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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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

VOL. VII, No. 12. BEETON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 1, 1891. WHOLE No. 293

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Honey Producer.

Seventy-five Cents per annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates

Time.	STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.					
	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	1 col. page	
1 month.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
3 months.....	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00	17.00
6 months.....	4.00	5.50	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
9 months.....	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	23.00	40.00
12 months.....	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	75.00

Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

One-fifth column, \$8 per year; \$5 for 6 mos. All yearly advertisements payable quarterly in advance.

Condensed Directory.

Occupying one-half inch space, THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Transient Advertisements.

10 cents per line the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil of which there are twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

Exchange and Mart.

Advertisements for this Department will be inserted at the uniform rate of 25 CENTS each insertion--that is, for each five lines--and 5 cents each additional column. be particular to mention the fact, else it will be inserted in our regular advertising columns. This column is specially intended for those who have poultry, eggs, bees, or other goods for exchange for honey, honey, poultry, etc., for sale. Cash must accompany advt. Five insertions without change, \$1.

STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE

Contract advertisements may be changed to suit the seasons. Transient advertisements inserted till forbid and removed accordingly. All advertisements received for THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are inserted, without extra charge, in THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., Beeton, Publishers.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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

THE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper label as soon as possible after receipt.

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

Subscription Price, 75c. per Annum. Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc., 10 cents per year extra; and to all countries not in the postal Union, 50c. extra per annum.

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.

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

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

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

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

We do not accept any advertisements of a suspicious or swindling nature, but our readers must not expect us to be responsible should our advertisers not do as they agree. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and in doubtful cases not to pay for goods before delivery.

Clubbing Rates.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and \$1.00
 THE CANADIAN POULTRY JOURNAL \$1.00
 THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and premium queen 1.00
 Both JOURNALS and premium queen..... 1.25

Job Printing.

All we ask is the privilege of an opportunity to estimate. Free use of all our cuts given to those who favor us with orders. Specimen sheets furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Wide Awake Bee-Keeper

Who reads the BEE-KEEPERS' REVIEW one year, or even a few months, is almost certain to become a regular subscriber. As an inducement to non-subscribers to thus become acquainted with the REVIEW, I will send it during the three succeeding months for 20 cents in stamps, and I will also send three back numbers, selecting those of which I happen to have the most, but

of different issues. A list of all the special topics that have been discussed, the numbers in which they be found, and the price of each will also be sent. I will also send a copy of the REVIEW, a beautiful cover added, and the price raised to \$1.10. W. Hutchison, Flint, Michigan.

Muth's Honey Extractor.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." For circulars apply

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON,
or, Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati



BEEES AND HONEY

The Mostvalued Strongest, Best and Cheapest BEE-HIVE for all purposes. Please everybody. Send your address to the Largest Bee-Hive Factory in the World for sample copy of *Cleanings in Bee Culture* (a 32 illustrated semi-monthly), and a 24 p. illustrated catalogue of Bee-Keepers' Supplies. Our A B C of Bee Culture is a cyclopaedia of 400 pp., 6x10, and 300 cuts. Price in cloth \$1.25. U.S. Mention this paper. A. I. ROOT, Medina, O.

ALLEY'S IMPROVED AUTOMATIC

SWARM HIVER

Thoroughly tested and guaranteed to SELF HIVE every swarm that issues. Sample by mail for \$1.00. American Apiculturist one year and swarmer by mail \$1.50. Sample Apiculturist giving full illustrated description of Swarmer free

H, ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

Michigan Lands For Sale ! 12,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND —TITLE PERFECT—

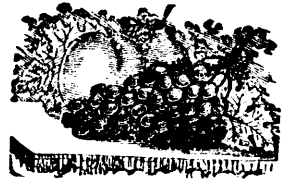
On Michigan Central and Detroit & Alpena and Loon Lake Railroads, at prices from \$2 to \$5 per acre. These lands are close to outstanding new towns, churches, schools, etc., and will be sold on most favorable terms. Apply to R. M. PIERCE, West Bay City, or to J. W. CURTIS, Whittemore, Michigan

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY



Read what J. J. Parent, of Charlton, N. Y., says—"we cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter 50 chaff hives with 7 inc cap. 100 honey racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal other work. This winter we have double the number of bee hives, etc. to make and we expect to do it all with this saw. It will do all you say it will." Catalogue and price list free. Address W. F. & JOHN

BARNES, 5 Ruby st. Rockford, Ill.



Wilson's Nurseries!

—ESTABLISHED 1876—

CHATHAM, - - - ONT.

Largest variety, Best Quality, Lowest prices. All the worthy old and promising new Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees, Bushes, Vines; Roses Plants, Bulbs, etc. Best improved Pumps for spraying trees, bushes, sidewalks, floors, bees, etc., and washing luggers, windows, etc. Galvanized Iron, \$3.50, Brass, \$4.70. Wilson's Improved Woven Wire Traps (Guards, for hindering Rabbits, Mice, etc., 50 cts. per doz. \$4 per 100). Great Trees and St. Bernard Dogs, 8 weeks old, \$20 to \$25 each. Above dogs are from the best blood of Europe and America and won the best kennel prizes in Europe and Greatest Bench shows in '89 and '90, where there were hundreds of competitors.

TERMS :

CASH—small but sure profits. Send your address now for my large catalogue and Guide to Fruit Growers, which will be issued about March—free to intending purchasers.

F. W. WILSON,
Nurseryman Chatham, Ont.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c.
E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

CARNOLIAN -:- QUEENS.

I expect to continue the breeding of Choice Carnolian Queens next season, and orders will be booked from date. No money sent until queens are ready to ship. JOHN ANDREWS, Paten's Mills, Wash. Co. N.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

GOOD BOOKS

—FOR THE—

Beekeeper and Poultryman.

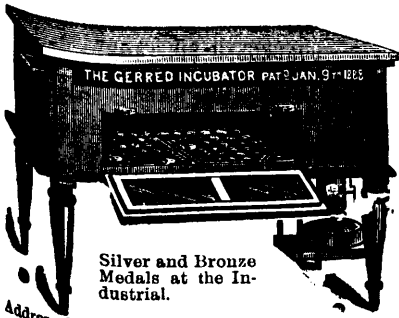
The following books we can supply direct from Beeton, at the price named opposite each, by mail postpaid.

A Year Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	75
A.B.C. in Bee Culture by A. I. Root. cloth.....	1 25
A Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping, by Rev. W.F. Clarke.....	25
Success in Bee Culture, paper cover...	50
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Bee-Houses And How to Build Them	15
Wintering, And Preparations Therefor	15
Bee-Keepers' Dictionary, containing the proper definition of the special terms used in Bee-Keeping.....	25

The undermentioned booke are supplied direct from the office of publication, postpaid, at the prices named.

Allen's (R.L.&L.F.) New Am. Farm Book	\$2 50
Beal's Grasses of North America.....	2 50
Burnham's New Poultry Book.....	1 50
Cooper's Game Fowls.....	5 00
Felch's Poultry Culture.....	1 50
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Quinby's New Bee-Keeping, by L. C. Root, Price in cloth.....	1 50
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The Hive and Honey Bee, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth...	2 00
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Stoddard's An Egg Farm. Revised...	50
Wright's Practical Pigeon Keeper... ..	1 50
Wright's Practical Poultry Keeper.....	2 00
Brackett's Farm Talk, Paper, 50c. Cloth	75
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed-Growing	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and revised	2 00
Farm Appliances.....	1 00
Farm Conveniences.....	1 50

THE DA. JONES CO., - BEETON



Silver and Bronze Medals at the Industrial.

—All sizes 50, 100 and 200 egg machines. Send for descriptive circular. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

Address E. J. OTTER, Manager, Gerred Incubator Co., 90 De Grassi street, Toronto.

BROWN LEGHORNS

Benner's Prize-Winning Strain.

EGGS for sale from a grand pen of my strain of Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 per 13, \$2 per 26. Satisfaction guaranteed. This pen is headed by a fine cock, winning 1st as a cockerel, by Bicknell, at Owen Sound, 1890, score 94, and 1st as a cock at Owen Sound, 1891, score 93, by J. K. Felch, a fine large bird. One hen has won three first and two special prizes three years in succession, and looks like a pullet; scored by Felch as a pullet, 96; as a hen by Felch, 95; one pullet scored by Bicknell last year 95; also 2nd prize hen at Owen Sound last year, score 94, and other hens and pullets that will score from 93 to 95.

Will sell Exhibition Cockerels and Pullets in the fall Address

J. G. BENNER, Owen Sound.

Care Polson Iron Works. MENTION THIS JOURNAL.

1882-Chester Poultry Yards-1891

E. J. OTTER,

90 DE GRASSI ST., TORONTO.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

EXHIBITION DARK BRAHMAS, ORNAMENTAL BANTAMS.

My birds are second to none. They have won since 1890, 97 or one prizes; 4 specials. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs in seasons, \$3 per 13, or 26 for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THOMAS A. DUFF, 267 LANSLOWNE AVE., TORONTO,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

WHITE AND BLACK MINORCAS AND HOMING PIGEONS.

I have a great number of ducks for sale. If you want stock to win with you should write now and secure the best. My record at New York, Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Brampton, Bowmanville and New America, proves that there is no better stock in America. My Homers (breeders) consist of the best stock that money could buy in Belgium, England and America. I have young birds bred from these in my loft that have flown 236 miles when five months old. Call and inspect my stock.

EXCHANGE AND MART

25 CENTS pays for a five line advertisement in this column. Five weeks for one dollar. Try it.

FOR SALE.—Silver Laced Wyandottes and Silver Spangled Hamburg Chicks. Good stock and at reasonable prices. M. B. HAQUE, Inglewood, Ont. Correspondence invited.

POULTRY Netting.—See our advt. in another col with prices. Also for shipping and exhibition Coops, with owner's name printed on the canvas. Drinking fountains and poultry supplies generally. THE D. A. JONES CO. Ld. Beeton.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE LACED WYANDOTTES for the winter shows, write me for them. All enquiries cheerfully answered when stamp is enclosed. JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, Ont.

BEST thoroughbred lop-eared rabbits, all ages from 18 months down, cheap for cash, or exchange for honey extractor, good muzzle loading shot gun, or clean combs to fit Jones' hive. C. VANDEVORD, Weston, Ont.

AS my time is now entirely taken up with the Gerred Incubator Co., I will sell my entire stock of exhibition Dark Brahmas at the buyer's own figure. I have 150 birds to choose from. Write for particulars. E. J. OTTER, 90 de Grassi street, Toronto.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.—For sale, 2½ acres of land with good house, barn and side buildings, good well and rain cistern. A fancy place to keep bees, poultry, and all kinds of berries. Bee fixtures at low prices. Write for particulars. H. M. FREY, Heidelberg, Ont.

