the bees would take the oldest possible larvæ they could utilize for queen rearing, and produce useless queens. Reducing the strength of colony in proportion to size of hive by removing bees or increasing the size of



hive until they had sufficient room would be two ways of getting over the difficulty. If you wish to prevent brood-rearing the queen might be shut up on one or two combs by perforated metal division board, or even caged on a comb for a time the same as a hive without a queen, or the means of producing one would not be likely to work with the same vigor as one would with a queen. We never can see any profit in doubling up swarms or colonies that are already sufficiently strong. We think you had better experiment in the direction of supers on top of hive as well as in the brood chamber and you might even reduce the brood chamber giving more surplus section room, which would have a tendency to prevent swarming; you might also remove your sections when partially filled from brood chamber and invert them in supers above where they would be much better filled out. You may also in the fore part of the season raise the first super of sections as soon as partially filled, and put a super with empty sections under. You might repeat this operation every three or four days until you get all the supers and sections that they could possibly occupy, keeping in mind the strength of your colony, the probable length of the honey flow, etc.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### MR. CLARKE AND HIBERNATION.

**E**VEN Homer nods," and why then shouldn't brother Clarke? In reading my reply to Query No. 37 "Do bees sleep, etc.," on page 477, he either nods or is over anxious, and thus fails to see all the words in the sentence he quotes, for I am satisfied Mr. Clarke would not knowingly leave a word out of a sentence to change its meaning.

If the reader will turn to the page of the C. B. J. designated above he will see that I did not say the two words "hibernation" and "sleep" were synonymous. Here is what I said:—"The two words, however are *not* synonymous, but probably signify about the same thing when applied to the quiescent condition bees as-

sume portions of the time in healthy winter quarters." The two errors, however, in the quotation were no doubt accidental and wholly without intent. If I have accidentally given brother Clarke the "best definition of hibernation he has ever seen" in the sentence quoted above I am not sorry I wrote it and I thank him for the literary compliment. If the sentence as it stands commits one to Mr. Clarke's theory and requires me to "nail my colors to the mast" of hibernation, why I can see no honorable way of escape but to nail them accordingly. But seriously, to do brother Clarke justice I must say that I have always thought there was *some truth* in his theory of "hibernation" and have said so and written so.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### RAILROAD CERTIFICATES FOR CONVENTION.

**I**S many do not fully understand the use of the certificates to secure the benefits of reduced rates, I will try to explain their use.

It makes no difference whether you belong to the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, or any other Society, or ever expect to, if you wish to go to Detroit, Mich., to attend the annual meeting of the several bee-keepers' to be held at that place on Dec. 8, 9, and 10, you will simply write to W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, Mich., asking for as many railroad certificates as you can use. Mr. H. will book your name and the number of certificates you want, and as soon as he obtains the certificates from the railroad companies, which will be about Dec. 1 he will mail them to you. You will fill out the bla and when you buy your ticket, have the agent fill out his part. If you cannot buy a through ticket to Detroit, buy one for as far as you can, and when you procure a new ticket have the agent endorse on the face of the certificate that he sold you one full-rate ticket from that place to as far as you get your ticket. You may be obliged to get tickets at several places, but always have the agent certify that he sold you a full fare ticket.

When you get to Detroit, present your certificates to Mr. Hutchinson, and he will fill out the blank left for that purpose, certifying that you were in attendance at the above-mentioned meeting. Then, on presentation of your certificate properly filled out, you will be able to procure a return ticket by paying one-third the regular fare, thus saving to you two-thirds of the regular fare one way.

This is a great reduction, and will enable many to attend at Detroit that would feel that it would cost too much to go. Then with the reduced rates at the hotel it will make your expenses very low. Your committee is still at work trying to make it pleasant for you when you arrive in Detroit. We hope you will all come and make this meeting one long to be remembered by those present. A large sample room at the hotel has been placed at our disposal, where you can have every facility to show anything new or of interest to the Society.

Let every bee-keeper canvass his neighborhood and find how many will attend, then send to W. Z. Hutchinson for certificates as soon as possible, so that he will know how many to apply for.

H. D. CUTTING.

Clinton, Mich.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY.

THIS Society will hold its 16th annual convention on December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1885, at Detroit, Mich. The hall in which the meeting will be held is known as the "Red Men's Wigwam," and is located at 63 Michigan Avenue, one block west of the City Hall. Just across the street from the "Red Men's Wigwam" is the Antisdel House, which will be the hotel at which the Society will make its head quarters. The regular rates at this hotel are \$2 per day, but they have been reduced to \$1.25 per day to those attending the convention. There will be reduced rates on all the Michigan railroads, also as far east as Buffalo, as far west as Chicago, and as far south as Toledo. Efforts are being made to secure reduced rates to still further points, but at present the prospects of success are not very promising. No certificates will be sent out until about Dec. 1; but all who expect to attend should write to the Secretary at once, and certificates will be sent out as soon as they are ready.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.  
Rogerville, Mich.

### PROGRAMME.

#### FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, forenoon session—10 a.m. - Convention called to order.—Address of Welcome, by Edwin Willetts, President of the Michigan Agricultural College.—Response by the President, L. C. Root.—Calling the roll of members of last year, payment of annual dues, reception of new members and distribution of badges. Reading the minutes of last meeting.—Reports of the Treasurer and Secretary.—Announcements.—

#### Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon session.—2 p.m.—Announcements. Annual Address of the President.—Miscellaneous business.—Production of Comb Honey," G. M. Doolittle, Borodino, N. Y.—"Production of Extracted Honey," Chas. Dadant, Hamilton, Ills.—"Marketing Honey," C. F. Muth, Cincinnati, O.

EVENING SESSION—7:30 p.m.—Announcements.—Miscellaneous business.—Discussion of questions that have accumulated in the question box during the day.

#### SECOND DAY.

Wednesday.—Morning Session.—9 a.m.—Announcements.—Miscellaneous Business.—"Bee Pasturage," Thos. G. Newman, Chicago, Ills.—"Selling and Shipping Bees by the Pound," E. M. Hayhurst, Kansas City, Mo.—Selection of place for holding next convention, and election of officers.

Afternoon Session.—2 p.m.—Announcements.—Miscellaneous business.—"Excellence or Cheapness—Which?" A. I. Root, Medina, O.—"Comb Foundation," John Vandervort, Laceyville, Pa.—"Bee Keeping as a Business," Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills.

Evening Session.—7:30 p.m.—Announcements. Miscellaneous business.—Discussion of questions in the question box.

#### THIRD DAY.

Thursday morning session—9 a.m.—Announcements.—Miscellaneous business.—"Reversing Combs," James Heddon, Dowagiac, Mich.—"The Pollen Theory," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Mich.

Afternoon session—2 p.m.—Announcements.—Miscellaneous business.—"Wintering Bees," Ira Barber, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.—"Different Races of Bees," D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont.—Adjournment. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### MY REPORT FOR 1885.

NOTICE in your esteemed JOURNAL that you call for reports from your subscribers as to their success or failure during the season just past. Speaking for myself I might say that bee-keeping has not been as profitable this year as usual, and I am of the opinion that I am not alone in this respect. This has been a very wet and cold season in this locality, and although the clover and basswood bloomed as usual still they did not yield the usual quantity of nectar owing, no doubt, to the fact that the atmosphere was against it. Last fall I put away five colonies for winter and was very successful not losing any, I therefore had five to start with in the spring. About the 24th of May I had to move them about