FOR SALE—A choice lot of early chicks of the following varieties, in pairs, trios, or pens: Golden and Silver Wyandottes, Dorkings, S. C. B. Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. Good birds at moderate prices. JOHN GRAY, Todmorden, Ont.

WE are now able to ship by first Express, in fact we are shipping every day all the Foundation ordered. Knives, Force Pumps; in short, we endeavor to have everything go by first train after the order is received. D. A. JONES CO. Y, Beeton.

MEYER'S S. L. WYANDOTTES are acknowledged the best grand chicks for sale all bred from the following 2 to 4 year-old hens scored last winter by Mr. Smelt: 94; five 92½ each; 92 (first hen, Toronto, '90), 91½ and pullet 92, mated with cock, 94, cockerel 93. If "like begets like," they must please you. J. E. MEYER, Kossuth. Mention this Journal.

GOLD SPECIALS.—S. M. Clemo of the Perfection Fanciers' Club, Dunnyville, Ont., offers \$10 in gold for best S. L. Wyandotte cockerel and \$5 in gold for second best S. L. Wyandotte cockerel hatched from eggs bought of him in 1891. Entrance free, and to be sent to editor C. P. J. not later than Sept. 5th. He also offers for sale his entire stock of W. P. Rocks, also a choice lot of S. L. W. and B. Minorca chicks, shipped on approval to reliable parties.

1891. Don't you want to improve your stock Don't you want large, beautiful yellow Queens, producing bees that will please you fully; the best honey gatherers on earth. Seven years carefully breeding, 650 Queens sold and have heard of only one mismatched. Queen, 75c.; 3 for \$2. A yellow to the tip, select breeder, by return mail, \$1.50. W. H. LAWS' Lavaca, Ark.

CONDENSED DIRECTORY.

Advertisements under this heading, occupying one half inch space, three dollars a year

MICHIGAN LANDS, best in the State for \$2 per acre; some at \$2, \$3 and \$4. Write E. M. FLEMING, West Bay City, Michigan

O. J. PUTNAM, Leominster, Mass. has for sale several fine cockerels and pullets, B P Rocks, won 1st 2nd and 3rd on pullets, and 2nd on pen at N.Y. Jan. 14 to 16 1890. Eggs \$2 per setting. MENTION THIS JOURNAL

W. COLE'S Black Minorcas. I have bred these birds for 5 years and they are as good as any in Canada, United States or England. 1889 pullets 94 and 94½, 94½, 96, 96, cockerel 95½, J Y Bicknell, Judge. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 per 13. WM. COLE, Brampton

SEND your address on a postal card for samples of Dadant's foundation and specimen pages of "The Hive and Honey-bee," revised by Dadant & Sons, edition of '89. Dadant's foundation is kept for sale in Canada by E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, Ontario. CHAS. DADANT & SON, Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

A FEW Trios, Buff and Partridge Cochins, \$5 to \$10 a trio, also three breeding pens of Br. Leghorns, \$6 a pen. Eggs from Cochins and B. P. Rocks, \$2. Br. Leghorns, \$1.50. BARTLETT & GEORGE, Clarence St., London.

A RARE CHANCE—If you desire a good home with in stone's throw of railway, express and post office in one of the very best honey locations in the United States. Write me for particulars. Excellent neighborhood. An apiary of 90 colonies, with fixtures, will be sold or leased with the place. Terms easy. Address JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.

GET new blood in your bees by getting our large beautiful yellow Queens, 75 cents each. Honey extractors, knives, smokers, frames sections, &c., &c. We are selling our nice foundations for 45 and 55 cents per lb. W. CHRYSLER, Box 450, Chatham, Ont.

HAZELTON FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM. "Headquarters" for Banded Plymouth Rocks. If you require breeding or exhibition birds of this great variety, and want "the best," order from headquarters. Send for eight page illustrated catalogue containing all particulars. Address C. W. ECKARDT, Ridgeway, Ont.

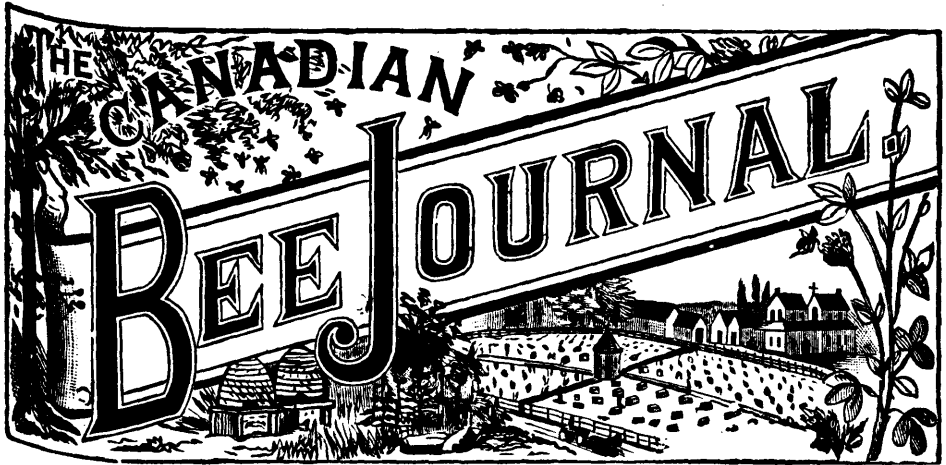
Special Offer for July!

I WILL SELL EGGS FROM MY BEST Breeding Pen of White Leghorns or Langshans for the month of May at the following prices:—

- 1 Setting (13) - - \$1.50.
- 2 Settlings (26) - \$2.00.

This is a grand offer as my birds are good.
J. L. MYERS,
Box 94, Stratford, Ont

ONE COLONY Saved from Death the Coming Winter Would Repay the cost of a copy of "ADVANCED BEE CULTURE" ten Times Over. In 5 of its 32 Chapters may be Found the Best That is Known upon Wintering Bees. It costs 50 cents but its Perusal may Make you \$50 Richer next Spring. The "REVIEW" and this Book for \$1.25. If not Acquainted with the "REVIEW," send for Samples. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Michigan.



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

VOL. VII, No. 12. BEETON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 1, 1891. WHOLE No. 293

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES

EDITOR.

EDITORIAL.

How to Preserve Bees for Winter.

ROW friends, let us sit down and have a little talk on the best way to prepare our bees for winter.

One of the best and most important points is to have plenty of good sealed honey in the comb. Do not have the brood chamber any larger than is absolutely necessary to hold all the honey required, and a little to spare, and room for the bees. The more compactly they are arranged, the better; but one thing is certain, if you want to have blasted hopes, just give them poor, thin stores. Some people say that bees will not seal up stores until it is thick and well ripened. We differ with them on this score. Bees will seal up nectar sometimes, before it is sufficiently ripened, and we have had them seal up thin sugar syrup, before it was as thick as it should be for wintering. Well, some may say, how do we know when it is thick enough; that if we wait till Spring, and our bees are dead, and we find out the stores are thin, and that that was the cause of their death, it is

too late. If we disturb them too much, late in the fall, it has an injurious effect on them. We cannot see into the hive, and what are we to do? Just make the hive so warm that the bees can ripen their honey. On a nice warm day, give them ventilation, but on cold nights, keep them closed up, as any portion of the hive, not occupied by the bees, will, on a very cold night, where the cells are partially filled with honey, absorb the moisture, thin the honey and make it much more watery and unsuitable.

We once took a small colony that had thin stores, in fact, the bees were too weak to ripen their scattered stores among the comb, fit for capping. We packed them very warmly and arranged them so that we could keep them warm on cold nights by artificial heat. In this way we evaporated their stores for them, and hung some of the outside combs that they could not occupy, in a very warm place, near a stove and near the ceiling of the room. The warm dry atmosphere of the room, soon ripened this honey, until it was almost waxy in texture, it was so thick. Now, the tops of the combs that were hung up in this way, had been capped earlier in the season, and the dampness of the hive had caused the capping to look watery. Some of them had burst and the thin honey was dripping down the combs, but this soon changed, as did the uncapped cells. It ripened, but not as rapidly as the uncapped cells and in a short time the moisture was so evapor-

ated from it, that the capped cells were not more than three quarters full, and those cappings that had not burst off, seemed to allow the moisture to evaporate through them, and we had in the hive a division board, crowding the frames up to a space suitable to the size of the colony. When the weather was cold, we sometimes set a few warm bricks behind this division board, and also a few on top of the frames, which appeared to absorb the moisture very rapidly. Brick that has been dried in an oven, or brick kiln, will take up a very large amount of water, without appearing to be wet, and it is an easy matter, where a person has only a few colonies, to evaporate and absorb several pounds of water from the combs in a very short time.

Now if a person has several hundred colonies of bees, we do not expect that they are going to fuss with hot bricks, or some other way equally troublesome, in fact, where a person has plenty of bees, it is perhaps better not to do too much fussing, but double your bees, so that they will be very strong, and they will do all this work themselves. Where you are determined to practice, experiment, and increase your colonies to the fullest extent, you must give them such artificial assistance, as will enable them to do the work that should be done by the bees.

There are a great many little things, that perhaps do not pay in beekeeping; just while you are experimenting with one colony, or more, as the case may be, but it gives you experience, and the experimenting posts, and enables you to judge much, as to the merits or demerits of such plan, or suggestion of some other party. But there are some who only have a colony or two, and are very anxious to do the best they can to prepare them for winter, to winter them successfully, and to build them up in the spring. We do not advise artificial means in large apiaries, but we merely mention some facts, in order to post those who wish to adopt such means to secure better results. Where time is no object, and a person is anxious to gain experience, a little fussing in the right direction is no doubt, time well spent, but all who cannot put their bees in winter quarters, with well ripened stores, may as well count on failure be-

fore, as after the wintering season is over. Ten colonies well wintered are worth more than thirty in a poor dwindled condition, that takes them all summer to build up. Now, in mentioning winter quarters, we do not mean that they have to be placed indoors. Out door packing can be resorted to, with good results, sometimes better than indoor, unless you have an extra good place to put them. We shall, perhaps, have more to say on this subject in another issue, as now is the time to commence wintering your bees. Do not wait till you hear the sleigh-bells jingling, and the ground is covered with snow. Bees properly wintered early in the fall, or rather prepared for winter, are likely to come through far better, than those so prepared late in Autumn.

Perhaps we might give the same advice here, that we gave to three gentlemen, who came a long way to get us to tell them just how to winter their bees. We told them to go on and start wintering their bees now. But they said, "it does not freeze till about November or December." Yes, that is very true, but after it starts to freeze, the time has passed for preparing for winter. Bees may be prepared in Aug. or Sept., for out-door wintering, and need not be disturbed until the following May, if desired. One gentleman remarked, that as they had so much snow in his neighborhood, it would never do to leave his hives, for fear they would smother. We told him if he would shovel ten or fifteen feet of snow on top of every hive, if they smothered we would give him another colony in the Spring for every one that smothered.

OUR sweet corn has just been covered with bees, and they appear to get honey as well as pollen from it. Early in the morning they keep working and sucking about the tassels, but later in the day they appear to pay no attention to it. We could see slight drops of dew or nectar about the tassels, and is it not possible that the dew lighting on it may be sweetened, or does it secrete on the tiny stalks around the pollen? We have only a very small place perhaps fifty by hundred feet, but it does seem to yield an immense amount of pollen. Our Hercules club leaves all other plants in the shade now.

GENERAL.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

New Heddon Hive with One Part Brood Chamber.

YOU will perhaps like to know how the new Heddon Hive works when the brood chamber is made in one piece. Said brood chamber being of the same dimensions as an eight frame Langstroth hive, or, it is a Heddon Langstroth fitted with Heddon's closed end frames made $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep so as to suit. The closed end frames work fine in the cases and one set of screws is more than sufficient to hold the frames up when the hive is inverted, even when the eight frames are filled with honey.

The hive as above made is, I think, a little ahead of the divisible brood chamber; and I tell you it is a long way ahead of the hanging frame hives. The frames can be handled much easier and with less danger of killing bees. With such a hive the frames can be inverted singly or by the case. It pays to have them invertible, even if they are never inverted but once for the purpose of having the combs solidly built and completely fill the frames. The above is the condition of all the combs in my apiary this fall. It would do you good to see them.

The handiness of this hive when moving bees to and from "out apiaries" or to and from the cellar or bee house can not be over estimated. You can handle them like a block of wood, and this too without disturbing the bees in the least.

Respectfully yours,

J. C. DUFF.

Carleton Place, Ont.

Honey-Bees of America, Etc.

W. F. TAYLOR.

BEE-KEEPERS of the western continent are now pressing largely after the yellow race. In scanning the advertisements of the American Bee Journal and Gleanings, we discover the fact that comparatively few are breeding bees from imported stock. Bees reared in Italy are good honey-gatherers; but cannot the same be said of some of the bees of America?

The truth is that climatic influences in Italy give an abundant honey-flow, which is necessary to produce good active honey gatherers. In this country the honey-flow lasts but a short time, and many queen-bees are produced when the bees are gathering no honey at all; and

under these unfavorable surroundings, how can we expect to produce a good honey-bee?

To get our bees to equal the bees of Italy, it is only necessary to stimulate strongly by feeding while the bees are rearing queens. I feed my bees plenty of extracted-honey while they are feeding the larval queens, until the cells of each colony are capped, and by thus stimulating, I get the same results as Italy gives.

I have just hand-picked the drones of a half dozen colonies—of course, these colonies are kept queenless so that they will not destroy their drones.

It is not the color—yellow, brown or black—that gives the honey-bee, but that which has been reared under the stimulating impulse. If we can add the golden hue, we are that much ahead of Italy, and unless the breeders of bees and queens in Italy procure some of the yellow stock to breed from, they will soon be left behind in the chase. What I have said regarding the honey-gathering qualities, applies equally to gentleness.

One of the largest dealers in queens and bees in America buys queens from different quarters, has them piled up on his table ready to ship at a moment's notice; any queen-breeder could do the same, if he cared nothing for beauty and quality of bees. I would not purchase queens from any man, if I knew he did not rear his own queens, or warrant them to be as good.

QUEENS MATING LATE.

Owing to the cool weather, virgin queens have been slow to find partners this season. Two of my queens mated 31 days after they came from their respective cells. They were reared early in April, and met admirers May 11. I had reared a few nice drones, and thought I would get something handsome, but what was my surprise to find that these queens would not come out of their hives until so late in the season. These queens are very prolific, and, I believe, are larger than queens that mate early.

To induce drones to fly thickly about the time queens come out to mate, drop a spoonful of honey at the entrance of the hive—not at the hive from which the queen emerges, but at the hive from which you wish the drones to fly.

CLOSED-END FRAMES.

A few years ago I tried a hive with closed-end frames, and abandoned it; but since the matter was discussed in Gleanings last Winter, I made one hive with such frames, making everything true to $1/32$ of an inch. As long as there were but a very few bees in the hive, these frames worked pretty well; but oh! me; to handle them now. After the frames are all in the hive

but one, I pick up the last one and begin to slide it down between two frames. It goes about this way: There—now—go slow—be careful—almost down—very slow now—whoa—stop, till those bees crawl out there—but the bees are crushed, and I close the hive in disgust.

DRONE COMB.

I believe that for the extractor, drone comb in the upper story gives me better returns in honey than worker comb. The bees draw these large cells out to a further distance, and slanting upwards, which makes them shave nicely with the uncapping knife; then you have some honey when these combs are emptied.—American Bee Journal.

State Line, Ind.

Drone comb in the upper story, no doubt, will work well, but sometimes when the bees are crowded for room below, or if the brood chamber is all worker comb, the queen is liable to go up in the second story and lay in some of the drone comb. We would recommend the use of perforated metal queen excluding division boards, on all hives having an upper story.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Pollen, Bees and Cherries.

IN the July number of the *Popular Science Monthly* is an interesting article on "Pollen, Its Development and Use," by J. F. James, M. Sc.; from which I make some brief extracts:—

The immense number of pollen grains produced by a single flower apparently militates against the saying that nature allows nothing to be formed but what is needful. It seems indeed a vast waste of material to have such a multitude of grains when so very few would answer the same purpose. In a single flower of the peony there are about three and a half million grains; a flower of the dandelion is estimated to produce nearly two hundred and fifty thousand; the number of ovules in a flower of the Chinese Wistaria has been counted and the number of pollen grains estimated, and it is found that for each ovule there are seven thousand grains. While few fall below the thousands, many rise far above the peony in point of numbers. These are the wind-fertilized flowers, and here nature must provide for an immense loss of material. Darwin says that "bucketfuls of pollen have been swept off the decks of vessels near the North American shore . . . Kerner has seen a lake in the Tyrol

so covered with pollen that the water no longer appeared blue." The so called showers of sulphur which have at times visited various cities, notably St. Louis, are nothing but clouds of yellow pollen blown from pine or other forest trees from some distant place. Perhaps, out of millions of grains thus scattered far and wide, only a single one may be of service.

As another evidence of the utility of bees to the horticulturist I give below "some remarkable experiments of a Vaca Valley horticulturist" as given in the *Vacaville Enterprise*:—

The Bassfords are authorities on cherry culture. Meeting Henry Bassford the other day, an *Enterprise* reporter asked if the experiment of keeping bees among cherry trees was not being tried in cherry glen. We were informed that such was the fact, and learned much of interest relative to past experiences, present conditions and future expectations.

For several years the cherry crop of Vaca valley has been uncertain quantity. The famous Smith orchard has not had a first-class cherry crop since 1885, at which time they succeeded in bringing cherries of the early Purple Guigne variety into Vacaville on the 31st day of March, and which were shipped to the city and there sold April 1st. Other seasons the cherry crop has been only partially a success. The reasons for this have been unaccountable, though it has been attributed to the varying conditions of the season, at one time a north wind, another a chilling rain. That these incidents had some effect is no doubt true, but that they were solely responsible was not believed by the Bassfords. These observant gentlemen, whose experience in cherry growing goes back to a time when the neighborhood of Vacaville was not, as now, a vast orchard, recalled the fact that cherries used to be a sure crop, and sought for the cause of a change. It occurred to them that the bees, which in the early beginning of the fruit business in this section were numerous in the orchards and which for several years back had been conspicuous by their absence, had something to do with the success of the cherry crop.

Acting on the theory that the fertilization of the cherry blossom was affected beneficially by the presence of the bees, the Bassfords secured several hives and awaited results. Last year, the first in which the matter was tested, the result was favorable, the Bassfords having cherries while other ranchers found their crops an entire or partial failure. This year the Bassfords have about sixty-five hives of bees, and if they succeed in making a cherry crop of old time proportions they will be prepared to

vouch for the practical value of the honey bee as a mascot to a cherry man. Other orchardists are watching their experience with great interest, and may conclude that, to succeed in cherry culture, a beehive and a cherry orchard must be planted side by side.

THE WEATHER

so far, has been favorable to the fall flow of honey. The bees are working right along up to date (Aug. 22nd) on buckwheat, second crop of clover, corn, golden rod, catnip, and other odds and ends, with the prospect of at least a week or ten days more of good work.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Foul Brood Combs Made Safe Without Melting Down.

DEAR SIR:—At different times I have read your remarks that you have never been able to find any plan by which foul brood combs could be made safe for use without melting down, but that you did not despair of being able to do so yet.

I know that one can hardly exercise too much care in dealing with the disease, yet it seems to me that at least in slight cases where there are only a few cells affected in the hive, the combs, after having the cells uncapped and honey extracted, might be disinfected so as to be perfectly safe, by carefully immersing them in water containing a certain per centage (say 1 in 500) of pure carbolic acid, till all the pollen and everything else of a soakable nature was saturated thoroughly, then using the extractor to throw all out that would come. Of course every cell would have to be uncapped, and care would have to be taken that the water was not excluded from any by air remaining in them. Dipping the comb perpendicularly would possibly accomplish this best.

Peshire has shown that the bees can clear out the disease by carrying in the disinfectant with feed given them, and it has been shown by Muth that by spraying every cell the disease can be eradicated for the time being, but the weak point with the systems seems to be that latent germs may remain concealed under pollen or elsewhere, where the disinfectant cannot get at them, and so they are apt to start the trouble afresh; but it seems to me that by immersion, every cell being uncapped, the saturation would be perfect, and every possible germ be reached. If not troubling you too much and the question is of sufficient general interest, I would be glad

to know whether your experiments have embraced this line of treatment, and, if so, on what account you concluded it to be a failure, or unreliable.

I am yours respectfully,

R. W. McDONNELL.

We have soaked combs for hours and days, in various solutions—salsalic acid, carabolic acid, and absolute phenol; In one instance we soaked them three days. We have sprayed cells that were effected with foul brood, thoroughly, and after all, had the disease start again, when the combs were used. We have never been able to cure the disease by spraying combs, or soaking them in any solution. We have in very slight cases, where we only found half a dozen or less cells affected, extracted the honey, cut these cells right out, burned them, and sprayed the combs thoroughly several times. We then extracted the honey again, sprayed the combs again, and just kept this up for from one to two months, cutting out and burning every cell that appeared from time to time, and yet occasionally a cell of foul brood would appear. After exercising all the care and diligence possible, we became disgusted with that kind of tinkering, and adopted our old methods again. Probably if we had continued it for two years, we might have succeeded in curing the disease, but the trouble, danger and time was too great. Life is too short for us to waste it all curing a few colonies of foul brood. Stamp it out at once. You will see by the back numbers of Gleanings, where A. J. Root brought all the skill and patience to bear, that he could muster, and yet had to fall back on the fasting system, and has almost come to the conclusion, that there is no use trying any other.