one thousand yards and although I took every precaution to try and get them to mark their location, still a very large number of them went back to their old location, so as there were large numbers returning I took an empty hive and put some frames of empty comb in it, so that they could cluster and not be lost, as they were hanging to the bushes near the old stand in small clusters. In a few days after I noticed that I had a small colony of bees there so I took them to the new location and united them with the colony that was weakest. Again, shortly after the 20th of June, I had to move then out to the country, where they are till winter is over again. I obtained my increase by division and worked the bees for extracted honey so in the end I had eleven colonies and about eighty-four pounds of extracted honey to the colony. That average will be reduced to a considerable extent by the breeding that is kept up during the fine weather of the past week. I have sold four and shipped one to Chicago, leaving me six colonies to go into winter quarters with. I am of the impression that persons that worked their bees for extracted honey this year obtained a much larger yield than those that were working for comb honey. I have now sold a large quantity of my honey which I sell at from 12½ to 15 cents per pound and can sell it without any great exertion.

W. H. WESTON.

London, Ont., Nov. 1885.

Thanks for your candid report. We think you did very well considering that you moved your bees and allowed the old ones to go back in the spring as you report. One of our men did the same thing with a number of colonies and we think the loss was much greater than usual. A very few bees taken from a hive in the spring when they are so scarce makes a great difference, in fact a few bees in early spring scattered among the various colonies are almost of inestimable value.

#### KIND WORDS.

J. D. OLIVER.—Everything I got of you gave satisfaction, including the C. B. J., and I tell you it is a pleasure to deal with a man when you can depend on getting value for money received.

Bobcaygeon, Ont, Nov. 17 '85

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1885. W. H. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville Genesee Co., Mich.

## 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.

### THE COMPOSITION OF HONEY.

QUERY No. 44.—The statement is frequently made in the bee-papers "that honey is largely composed of oxygen and hence is a heat-producing food. (1) Is the statement that honey is largely composed of oxygen correct? (2) Is it in consequence of the atoms of oxygen contained in the hydrocarbons that they are pre-eminently the heat-producing foods?

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BOROINO, N. Y.—Ask some scientist.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—These are questions which can be answered only by the aid of chemistry.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I would say no to both of these questions and refer the reader to answer to next query, viz., No. 45.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNEY, TEX.—(1) No. Oxygen is not a normal constituent of honey, only as water is present. (2) No; the hydrocarbons, in the act of combining with free oxygen evolve heat.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—In looking over questions No. 44, 45, 46, 47 and 50 I should say they were asked by one and the same person and think he knows more about it than I do so I will pass to Nos. 48 and 49.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Substances such as starch, dextrine, grape sugar or honey, lactin or milk sugar containing no nitrogen, but are made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen being exactly sufficient to convert all the hydrogen into water produces animal heat by oxidation; conversion into fat by de-oxidation.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—(1) Yes—chemically combined. The only analysis I have within reach of my hand gives about one pound of oxygen in one and a half pounds of honey. (2) No—the oxygen of the atmosphere combines with the hydrocarbons producing heat. The oxygen in the food is not separated from the hydrates and produces no heat.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARIANGO, ILL.—My chemistry is so many years old that I feel shaky

on such ground, but I have been expecting for some time to see some one call attention to this subject, and wondering that so many statements have passed unchallenged. Queries 44, 45, 46 and 47, are hardly, such as the experience of practical bee keepers will enable them to answer, but should rather be referred to scientists. Perhaps Prof. Cook and Mr. Corneil will help us out.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—No. Honey is mostly sugar which has six parts carbon, six oxygen and twelve of hydrogen. (2) All assimilation or disassimilation in the body causes heat. Hence the change of any food into tissue or of tissue into waste generates heat. Sugar is an important element in food of most animals, but I question the accuracy of the common statement that it is a heat producer. It is a question if any food is exclusive for the formation of heat. All food is to nourish, and in this act heat results.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—The sweetening power of honey depends on varying amounts contained in it of the three principal sugars, sucrose or cane sugar, levulose or fruit sugar and Glycogen. From the formula of sugar C 12, H 22, O 11 the above statement would not be correct. It is certainly not. (2) But only in consequence of the large proportion of carbon uniting with the oxygen of the air in the lungs, that it becomes a heat producing food. Query—Is the author of this and No. 45 an honest bee keeper in quest of knowledge or a waggish medical student with a love for "crux" questions?