Punic Bees.

I WAS much amused with the satirical remarks of "Veritas" which you copy from the American Bee Journal in yours of June 15th respecting the perfection of Punic Bees.

In the British Bee Journal of July 30th, page 343, the following is a reply to R. L. G. W. California:

"No such race of bees as you name is known to entomologists, nor do we know any one who has cultivated them. Until we have some trustworthy information, the account you allude

to provokes an incredulous smile. No doubt the old proverb "a fool and his money are soon parted" still holds good, and it is quite possible some may be found gullible enough to believe the fabulous stories."

At the annual exhibition of the British Bee Keepers Association held in conjunction with that of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, at Dorchester, Mr. John Hewitt, who writes as the "Hallamshire Bee-Keeper," had a small glass case containing what he called "*Punic Bees*." A single frame of old dirty comb, without either brood or honey, was partly covered with dark bees, but there was *no queen*.

It would have been impossible for them to have been shown, to a greater disadvantage, hundreds were dead, and the remainder in a half starved, half suffocated condition, for they had no means of flight, and nothing to eat. Mr. Hewitt staged them himself, I could not form any opinion of their appearance when at liberty, from the slovenly way in which they were shown, and the lamentable condition they were in. They may be all that is said of them, but they can hardly be expected to live without food and air.

I would strongly endorse the opinion of your European friend and advise intending purchasers to pause and "to go very slowly" and keep their money in their pockets. Another old proverb says "a word to the wise is sufficient for them." *Punic bees* are *not* advertised in any English bee paper, and I am unable, among my bee-keeping friends, to hear of any one, who has ever seen a colony at work.

JOHN M. HOOKER.

8 Beaufort Gardens, Lewisham, England,
Aug. 11th, 1891.

Artificial Heat to Promote Brood-Rearing.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN.

THIS is a continuation of the Report of Apiculture at the New Jersey Experimental Station, contained in Bulletin No. 7:

An experiment was begun May 14th, 1890, with two colonies (Nos. 4 and 14) which had been wintered in the cellar of the station farmhouse, and were in about the same condition. Thermometers were so placed that "each hive had one in the cluster and another in the most remote part of the hive body, outside of the cluster, and both of these could be read without disturbing or exciting the bees."

When the experiment was begun, four thick stone bottles, each holding a half pint, were filled with boiling water and placed back of the

division-board in hive No. 4. This was renewed each morning and evening until June 20, while a record was kept of the thermometer readings for the remainder of the month. The next morning before the water was renewed the common thermometer outside the brood-nest in No. 4. stood at 68°, while in No. 14 it was at 66°. The artificial heat had apparently increased the temperature of the empty corner of the brood-chamber, leaving it at the end of 12 hours 2 or 3 degrees higher than the same space in the other hive.

The thermometer among the bees of No. 4 showed a temperature of 86°, both in the morning and at night, while in No 14 it stood at 84° and 97°. The records for the rest of the month showed that where the heat was used the average temperature of the cluster at night and in the morning was no higher, and that when there was any difference between the two the temperature of the cluster where the heat had been given was the lower. * * *

The records also show that the temperature of the hive outside of the cluster, 12 hours after the hot water was renewed, was many degrees higher than where none had been given. * *

The weather much of the time was very cold and changeable. The artificial heat was of the greatest value during the night and on chilly or sunless days, and better enabled the bees to cover the additional number of eggs and larvae that they had started to rear during warm, sunny days. * * *

On May 31, at eleven o'clock, and just before the thermometers were removed for the season, the one in the cluster in No. 4 indicated 94°, and out of the cluster 73½°. The bees then covered seven combs, one of which contained honey while six were full of brood. Those in No. 14 registered, in the cluster, 94°; out of the cluster, 71°. Of the seven combs one was empty, another was full of honey, and five were quite well filled with brood, and six of these were covered with bees.

No. 4 steadily gained in bees and brood up to June 20, when the artificial heat was discontinued. No. 4 overflowed the brood-nest long before No. 14 had used all the combs, and by July 1 occupied two brood-chambers and was about twice as strong.

Both were run for extracted-honey, and on July 18th the honey was extracted from the upper story of each. The amount obtained from No. 4 was 35 pounds, and from No. 14, 16 pounds. There remained in the lower story of the latter 3 or 4 pounds more than in No. 4. As the building of queen-cells in No. 4 soon caused us to remove the queen for a time and changed

the conditions, the colonies could no longer be compared, and this ended the experiment. * *

Before such an application of artificial heat can be generally recommended further work should be done, with the conditions more favorable for accurate comparison, and on a more extensive scale. In this case, apparently just enough heat was given, and in such a way as to increase the rearing of brood without causing an abnormal condition of the colony, a much larger amount of surplus honey being thus secured.—Experiment Station Record.

We have tested this same matter a little, and thought that it gave good results. We did it with hot bricks, by placing the hive in a saw dust packing case, which would keep an even temperature. Have the hive so fixed, that six bricks could be slipped in under it, and the bricks just as hot as they could be without setting the boards on fire. Lay down ten or more thicknesses of paper on a board, put on your hot bricks, and fold the paper over them, slip them under the hive from behind, which is banked round with saw dust to keep the heat from escaping. If you go to the trouble of properly preparing the hive, you can make the bees do double the brooding that they would in the ordinary way, in fact, we have had them so hot, that on frosty nights the bees would cluster out about the entrance.

We found it most valuable in early queen rearing, as we could build them up so strong in this way, that they would start queen cells much earlier; but after we got our early queens raised, we found that we had to beat the hive to get the drones to fly out, and although we could get them to fly out freely, when the weather was cool they would just circle about the hive a short time and return.

Now, these two parts of the experiment worked well, but we had not bricks enough, and could not make heat sufficient to warm up the entire atmosphere for several miles around, so that it would be suitable for successful queen mating. The success depends largely on the condition of the atmosphere.

* * * If you require catalogues, circulars, note books, envelopes, or anything in the line of job printing give us an opportunity of estimating.

How to Find a Queen.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

WHEN settled warm weather comes in the Spring, it is necessary that each colony contain a prolific queen, for if the queen in any colony should be old and failing, that colony could not be brought up to a proper condition to work to the best advantage during the honey harvest. As the queen is mother of all the bees in the hive, she must be able to lay rapidly so as to increase the population of the hive, and if such a one is not in the hive she should be superseded with a better queen.

It also often happens, that the queen which the hive contained during the Fall, dies in early spring, and in that case it is absolutely necessary that the bee-keeper knows it, else that colony will perish, for the bees which have been wintered over, rapidly die off with the work which now devolves upon them, for old age is brought upon the bees sooner or later, according to the labor which they perform.

There is no way of knowing to a certainty what is going on inside, except by opening the hive and inspecting the frames. To know if there is a queen in the hive, look closely at the combs, and if no eggs or small larvae are found in the bottom of the cells, at a time when the bees begin to bring in pollen in the Spring, you can reasonably expect that they are queenless, while if the eggs are few and scattered about in different cells, without regularity, the queen is unprolific.

To be absolutely sure that a colony is queenless, take a frame of comb having eggs and little larva in it, and put it in the centre of the supposed queenless colony, leaving it for three days. If queenless, queen-cells will be formed over some of the little larvæ, while if no such cells are started, rest assured that the bees of this hive have something which they are respecting as a queen, and which must be found before a good one can be introduced.

To the accustomed eye of the practical apiarist, prolific queens are easily found, especially if the bees are of the Italian race; but a virgin queen is often hard to find by an expert. The best time to look for a queen is about 10 o'clock, on some bright, warm morning, when the most of the old bees are in the field after pollen and honey.

Open the hive carefully, taking out the frames slowly, and making sure that you do not hit them against the sides of the hive or anything else, so as to make the bees nervous, thereby setting them to running or stinging. When you

have the first frame out, look it over carefully, and if you do not see the queen, set this frame and the next one in a box, or in some secure place where you can leave them out of the hive till you look the others over.

After these two are out, you have the hive so that you can see down into it quite well. On taking out another frame, glance down the side of the next one in the hive, when the queen will often be seen running around to the opposite or dark side of the comb, for young queens are shy. In thus running she shows the sides of her abdomen, to the eyes looking obliquely down, to a much better advantage than could be if the eyes were looking directly upon her back. If you do not see her, look on the opposite side of the comb you hold in your hands, looking obliquely as before, for she will be on one of these dark sides if anywhere on the comb. In this way keep on until she is found, or all the frames are taken from the hive. If unsuccessful, close the hive and try again in an hour or so, when success will attend your efforts.—Rural Home.

Porter Bee-Escape.

I WISH to add my hearty endorsement of the Porter Bee-Escape. It is a most excellent implement. Ruse is worthy of great praise for bringing this idea before the bee-keeping public. Dibbern should have recognition for his suggestion, but the Messrs. Porter have so perfected the instrument, that success is certain in every case. Like the bee-tent, this invention is worthy a place in every apiary, and its merits are so patent that it will soon take this place. No bee-keeper can afford to be without it.

A. J. Cook.

Agricultural College, Mich.

Sweet Corn as a Honey-Plant.

I HAVE been watching with interest the bees working upon the tassels of the corn, and I have come to the conclusion that they gather honey as well as pollen, for they dive deep into the bloom, away from the pollen dust. Corn fields will be quite an attraction this Fall for bees, as the rains have brought up *Polygonum pennsylvanicum* since the last plowing, and also where early potatoes have been dug. Some seasons this plant yields white honey abundantly of a pungent flavor, disagreeable to some persons. A few days since, the Sny levees in the western part of the State, bordering the Mississippi River, were overflowed in June, and the crops destroyed, when this plant, which some persons call smart-weed, took possession,

and thousands of acres were waving like billows of the sea. Messrs. Dadant, of Hamilton, Ill., moved their bees thither, and were well paid for their work.—Mrs. L. HARRISON, in Prairie Farmer.

Clipping Queens' Wings.

OFTEN we can have the most interesting friendly discussions upon the replies given to queries. The replies must of necessity be short, and should be followed up by a series of articles. I notice quite a few in reply to query 307 advocate clipping a queen's wings. There is no doubt that the extensive bee-keeper who can be in the apiary at all times and watch his bees closely, will find it to his advantage to clip queens' wings, but when the conditions are such that a man cannot be on the spot when the swarm commences to issue, I think to clip is a mistake.

I have other duties than those in the apiary and the hiving of swarms has sometimes to be left to unexperienced hands, and I have found that to such, the clipped queen often gets away in attempting to follow the swarm and is lost. The injury which may result from such a loss I do not require to describe here. It would appear to me, we should be cautious about advising the clipping of queens' wings. To the man of experience, I heartily say do so, but to the bee-keeper who has only a limited power of picking out the queen, it is not advisable. We are perhaps apt to forget to look at a question from the standpoint of another, hence many of our differences.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Brantford, Ont.

A Good Season in N. Y.

In a letter from Mr. W. M. Barnum, Angelica, N. Y., we find the following:—

Bees have done nothing in this neighborhood this season. Not one in ten colonies have cast any swarms, and hardly 20 lbs of honey to the colony will be realized. A great many bee-keepers are becoming discouraged. But, as for myself, I shall purchase more bees and keep my 'platter' right side up. The harvest when it does come will make it truly a year of jubilee for the bee-keeper who is prepared. Fraternally,

W. M. BARNUM,

Angelica, N. Y., Aug. 26, 91.

* * * Please send us the names of your neighbors who keep bees, that we may forward copies of the BEE JOURNAL to them. A postal card and five minutes time will do it.

Honey Dew for Wintering.

BY JAMES HEDDON.



R. QUIGLEY:—I learn that there is much honey-dew being gathered at present in your state, and what has heretofore been written concerning it as a winter food for bees. There is no doubt but that many of your readers are solicitous concerning the welfare of their bee stock for the coming winter.

My experience, observation and reading, relative to honey-dew and wintering bees, compels me to repudiate an idea, at one time quite prevalent, that honey-dew, cider, and such stores are potent causes of winter losses. Many of your readers are aware that I imagine I know the cause of bee diarrhoea, the one great cause of our winter losses, and that it results from the consumption of pollen, eaten as bee-bread, or in the form of floating pollen in the honey. I wish I was as sure of many other problems connected with our pursuit as I am of the foregoing.

One fall my home apiary, numbering about 150 colonies, gathered a large quantity of cider; in fact from examination, it seemed as if most of their stores were of apple juice, yet the bees all wintered exceptionally well. A few years ago there was a great gathering of honey-dew through this part of the state. My friend, Dr. Southard, of Kalamazoo, who had at the time something over a hundred colonies found that his bees must depend mainly upon honey-dew for their winter supplies unless he emptied the hives and fed them other stores. The Dr. is a very able physician and consequently somewhat of a chemist, and not being able to understand just why his bees could not winter successfully upon dark colored, pungent honey-dew, as was supposed by many bee-keepers who had been eager to express their opinions, not based upon any real proof. He went to work with the extractor and fed up five colonies so they had nothing but clear honey-dew to subsist on the following winter. The result was, they wintered perfectly, showing no more signs of the old destructive malady than other colonies whose combs contained no honey-dew whatever. I think we may safely conclude that we have no reason whatever to fear any disastrous results from wintering our bees on stores from honey-dew. I know of no one who has reported to the contrary, who has given the matter even one fair and comprehensive test. All on that side of the question, so far as I know, have written wholly from supposition based upon imagination.

MISSOURI BEE KEEPER

Dowagiac, Mich., June 30, 1891.

Sugar being very cheap now since there is no duty on it, we would advise all to watch, and when honey dew is gathered, extract it and feed on sugar syrup. The honey-dew may be kept till spring, and then fed to the bees after they have had a spring flight. Bees if fed liberely, after they commence gathering pollen in spring, will raise brood much more rapidly, so that there will be no loss in keeping on the safe side. Honey-dew may differ in quality in various localities, but our Canadian honey-dew is the very best kind of food for killing bees.

 The Bees.

First bees in rocks their habitations sought,
Or in hollow trees their wonderous structures wrought,

Till man a more commodious mansion gave,
And called them from the woods and dreary cave.

Invited thus to neat and ready bowers,
They cull the choicest of the vernal flowers,
Survey the enamelled plain on rapid wing,
Range o'er the lawns, and rifle all the spring:
Succeeding blooms their arduous toils renew,
To steal the sweets and sip the nectar'd dew.
Ruled by a queen with all the pride of state,
A numerous guard around their monarch wait
Some from the busy hive explore the way
In search of sweets amid the blooms of May;
Others the wax in various hues collect.
Part build the comb, and some the work inspect.
What skilful artist better knows to trace
Such cells complete within a given space?
The young no sooner hatched, impatient try
Their unused wings in air, and boldly fly
O'er groves and meads, for fragrant treasures roam,

And instinct guides the little wanderers home.
Ah! leave them happy in their copious store;
A part they'll give, and why desire ye more?
In just return, the happy race reward,
From chilling winds the peaceful mansion guard;
Regale them, too, upon some smiling day,
Thy tender cares they amply will repay.

BRYAN I'ANSON BROMWICH, M.A., 1754.

An enthusiastic Apiarist, living at Kirton, mounted on a safety bicycle, followed a swarm of bees for two miles on Wednesday afternoon, and after safely hiving the wanderers, returned home with the skep containing the numerous living freight securely fastened to the frame of his machine.—Gleanings.

Not Gloves, But Oil of Wintergreen For The Hands.

A SUGGESTION FROM A DOCTOR IN AUSTRALIA.

DEARSIR:—The May numbers of *Gleanings* arrived a few days ago, and I see that the writers in the *Ladies' Conversation* are much exercised in their minds on the subject of gloves for apiary work, and all sorts of materials are recommended, from pigs'-skin to sheep's-wool. Gloves are no doubt of use to keep the hands clean and soft; but I want to tell the ladies that, so far as stings are concerned, they can do without any covering for the hands. Just let them get some oil of wintergreen and rub a few drops of it over their hands; and if they can get a bee to sting, unless it is hurt, they are cleverer than I am.

It is now mid-winter here. The day is dull and threatening rain, but the temperature is not low enough to keep bees indoors; the day, however, is of the kind on which they are usually cross; but just now I went out, and, after putting on a veil and rubbing my hands with oil of wintergreen, I removed the cover of a hive and stripped off the mat, which was stuck down with propolis. The bees came at me in fine style, and dozens of them struck my hands; but as a rule they went off at once. Some remained, and curved their bodies around so that it took some strength of mind so prevent me from knocking them off; but they always thought better of it before the sting went in. I then jarred the hive and jerked my hands over the frames; but, though numbers of bees struck my hands, I was quite unable to get one to sting. I repeated this with two other hives, with similar results.

I know that the use of oil of wintergreen in this way is not new; and Mr. Cheshire, in his "Bees and Bee-keeping," Vol. II., describes some experiments similar to the above which he and Mr. Simmins conducted; but they do not seem to have taken root, and I noticed that, in your review of Cheshire's work, you do not mention it. I feel convinced, however, that, were the fact more generally known, gloves for handling bees would soon become things of the past.

The smell of oil of wintergreen is not disagreeable, and it does not soil the hands. It is, moreover, easily washed off afterward. Cheshire says that, in England, it is often adulterated, and it is here also; but, of course, I know that they wouldn't do anything like that in America. They might, though, in Canada.

H. MILLER, M. D.
Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia, June 29.

[Is not oil of wintergreen the chief ingredient of apifuge, a substance that is sold in England as a preventive of bee-stings when smeared over the hands? The stuff did not prevent the bees from stinging our hands, although it did seem to make them hesitate a little. We accept the very fine compliment you pay us Americans. We wish we deserved it.]—*Gleanings*. E. R.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

Wintering Bees in Manitoba.

SIR:—Would you kindly explain in your next issue of the *Bee Journal* what you consider would be the best way to winter bees in Manitoba, that is what shape to put them in to bring them through the extreme cold of a Manitoba winter. Yours truly,

ALEX TRIMBLE,

Hampshire Mills, Aug. 20th, 91.

Some people in Manitoba have wintered their bees splendidly, by setting them in a row close together, and piling prairie sods on the back and at the ends, about two feet in thickness, leaving a space of about one foot between the sod and the hive then packing them all around and on the top with chaff, say one foot, the sods on top of the chaff. The entrance was left open in front, as the hive sat about two feet back under the sod. The sods were piled up like bricks in front, and little poles on them, which left a space of about two feet in front of entrance, then plenty of straw was piled over this space, some left the space open except in the coldest weather. It was a sort of bee-caves on top of ground. One of these sod caves would last for years, and they are quickly and easily made. Some have wintered out-doors without any protection at all, as the atmosphere is so dry, that the bees do not suffer from the intense cold like they would in a damp atmosphere. Some have driven a few stakes down around the hives, putting chaff in next to the hive, and long straw next to the stakes. We do not think the intense cold of the North West any serious objection to wintering because the dryness of the atmosphere makes up for the difference in temperature.

* * Secretaries of local associations are requested to forward us, at the earliest possible moment, the dates of their meetings; and when the convention is over, a full report of the proceedings.

From R. McKnight, Owen Sound.

IN your issue of the 15th, Aug., Mr. Bottenman criticizes the prize lists of some of the leading exhibitions, as far as the Bee-Keepers are affected. It is a very easy thing to find faults, and Mr. H. would be doing the community some service if when he takes exception to the present state of things he suggested a remedy for fancied or real defects. He has not done this in any of the cases to which he refers. I am pleased he has written the article however, as it may lead to a closer consideration and a more just appreciation of one of the prizes on our own "Industrial" list. A clearer notion of its intention than seems to obtain in the minds of both exhibitors and judges is, I think, desirable. I refer to the very handsome prize for the most tasty and neatly arranged exhibit. Mr. H. admits that the points here are clearly set out. But he says a change in the prize list is needed. Will Mr. H. tell us what form this change should take. If he refers to this particular prize he admits the conditions are as clear as noonday. I had the honor to suggest this prize some years ago, and I have had something to do in its modification since. The best evidence of its wisdom is found in the fact that it has been copied into nearly all the important prize lists in the country in some form. I am anxious to learn what improvements Mr. Holtermann has to suggest. I regret to say that in my judgment its import and its aim has been misunderstood by both exhibitors and judges to some extent. It was established with but one end in view, that is to cultivate a higher and better taste in the manner of displaying honey than prevailed hitherto, and to create emulation among exhibitors as to who can present their goods to the public gaze, in the most tasty and artistic way. I fear the judges on several occasions have misunderstood its object. On one occasion I saw a gentleman's exhibit passed over without even being commended which should have got the red ticket. That is to say in my judgment it was the neatest and most tasty display in the building. Mr. Holtermann is right in supposing that quality should not be an element in leading the judges to a conclusion. Symmetry, proportions and design together with a blending of colors and kinds in such a way as to make a harmonious whole, are the points upon which the awards should be based. Of course men will differ upon these points and judges are but men. The quality of the honey should not affect the award. The quality of the same honey is pronounced upon and awarded prizes on its merits before

this special feature is considered at all. And the quantity of the honey only enters into the matter, in so far as it enables the exhibitor to present variety. In this respect the man with a large quantity has an advantage over the man with a small quantity if he makes use of it. But quantity if monotonous in its make up will have little neatness or taste about it.