E. POND, JR., FOXBORO MASS.—(1) Yes. (2) Yes. A scientific explanation might be given, but it would require a large amount of space, as the questions involved are of such importance, that volumes have been written in regard to them. Chemistry has done much to solve a problem of which our forefathers were in ignorance, and to give the processes by which the problem has been solved would require a large amount of research that can hardly be expected to be given. Oxygen is the source of heat, and as a consequence the source of life itself. Without it all nature would give up the ghost and that would end the matter.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—A great many statements have been made in the bee papers about the facts of which the writers know but little. Two things precisely alike according to the rules of chemistry may not be alike in fact or in effect. We breathe oxygen every day, and never take a drink of water without taking in oxygen and we could not live with-

out it and yet it is employed in connection with nitrogen to make "laughing gas." We know that honey is the natural food of bees, that it sustains life and that is really all we know, and all that is essential for the practical bee keeper to know. With oxygen in our honey, nitrogen in our "pollen" (Theory) and hydrogen to swell our air balloons we monopolize the the whole atmosphere. No disrespect to the querist, by no means, "come again."

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—(1) According to Prof. Miley honey is composed of six parts of carbon, twelve of hydrogen and six of oxygen, from which it will be seen that oxygen constitutes one-third of the composition, (2) Certainly not. Starch, cellulose and saccharine matters are called carbo-hydrates or hydrates of carbon, because the oxygen is exactly sufficient to convert the hydrogen into water, the carbon alone being available for the production of heat. Butter contains very little oxygen, but as a heat producing agent it is just twice as great as lump sugar. The reason is that it contains more carbon and after the oxygen in the butter has satisfied the affinity of its equivalent of hydrogen to form water, there still remains a quantity of hydrogen and all the carbon to be oxidised. The amount of heat disengaged by the combustion of hydrogen is three times as great as that given off by its equivalent of carbon.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FERTILE QUEENS AND DRONE LAYERS.

QUERY No. 43.—I. How do you tell a fertile-queen from a drone-layer? (2.) What difference is there between a drone-laying queen's mode of laying eggs and that of a fertile worker? (3.) How do you tell the difference in the eggs before they are hatched?—J.

BY THE EDITOR.—Her actions are different, a fertile queen being less excitable. Drone layers when they become old are very stupid, and move around seemingly in a half sleepy condition. A fertile worker lays many of her eggs on the sides of her cells, especially worker cells. It is not easy to perceive the difference in the eggs before they are hatched. One way is by observing the position of the eggs.

P. S.—This should have been inserted last week but was overlooked.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### REPORT FROM A BOX-HIVE BEE-KEEPER.

HIRAM FRENCH.—I have kept bees in a small way for over twenty-six years in common box hives; have had very good luck, but the past season has been a very bad one. I put eighteen colonies into my cellar last fall and all came out in good shape except a few of them which were short of honey and I fed them, and they have done very little through the season. I put them out the 17th of April and the 20th they commenced to bring in pollen. May was dry and cold, also June, but they commenced in the boxes very well, but as soon as they commenced to swarm they stopped making surplus honey in the boxes and I did not get a full box from all of my swarms. They have increased to thirty-five. Some ten or twelve of the last swarms I doubled up. All the surplus honey that I have taken from my swarms is about one hundred pounds, from two to ten pounds in each box—it seems to me that there has been a great lack of honey in the flowers this year. May and the first of June was too cold and dry, last of June wet and cold with showers that I think washed all the honey out, and before it had time to dry away in the flowers other showers would come and so it was all through this white clover season, as I believe I never saw less white clover blossom. I am so old now that I do not think it would be best to try to improve upon the old system, being in my 78th year, but if I were young I should readily accept the new methods of bee-keeping. I have been much edified in perusing the C.B.J., and hope it will prove a success. From all who have kept bees in this section I believe my bees have done the best scarcely any others having got a pound of surplus this year.