R. MCKNIGHT.

We are very glad, friend McKnight, that you give us this explanation in reference to the prize. As you are the person that had the prize so arranged, no doubt you are best able to judge the intentions of it, and we are fully aware, that that was the intention at the time the prize list was arranged, and we see every day, the necessity of putting up our goods in a nice attractive form. It is something that we have all neglected perhaps too much, even the rough cases sent out, should be so labelled as to indicate the contents. Keep honey before the people's eyes, and they are less liable to forget it on the table.

Preparing for Next Season.

THE honey crop, so far, is very light, but the queens keep brooding and hives are very full of bees—so much so that they keep right on swarming, and in order to utilize the surplus bees I have removed a number of hives from their stands and set empty ones in their places, with foundation in frames. I am removing these frames as fast as they are partially drawn out and foundation attached to them and replacing with other sheets of foundation. I am also placing two or three cards of foundation in full hives, and having it drawn out, thereby securing combs in good shape for the season of '92. I have done this for two years and think there is a great advantage in having these combs ready in advance of our needs. This prevents the probability or possibility of combs sagging when putting swarms on them, as they sometimes may do in extremely hot weather. Our bees are working lightly on basswood at present, in this locality, but we do not anticipate very much from them, judging from appearances. If we do not get more honey the price will rule very high this fall and winter.

J. H. DAVISON.

Mount Forest, Aug. 11, 91.

Your plan of putting foundation in between two brood combs and the brood chamber, and having it drawn out when the bees are not doing much, is a good one. Such combs are splendid stock and we have many letters speaking very favorably of this plan.

What all these Bees?

THE following communication was received in a private letter from Dr. A. H. Bennett, Barrie:—

I have a question I would like answered if possible, and I do not know of anyone more capable than yourself.

I have a hive of beautiful Italian bees that did fairly well during the forepart of the season, but during the last six or eight weeks it would seem as though the old fellow himself had got amongst them. They came out in hundreds on the alighting-board and on the ground beside the hive and two, three, and even four bees will get at one and jerk and maul it around as though it was daubed or had insects on it, or even as though it were a robber, although they do not catch them by the legs so much as they would a robber, but they actually do sting a few to death and worry many more so that they die. They also seem to delight in catching a loaded bee when they alight on the board and worry and pull it around till they get all the pollen off its legs, and I fancy sometimes, make it disgorge its honey. Woe to the poor drone that walks out among them, as they make short work of him, never letting him go till they have mauled him to death. The queen is a splendid breeder, keeping the hive always full of brood and produces an exceedingly bright and beautiful three banded bee and there seems to be a lot of splendid workers among them, for in spite of their worry, I have taken over 50 lbs of surplus from them and they were in a very weak condition in the spring. Cool days they do not seem to be as bad, unless they perform inside, but warm days and nights they keep it up continually—scores and even hundreds on a very hot day, all at it at the same time. If you could tell me what is the matter with them and what I could do to cure them, I would be ever so much obliged.

Yours truly,

Barrie, Aug. 28th, 1891. A. H. BENNETT.

We do not know what can cause your bees to act in this strange manner. We have never had a case of the kind, but have often had the young bees fly out and play, roll over each other, and perform similarly to what you describe, and also driving out and killing off the drones. But why they would kill each other, when there were no robbers about, is a mystery to me. When robbers begin their work the robbed bees sometimes become so enraged at the robbers that they would attack their own bees sometimes in their excitement, when they would first light down. We think, however, there must be robbers about. Perhaps some of our friends have had a similar experience, and will be able to give us some light on the matter.

CAPPINGS.

CUT FROM A VARIETY OF COMBS

CONE-SHAPED SUPER-CLEARERS.

On the 8th instant I took a crate of sections off a hive, using a cone super clearer, with very satisfactory results. The cone remained on the hive three hours during the afternoon, the weather being fine and sunny all the time. On removing the crate there were not more than six or seven bees left on the sections, which had been packed before. As I use excluder zinc above frames, the awkward effects resulting from the queen being in the super are minimized.—R. CLAY, Newcastle-on Tyne.

A QUEEN LAYING DRONE EGGS AFTER BEING CHILLED.

In June, 1890, I started a nucleus which was rather weak, but succeeded in rearing a fine Italian queen, and in August it was strong and running over with bees. Jan. 7, for some unaccountable reason, the queen-bees and all left their hive (a two-frame box $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 10 x 18 in. long) and clustering on the front of a hive close by. During the night we had a cold rain, or sleet; and when I discovered them in the morning they were more or less covered with ice. Supposing they were all dead, I brushed them off and found the queen, which, to all appearance, was chilled to death; but after holding her in my hands a short time she began to show signs of life, and in a few minutes was lively. During the same day, Jan. 7, I discovered a queenless colony which was very weak, and after laying the chilled bees in the sun awhile, most of them revived. I then put the queen and all into the weak colony. It being cold again until about the 20th I did not examine them until that time, and found quite a lot of eggs and some capped brood; but all had the appearance of drone brood. After that I examined them every warm day until March 25th, and found that nothing but drone eggs had been laid by the queen since she was placed in the hive. Was the cause of her laying all drone eggs the result of her being chilled?

R. J. ANDERSON.

Palouse City, Wash., July 17.

You are right friend A. The fact that freezing would injure a queen so that she would produce only drones was given by Baron von Berlepsch. You will find an account of his experiments in a little book called "The Dzierzon Theory."—Gleanings.

ONE FOR THE DOOLITTLE, QUEEN CELL CUPS.

Hip, hip, hurrah! We are having success with the Doolittle queen-cell cups. Nine-tenths of the artificial cups are now accepted by the bees, and built out into large handsome cells, without this plan we should be short, at this time of year, of cells for queen-rearing. If everybody has as good success as we are now having, it is going to be a great boon to beekeepers, from the fact that we can breed all or almost all, queens from a choice mother, the best queen in the whole apiary, instead of a dozen or two as we were obliged to do by the old methods.—Gleanings.

A WORD FOR THE C. B. J.

Words of praise were spoken last month by the Review for the C.B.J. They were deserved. In fact, the last two issues show that the praise is more than deserved. It really seems as though Bro. Jones had been in hiding for months and months and had now been found, brought out into the company and made to "talk turkey."

We fear brother Hutchinson that we scarcely merit the kind remarks you make about us. We are forced to give less attention to the Journal than we would like, on account of the press of other business, but we are making arrangements by which we expect to be able to give our readers better things, even though we have to take them very frequently from the Review.

AGAINST THE YELLOW CARNIOLAN.

Henry Allen, in the American Bee-keeper, argues that black Carniolans will very speedily develop the yellow tendency in the race; and, by way of proof, he urges a trial of the experiment. He says that in-breeding of black Carniolans will develop, sooner or later, bees with yellow bands. While it is true, that two of the imported Carniolan queens we had showed a tendency toward yellow in their bees, yet it seems to us that, if Mr. Alley's theory were correct, there would be no such thing as black Carniolans at present, because the yellow tendency would, years and perhaps centuries ago, have obtained entire predominance and there would be no such thing as black Carniolans. As it is, most of the Carniolans we have ever seen or read about have been black.—Gleanings.

Dr. Miller proposes, or, rather, advises, the expediency of another name for the nameless bee disease." It is a shame that this misnomer has gained all but universal acceptance on this side of the Atlantic, for designating a peculiar malady that affects bees. Perhaps we are responsible in a great measure for it. At any rate, with the concurrence and agreement of the editors of other bee-journals, we propose to accept, as a better name, "be paralysis" (*Bacillus depilis*). This is the name that is in use in England, I believe. By Cheshire it is called *Bacillus Gaytoni*. The termination *depilis* is descriptive, while *Gaytoni* is derived from a name—a Miss Gayton who called Cheshire's attention to it. We like *depilis* better, because it means without hair of fuzz, and this just exactly describes bees afflicted with *Bacillus depilis*.—Gleanings.

BEEWAX, ITS PRODUCTION AND USES.

A large amount of honey is annually consumed in the various industries and manufactures, while the commercial value of beeswax is very great. Nearly 500 tons of beeswax are annually imported into Great Britain, while Russia uses nearly 5,000 tons in the ceremonies of churches. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

DOUBLE SLOTTED SECTIONS.

Mr. Ed. Bertrand, editor of the Swiss bee-periodical, *Revue Internationale d'Apiculture*, has issued an illustrated pamphlet in French, descriptive of the modified Dadant hive, which he is introducing in that country. Sections are used in it with entrances on all four sides, in wide frames, having tin separators with holes in them to admit the bees from one section to another. It can be obtained of the author at Nyon, Switzerland, for 10 cents.

A great many years ago we introduced the double slotted sections, and we have frequently urged their use to bee-keepers, although there are a few yet, who seem to think there is no advantage in the double slot. That, doubtless, is owing in a measure to the way in which they use them. The perforated metal we introduced into America, had many opponents for years, but we knew it had come to stay and said so, and now after more than ten years trial, its use is increasing every year, and many who opposed it most strongly at first, now use it. We predict the same result for the double-slotted sections. They have many advantages which we saw when we first invented them.

YELLOW (?) CARNIOLANS.

Some of the discussion upon the so-called "yellow Carniolans" reminds one quite forcibly of the bee journalism that has past and gone.

There is no doubt that yellow bees can be found in Carniola, but it has been explained how they came there, that they have intermixed with the yellow bees of Italy. The point is right here, Carniolans are a dark variety while Italians are yellow. To secure bees from just inside the border of Italy, bees that had received a dash of dark blood from an adjoining country, then breed out the yellow blood and sell the result as black Italians, would be exactly in line with what is being done with the Carniolans. That the bees sold as "yellow Carniolans" are good bees no one has expressed a doubt, that their immediate ancestors came to this country from Carniola may be equally true, but to call them typical Carniolans would be as absurd as to call an ootroon a typical African.—Bee-Keepers Review.

Quite right; any beautiful yellow bees that will reproduce themselves, are about as far from being Carniolans as the east is from the west, or perhaps we should say they have no Carniolan blood in them. Better call them by their right name, and call them good bees. We care not what the name is, so long as the bees bring us plenty of dollars and cents.

Queries and Replies

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

QUERY No. 309.—Shall I leave the buckwheat honey in the brood chamber for wintering, or extract it? I winter partly in cellar and partly outside. Bees are pretty sure to have one fly each winter wintered outside. W. B.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Buckwheat honey is as good for wintering as any.

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Leave it in. It is as good to winter on as any honey.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—I have had no experience with buckwheat honey.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Leave it by all means. It suits the bees but not the market.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—I believe buckwheat honey is all right for wintering.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Leave it in the brood chamber. The bees will winter on it as well as on any other.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY.—Leave it in the brood chamber. I have wintered more bees on buckwheat honey than on any other kind, and wintered them successfully.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.—All things considered would allow a certain proportion of the apiary, to winter on the buckwheat but do not mix the buckwheat with light honey to winter on.