Eaton, Que.

### VENTILATING—FEEDING SYRUP ETC.

A BEGINNER IN BEE-KEEPING.—(1.) Before removing hives to the cellar will it be necessary to raise the bee-quilt to give the bees space to pass over the tops of the frames? (There is no passage way through the combs. (2.) Have been feeding some weak colonies, granulated sugar syrup in the proportion of two of sugar to one of water at night. In the morning following observed about two tablespoonfuls of water, running out of the hive. What is the cause? (3.) For some time past have observed a yellow substance resembling cornmeal on the alighting board. Can you explain what it is? (4.) My bees are pure Italians but in one colony I observe a number of little black shiny bees. Can you tell me how it is?

Woodstock, Ont.

(1) Yes,—it is better to give them space over tops of frames. You may do it at any time now that so that they may be ready, and not have to be disturbed just before going into winter quarters. (2) The water running out of the hive is no doubt caused by the bees evaporating the moisture from the syrup. When bees are gathering from the flowers, it is not unusual for the condensed moisture to run out of the hive. (3) We think what you mention are cappings from the combs where the bees uncapped the cells; they usually cut it up in small particles like corn meal; if you gather some of it up and press it together them drop it on a hot iron you can readily determined whether it is wax or not as the odor from melted wax is easily distinguished.

### VENTILATING HIVES IN WINTER QUARTERS.

R. H. JOHNSTON.—I come to you seeking advice. I am fixing a place for my bees and as my space is limited I want your opinion. How many rows is it advisable to put on top of each other in tiering up? Will it do to directly over one another? I am putting on a new quilt and then a sheet ping paper or newspaper on each hive what do you think of it? As many advocate no top ventilation why would it not do to place one hive right fair on top of another, same as you stack up empty ones. It would stop up ventilation or at least least a certain amount of it.

Lyn, Ont. Nov. 12, '85.

You can place them four or five rows high, if you choose. You can set them directly over each other if you desire, by placing strips one or two inches thick on back and front of top of hive. If you put on paper it will prevent the escape of moisture, and your hives will be damp, if not wet inside, unless the bees are very strong and cover all the combs. The same reason for not placing one hive on top of another without leaving room for ventilation applies equally to the hive and the paper.

### QUEEN DYING PREMATURELY.

M. J. LEWIS.—I commenced this spring with twelve colonies, increased to twenty-three. ex

tracted 1850 lbs. of honey and had about 60 of your sections of comb honey. From one colony I took 41½ lbs. of clover honey which was gathered in first four days. Please answer the following questions:

Does your price for honey glasses include the covers?

Yes.

When wintering in your D. W. P. P. hives on summer stands do you make passage through the combs or over the top, or both?

Over the tops of combs and through the combs if you choose.

This fall on examining a hive which had not been opened or disturbed for some time, I found the queen had been dead about three days (as most of the eggs were hatched) and a large number of queen cells started around larvæ; she had been laying rapidly as there was a large quantity of brood in all stages. What do you think was the cause of her death?

Without further information on the subject we could not say; she may have been excited by jarring the hive; when the bees would "ball" and destroy her; she may have died from old age or injury received while manipulating the hive. The fact of her laying rapidly before she died would indicate that she was destroyed by the bees.

Central Onslow, N. S.

#### UNFERTILE QUEEN IN SPRING.

A. H. WALLBRIDGE.—If you put an infertile queen in a queenless hive in the fall, would the queen live and become fertile in the spring, that is if there were bees enough to sustain life in the hive until drones are hatched?

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 18, 1885.

No, the queen would not become fertile in spring; it is usually supposed that they will not become fertile after 21 days but we had a Holy Land queen become fertile after 26 days, upon one of our islands in Georgian Bay. If they do not become fertile before 15 days with the weather favorable we do not care to keep them longer.