G. W. DEMARRE, CHRISTIANBURG.—Well I don't know enough about your surroundings climate etc., to answer your question in a reliable way. In my own locality buckwheat honey would be all right as a winter food, for bees.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—Buckwheat honey is good for winter stores, but I would not leave more in the hive than would be safe to last until next clover bloom, as it is not as nice in the spring as in the fall. It is liable to get thin if there is any dampness in the hive, perhaps not any more so than other honey.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY, ONT.—Leave the buckwheat honey in the brood chamber. This is something I feel positive about. We often have from 25 to 50 acres of buckwheat within 1½ miles. A good deal of honey that is sold for buckwheat has very little buckwheat about it.

A very little buckwheat honey mixed with a large quantity of other honey will give it quite a distinct buckwheat flavor. I feel sure that a good many who have fed what they have called Buckwheat honey for wintering, have fed honey-dew, with just enough buckwheat to give it the characteristic flavor. I have fed twenty lbs of clear buckwheat honey for wintering when bees had but few flights and they wintered perfectly.

Good buckwheat well ripened, is splendid winter stores, and your bees will winter well on it, but be sure your hives are kept sufficiently warm while they are storing it, so that it will be thoroughly ripened. Right here let us say, fall cases are very valuable for packing hives, in order that late honey may be better ripened. This is a very important point, not fully appreciated by many,

Query No. 310.—From what source is honey drawn—the earth or the air. What atmospheric conditions are most conducive to its flow—and why?—E. F.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Ask Prof. Cook or Pringle.

J. K. DARLING, ALMONTE.—I will let some other person answer these questions.

J. E. POND, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Who can tell? Allow a Yankee to ask a question. From what source comes the wool on the sheeps back; or the hair on the horse, both feeding in the same pasture?

JAS. HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—From the earth. I begin to think that no one can tell just what atmospheric conditions are needed to make nectar flow, in any given year or climate.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I presume mostly from the air. Vegetable, like Animal metabolism is too complex to permit a certain answer. I should say a warm moist one, probably I better say I do not know.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—From both. The right temperature, the right degree of humidity, and the right electrical conditions. What these are and why they are, we will no doubt be a considerable time in finding out.

EUGENE SECOR, FOREST CITY, IOWA.—From the earth, but certain atmospheric or electrical conditions are necessary to its secretion. Medium temperature and an average precipitation are preferable in my judgment to extremes.

G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS.—From both, no doubt—at least indirectly. A warm moist atmosphere I have found good, and which is no doubt improved when electrical forces, or rather the forces that produce electricity are at work.

R. F. HOTERMAN,—I should say both the solids probably all from the earth. The moisture perhaps partly from air partly from the earth. If is a difficult question to answer, as the nitrogen and oxygen of the air enters into the formation of solid bodies very largely.

G. W. DEMABEE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—Nectar is a production of the earth in the same sense that the sweet sap of the sugar maple tree is a production of the soil. The roots of plants feed from "plant food" in the soil and as the "sap" ascends the heat of the sun, light, moisture, air and all combined co-operate to produce the chemical changes that result in throwing off in the flower cups the substance called nectar-honey, when evaporated. But why one tree, or plant secretes nectar and not another is too hard for me. I can only answer God made them so. Soft south and west winds.

J. F. DUNN, RIDGEWAY—I fear this is too rich for my blood, but here goes for a theoretical answer. Honey as produced by flowering plants like any other product of vegetation can scarcely be said to come from either the earth or the air exclusively. The principal ingredients in honey are crystallizable and uncrystallizable sugars, and of the elements comprising sugars carbon is the chief. Now the plant gets carbon from the air by means of its leaves. Tracing this main element of honey to the exclusion of in the less important because less abundant ones a person would be led to say air is the source from which honey is drawn, and this is true the same proportion that honey contains carbon and being approximately correct the latter part of the question is easily answered. Air charged above a certain per cent with carbonic acid is impure air for animal life, but not for plant life unless the carbonic acid be in large per centage. Rain purifies the air for animal life. The plant does the same, hence rain may be said to rob the plant as far as the carbon of the air is concerned. The inference is that dry warm days are conducive to honey production in the flowers. I am of the opinion that the facts will not bear out the theory.

From both the earth and the air. A moist warm atmosphere. A hot parching sun seems to remove so much of the moisture from the atmosphere, that the honey fails to secrete. Too cold an atmosphere also prevents secretion although a cold atmosphere is not as unfavorable for thistles, and fall flowers.

In order to assist our bee-keeping friends to make a better show, we will sell the balance of our 1 lb. screw top honey glasses at very much reduced rates. All wanting them, should write at once for prices, stating quantity. We will also give special quotations on smokers, honey knives, and other things for exhibition purposes, especially labels, as that is one of the most important points in connection with the sale of honey.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ISSUED 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

D. A. JONES

EDITOR.

BEEON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1891.

Bees are beginning to gather fall honey again more freely.

We have a few No. 2 odd width sections on hand, principally narrow, that we will sell at \$1.00 per thousand.

Force pumps should not be neglected in the robbing season. There should be one in every bee-yard, with a pail of water in readiness.

Friend Hutchinson, of the Review, is going to make an exhibit at the Detroit Exposition, and also at the State Fair, Michigan, we wish him success.

There have been slight frosts in some localities, but not enough to injure the fall flowers, and they bid fair to produce honey liberally, if the weather is favorable.

Latest reports from Mr. F. H. Macpherson, say that he has not yet recovered. He has severed his connection with the D. A. Jones Co., and also his assistant editorship of the Journal. We hope a few months more rest will restore him to his former vigor.

We would advise our friends, when shipping honey, to never ship by express, unless it is absolutely necessary. We have just received a can from a friend, with charges \$1.50, whereas, if it had been sent by freight, it would only have been about one-third as much,

We have many enquiries about black and shiny bees. It would be well to call them old thieves, for sometimes they are not black and shiny, as we find them among Italians, as well as Black bees, only they are a little more conspicuous among the black ones, and the removal of the hair from the thorax or abdomen, gives them a black shiny appearance. The same appearance may be found among Italians, Cyprians, Syrians, or any of the yellow races, only you have to look a little closer to find them. They are simply robber bees, that have lost all the hair from their abdomens.

Dadant & Sons favor as small a brood chamber as possible to hold sufficient honey, and give bees room to cluster. This is right; the more compact the better. When honey is scattered all through the combs, and that over a large area, it takes more to winter, and the loss is much greater.

In sending out some crates the other day, a gentleman saw them on the train and ordered a trial lot of ten, sixty-pound tins of honey. This shows that it pays well to have your name and address, with a handsome label on your crates. Every sixty pound tin of honey shipped out, should have a large label on each of the four sides.

We hope our friends who live in favorable localities will not neglect to sow plenty of sweet clover seed from this on till winter. It will grow any place where there is the least bit of earth to support it, and especially in new sections of country, where large yields might be secured. We have yet on hand, a nice quantity of our last importation, and in order to encourage our friends, we will sell it at reduced rates.

We are very sorry to learn that our esteemed friend, Mr. Schultz, of Kilworthy, has been very ill for a long time. No doubt, many of our friends will wonder why his welcome articles have not appeared in the JOURNAL lately. He was unable to attend to his bees, and sold his strongest colonies in the spring. Some that he sold were in such fine condition, that they yielded to the purchaser about 300 fold. We should be pleased to be able to report Mr. Schultz's recovery at an early date.

When bees are to be moved long distances, strips of muslin should be bound over all openings to keep in the bees, but let in the air.—A. B. J.—We prefer wire cloth to muslin, as it is easily seen that there is danger of bees gnawing through the muslin and getting out. We had bees shipped us this year with muslin covering, and the loss was very heavy. Wire cloth is so strong and so cheap, that no person need run the risk. There is a thin kind of linen cheese cloth, with the threads twisted very tightly, which we would much prefer to muslin, if we did not use wire cloth.

We are prepared to exchange any of our bee-keeper's supplies that we manufacture, for a quantity of good extracted honey, and we expect to pay all we can afford for the honey. In order to be able to quote price, we would like a

sample of the honey forwarded us. This will be an easy way to get your supplies for next season, and as we have a large stock, of nearly all the goods we sell, on hand, we would be able to ship promptly. The above does not include comb foundation or honey tins, as the price on them is cut so closely, that we could hardly pay the best market price for honey, in exchange for goods that cost us about what we sell them for. However, friends, we will try to accommodate you in some way, if you will just say what you want, and what you would like us to do.

PUNGENT ODOR OF PROPOLIS.

A young bee-keeper writes to inquire why his bees "smell so;" why such a pungent odor comes from the hives. He imagines that some terrible disease, perhaps foul-brood, has attacked the colonies. The pungent odor comes from propolis, which all bees collect to cement the hive, and make it snug for winter. The odor of propolis—a resinous substance obtained from pine, balm of gilead, and other trees—is said to possess healing qualities, to minister directly to diseased lungs. The bee-keeper who opens his hives often and takes long draughts of the odor, will be made stronger for his work, and he will find that the odor of propolis is quite as beneficial and a deal safer than the so-called elixir of life.—*Ploughman.*

This item will save us answering several enquiries in reference to this matter.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEEES

MENTION this Journal if you are writing about anything advertised in its columns.

WE have about 75,000 more sections on hand of the 2nd quality, which we will sell for \$1.25 retail. Large discounts for will be given agents. D.A. JONES Co. Beeton.

\$20.—I will give \$4 each for five Italian Queens under one year old (one queen from each brood) which will produce bees as large, beautiful, gentle and industrious as the progeny of my No. 1 Italian Queen from which we purpose breeding during the season of 1892. Orders booked now and filled in rotation for untested queens at \$1 each. Queens for competition can be sent at once. G. A. DEADMAN, Apiarist, etc., Brussels, Ont.

BEES WAX FOR SALE—Crude and Refined. We have constantly in stock large quantities of Beeswax, and supply the prominent manufacturers of comb foundation throughout the country. We guarantee every pound of Beeswax purchased from us absolutely pure. Write for our prices, stating quantity wanted.

ECKERMANN & WILL,

Bleachers, refiners and importers of Beeswax, Syracuse, N.Y.

SECTIONS !

NO. 2 SECTIONS FOR SALE.

70,000 Sections about $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1,3/8$, at the following

ASTONISHING PRICES :

Per 1000, \$1.25, or in lots of 10,000, \$1.00.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

D. A. JONES Co'y Ltd., BEETON.

HONEY GLASSES.

" BOUND TO Go. "

We are selling one pound Glasses at a great reduction below prices as quoted in our catalogue. Write for special quotations for quantities. Only about 50 gross left. Now is the time to place your order.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Limited, Beeton, Ont.

Special Notice.