#### ON THE PREVENTION OF AFTER SWARMS.

APIS CANADENSIS.—In an article written by J. M. Shuck for the *American Apiculturist* a curious incident connected with the inversion of brood combs is detailed. A colony was rendered

queenless and the hive inverted five days afterwards. An examination the next day showed all queen cells destroyed. Nine similar results were made with the same results. Have we not here a valuable idea, one that can be put to practical use in the prevention of after swarms? Eight days after a swarm has issued invert the hive, the bees will destroy the remaining queen cells and the end is accomplished without opening the hive.

Kingston, 14 Nov., 1885.

#### SAMPLES WANTED.

L. C. ROOT, Pres. N. A. B. A.—Parties attending the North American Beekeepers' Association at Detroit will confer a favor if they will bring samples of extracted honey of about 1 lb. each. Each package should be marked with the name and address of the party furnishing it, and also as far as possible state the kind of blossoms from which it was gathered, and the variety of bees that gathered it. These parcels will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for analyzation. I have no doubt but the effort made to secure a large number of samples from different States will produce results of value to beekeepers.

Mohawk, N. S., Nov. 16, 1885.

#### COMMENDATORY OF DR. TINKER'S ARTICLE.

H. F. HUNT.—The fall is mild and open, though we have had some severe frosts; on the 4th inst. we had thunder and I don't expect winter to set in before the middle of Nov. Dr. Tinker's article on p. 459 of C. B. J. about wintering is, I think, one of the best which has appeared in the *JOURNAL*. It has explained the reason in a clear and simple manner of the why and wherefore of my losses in wintering. I propose this winter to use sheep's wool on top of hives around the feeders and also over two box hives.

Villa Mastar, Que., Oct. 27, 1885.

#### NOT A GOOD REPORT FROM QUEBEC.

S. MIREAULT.—We have had cold and we weather this season, under which bees were unable to thrive. I got out fourteen colonies this spring, lost six by dwindling, of the remaining eight, four were very weak, and the others were in inferior condition. I began to extract the last week of July; extracted about 300 lbs. of honey up to August 15th, but having extracted too much was obliged to feed back. Couldn't obtain any comb honey. Have increased to sixteen; all now appear in good condition owing to feeding. Had no yield this autumn.

St. Jacques, Montcalm Co., Que.

# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

## D. A. JONES & CO.,

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WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1885.

All the snow we had on the 14th is long since gone and we have had "a spell" of rain since.

Our advertisement in *Gleanings* sends us a lot of names for sample copies of the JOURNAL.

We are thankful to be able to say that we are printing regularly over two thousand copies per week.

We can state no difference in the honey market from former report; we are selling principally to regular customers at prices quoted then.

The *British Bee Journal* will be published weekly after January 1st next; we congratulate our English friends on the increase of valuable matter they will receive and the publishers of the journal for their enterprise.

### PROPHECY.

Prof. C. C. Blake, in *The Future* says we are to have very cold weather in December with considerable snow; colder January with less snow, and the first of February will bring signs of spring. February will be a stormy month, and March will "come in like a lion," but will then turn right around and the elements get down to business—in other words, we are to have an early spring with vigorous growing weather. We don't advise anyone to make their calculations "on this line."

### SAMPLES OF THE JOURNAL.

We are constantly sending out large numbers of sample copies of the JOURNAL, and during the next few months thousands of copies will leave our hands. Should someone who is already a subscriber get another copy with our circular enclosed, they will oblige us by taking no notice of it themselves, but hand it to some bee-keeping neighbor whom they think *should* have the JOURNAL regularly. Where we have so many names it will be strange if we do not make a few mistakes.

### "TEXAS BEE JOURNAL."

Well, friends, we took Friend Newman's "word for it" and cancelled the *Texas Bee Journal* from our mailing lists. The other day we received a long letter explaining that they "are not dead," and apologising for the error which prevented the regular receipt of their journal at this office. Of course the fact that we had not received the papers helped us in our decision to cancel the name off our list. The journal is under different management, and promises to do much good.

### BINDERS FOR THE C.B.J.

Well, friends, those binders for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL have been a long time coming haven't they? You see we had to order them from Chicago, and just about the time we ordered them the firm who make them were burned out, and it has taken a longer time than they expected to get around and at work again. However, we expect that they are coming as fast as the express will bring them and before the JOURNAL "goes to press" we may be able to tell you just what they are to cost you. The words "CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL" will be printed on the back of each binder in gold letters, and it will form a beautiful volume for the library.

### TWO QUEENS IN ONE HIVE.

You will remember that we mentioned on page 291 something about two queens in the same hive, and we find that Mr. Broers, of Yonzales, Texas, has also had some experience according to the following extract from *Gleanings*: "I have something to report which I never heard of before; that is, two young queens, Italians, remaining in the same hive for one season, laying peaceably side by side. The facts in the case are as follows: Last April a fine swarm of Italians came out of the hive and were duly hived. The seventh day, being on the lookout, I heard piping in the hive (the parent stock), and of course I kept a look out for a second swarm, which came about the 12th day. I noticed, in hiving the swarm, that there were two fine-looking young queens with it, both of which went in with the swarm. I kept a close watch, expecting, as a matter of course, that one of the queens would be killed; and as I never found a dead queen in front of the hive, I supposed that energetic workers had carried the extra queen clear off, so I gave the matter no further thought. A few days ago, in looking over my hives I lifted out a center frame from the above-mentioned colony, and there I found two fine-looking Italian queens on the same comb, not two inches apart. How do you account for it? I cannot

find a similar case mentioned in any of the bee-books, and I have "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey-bee," and have read the A B C, also a good many bee-journals. I can find cases mentioned of two queens in one hive—one old one and young one, but never two from the same lot of queen cells. The queens are both good, as I have taken one of them and introduced her to a colony of hybrids, and she was well received, and both colonies are doing well."

**THE BEEKEEPERS' LIBRARY.**

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

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

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

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

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

**HONEY**, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers.

Price, with name and address, per 1000, \$3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

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

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

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

**HONEY MARKET.**

CINCINNATI.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH.

Cincinnati, O. Nov. 10, 1885.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 1885.

**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.

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

EVERY  
**Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper**

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

*"The Poultry Monthly,"*

The Best Magazine of its Kind.

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

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

BONNICK & HARRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,

Toronto, Ont

**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.

**COMB HONEY PACKAGES.**

THAT HOLD SECTIONS OF HONEY  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  IN.



We call these in our price list "Honey Boxes for Sections." Each box has a nice tape handle, and when adorned with labels "A" or "B," which are made to fit this package, they look exceedingly attractive. The price for boxes is: per 1000, \$20.00; per 500, \$12.50. The price of labels will be, extra, per 1000, \$3.50; per 500, \$2.00; per 100, 45c.

In the blank space at the bottom of label (see cut) is room for name and address of producer, and these may be printed in at the following extra charge. Per 100, 30c.; each subsequent 100 to 1000, 12c.; per 1000, \$1.25. Sample boxes, labelled, sent on receipt of a 3c. stamp.

A. JONES,  
Beeton, Ont

**FEEDERS!**

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

**CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS**

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

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

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

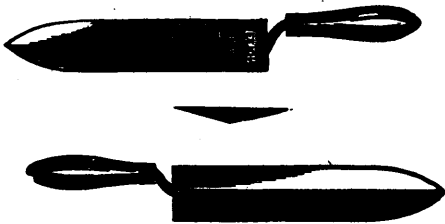


**FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION,**  
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound. Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free.

**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 since yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



*These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.*

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

If by mail, add 18c extra for, each knife.  
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.



## Electrotypes

We have them in stock, same as engraving, at 40c., postage 6c. They are good ones too.

D. A. JONES & CO.  
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 our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

**M. RICHARDSON & SON,**  
Port Colborne, 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-DEWORT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for **1886**, Free. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

## 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

— 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 40 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 BEEES AND HONEY.

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