ON account of increase in our business we have taken another brother into partnership with us. On this account the business will be carried on under the name of Myers Bros. instead of J. & R. H. Myers. We have a few more price lists left which we will send to any one on application. We pay 33 cents cash or 35 cents trade for Beeswax delivered here.

MYERS BROS.,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL Box 94, Stratford, Ont

White Wyandottes Exclusively

MATINGS :

PEN No. 1—Headed by a Towle Cock that has sired some of the highest scoring birds in America. Mated to eight fine pullets.

PEN No. 2—Headed by the **First Prize** Cockerel at the "International," score 96. Mated to hens that have proved themselves good breeders.

In these pens are females scoring 95½ and 97 points, and more just as good. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. I can ship from Buffalo, N.Y., to American customers. Stock for sale after Oct. 1st.

J. F. DUNN,

RIDGEWAY, ONT.



ROBERT BLOYE,

TODMORDEN, ONT.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.

Having decided to keep only White Wyandottes in futu e, I offer for sale my entire stock of

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS (EMPIRE STRAIN),

Cheap. A large number of Chicks of both varieties for sale now.

EGGS IN SEASON, \$2 PER 13.

PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX

We pay 35c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 20 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, out to any size per pound.....50c
" " over 50 lbs. Write for price.

Section " " in sheets per pound..... 55c

Section Foundation cut to fit $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$, per lb. 60c

Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for .48c

Frames but only three to ten inches deep

THE D. A. JONES CO., BEETON

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say **Cure** I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of **Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to **Cure** the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a **Free Bottle** of my **Infallible Remedy**. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—**H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.**

JOHN GRAY,

TODMORDEN - - ONT.

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF

Golden, Silver and White

WYANDOTTES

—AND—

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Four breeds of the most beautiful and useful fowls known. The Wyandottes are the best all purpose fowl in existence. Their low rose comb and short blocky bodies make them especially adapted to our cold Canadian winters. No praise can be too loud for the Wyandotte.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Of this handsome breed so much is known that it is needless to say anything here of them. My birds are equal to any in America. I pay particular attention to the selection of choice breeders, the result is I have a fine lot of chicks for sale now at reasonable prices. I send out no culls, the butcher gets them. Prices of chicks from \$5 per trio up. Nothing under that price sold to the fancy. A choice lot to select from ready for the fall fairs now.

STAMP FOR REPLY.

Any gentleman desiring to make enquiries or purchase birds, will not mind enclosing stamp. It is simply business and will insure a speed reply.

EGGS IN SEASON.

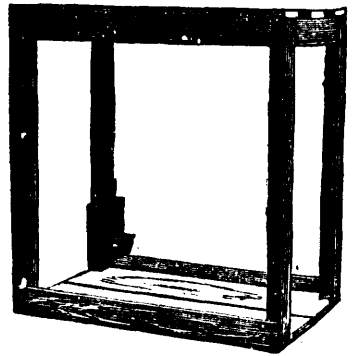
EGGS, \$1.00 for 13.

- Light Brahms—Six yards. Fletcher, Duke of York, Williams and Bucknam strains
- Dark Brahms—Three yards. Mansfield and Bucknam strains
- White Cochins—Two yards. Lovell strain
- Partridge Cochins—Three Yards. Williams, Booth and Washington strains.
- Buff Cochins—Three yards. Gold Dust strain
- Black Cochins—Two Yards. Williams strain
- Langhams—Three yards. Croad strain
- White Plymouth Rocks—Four yards
- White Wyandottes—Two yards
- Silver Wyandottes...Two yards
- Barred Plymouth Rocks...Twelve yards. Drake Upham and Corbin strains
- Houdans—Two yards. Pinckney strain
- White-Faced Black Spanish—Two yards. McMillan and McKinstry strains
- Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes strain
- Rose-Comb White Leghorns...Two yards. Forbes strain
- Single Comb White Leghorns...One yard
- Black Comb Brown Leghorns...Two yards. Boney strain

I make a specialty of furnishing eggs in large quantities for incubators at reduced rates. Send for 1890 catalogue.

E. H. MOORE, Melrose, Mass.

MENTION THIS JOURNAL.



SHIPPING - COOPS

For Exhibition and Sale Purposes.

Save money in express charges by buying light, well made coops—weigh only 5½ lbs. We keep in stock one size only, 20 in. x 13 in. x 20 in for pairs or light trios.

PRICES MADE UP.

	Each	10	25	100
Skeletons, only,	30c.	\$2.75	\$6.25	\$23.50
With Canvas,	40c.	3.75	8.50	30.00

PRICE IN FLAT.

Skeletons, only,	50c.	2.50	5.00	18.00
Name and address printed on canvas 5c. each extra.				
		\$3.00 per 100.		

For Exhibition purposes, where coops are not furnished by the Fair Associations, strips are supplied which are tacked on one side of coop, at 4c. per coop.

OTHER SIZES.

We make coops in any size desired, and shall, at all times, be prepared to quote prices. In asking for estimates please give size and number wanted.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

For shipping and exhibition coops, to hold one pint water. Price,

Each	10	25	100
15c.	\$1.40	\$5.25	\$19.00

The water cannot stop out or become dirty. Larger sizes made to order. Ask for Prices.

The D. A. JONES CO. Ltd.

BEETON ONT.

DOGS AND COMB FOUNDATION.

Brood Foundation, 50 cts. per lb.

Section Foundation, 60cts. per lb.

L. JONES,

DEXTER P. O., ELGIN COUNTY, ONT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prices to suit the Times

A FEW pairs of Silver Laced Wyandottes and a few Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale cheap. Brown White and Black Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rock, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Eggs of any of the above varieties, or mixed, at \$1.50 per setting, or two settings or \$

WM. MOORE,

MENTION THIS JOURNAL Box 462 LONDON, ONT

LOOK HERE!

Dunville P. P. Stock

3rd Exhibition

1st and 2nd on S. C. B. Cock, These birds are for sale 2nd on S. C. B. Hen, \$6; 1st on Blk Minorca Pullet, 94 1st on S. C. P. Leghorn, R. P.; 1st on Blk Minorca B. P.; 1st on Pekin Duck, 1st on Pekin Drake, drake for sale. A 1 birds for sale now.

C. H. McRae

Park Poultry Yards, Dunnville.

BE SURE AND GET

GOULD & CO'S

—PRICE LIST OF—

HIVES, EXTRACTORS, FOUNDATION, &c., before ordering elsewhere. Address E. L. GOULD & Co., Brantford, Ont.

LOOK HERE!!
SMOKERS.

We have about 500 Smokers, No. 2 and 3, ready for immediate shipment, by mail or express. Special rates for large orders. See our Catalogue for regular rates. We have also

1000 Honey Knives of various kinds. Extra discount to dealers Write for particulars.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LTD.,
Beeton, Ont.

TO BEE - KEEPERS

AND FARMERS.

We have on hand a large quantity of 5-gallon (oak) kegs, just the thing for cider or vinegar, at only 50 cents each; also a quantity of second hand hives and honey tins at half price.

Foundation and General Bee Supplies always on hand.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.

Beeswax Wanted

* P. H. HAMILTON, *

HAMILTON, - ONT.,

Breeder of

White and Black Leghorns,

—AND—

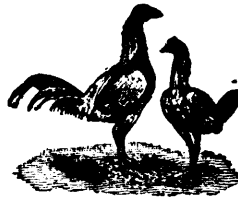
IMPERIAL - PEKIN - DUCKS.

Chicks and Ducklings for sale in September. No more Duck Eggs for sale. Leghorn Eggs for balance of season, \$2.00 per setting of 13; or two settings for \$3.00, one of each it desired.

GAMB

Bantam Fanciers

NEW FANCIERS.



Eight Black Red Cockerels—grand ones, guaranteed. Bred from a Crystal Palace cup winner. Sure to please you; from \$2 to \$5 each. Some Fine

Brown-Reds at \$4 to \$5 per pair; also a good Pile Bantam Cockerel, (yellow legged), bred from a great English winner, fine station, color, etc. Price only \$3, these are sold on account of having too many birds; also large Game fowls. All are in fine health and condition. First money gets the best. E. F. DGTY, 47 Wellington Place, Toronto

The Bee World

A Journal devoted to collecting the latest Apicultural News, Discoveries and Inventions throughout the world, containing as it were the cream of apian literature, valuable alike to amateur and veteran. If you want to keep posted you cannot afford to do without it. SUBSCRIBE NOW. It is a 24-page monthly only 50 cents per year. Stamps taken in one or two-cent denomination.

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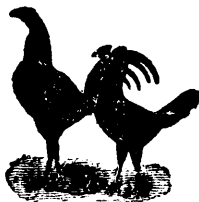
Sample copies free.

THIS SIZE AD.

3 months..... \$3 00

6 " 5 00

1 year. 8 00



Payable in Advance.

- J. L. MYERS, -

—BREEDER OF—

S. C. White Leghorns,

S. L. Wyandottes,

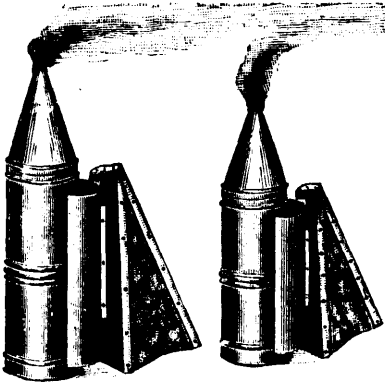
Black Langshans.

STRATFORD, ONT.

F. O. Box 94.

SMOKERS !

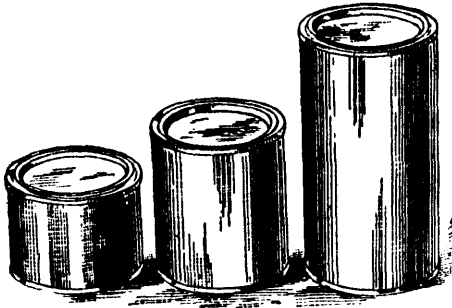
CUT IN PRICE



Since our Catalogue was issued, we have made a contract for a large number of smokers by piece work, at such figures as will enable us to reduce the prices. Here after the price of the No. 2 Smoker will be \$1, (formerly \$1.25,) with goods; \$1.25 by mail,

HONEY TINS.

We now offer the "Penny Lever" Tin in three sizes. These are probably the handiest tin to handle and the price is a shave lower than the "Screw top."



2 LB.

3 LB.

1 LB.

PRICES.

NO. LBS.	PER 1000	PER 500.	PER 100	EACH
5	\$60.00	\$32.00	\$6.75	
3	47.50	25.00	5.25	6
2	40.00	21.00	4.25	5

THE D. A. JONES CO.
BEETON ONT.

A RARE CHANCE

For anyone desiring to make a start in breeding ^{and} poultry, or anyone wanting a good start with one ^{breed} I have to sell my entire stock of

PARTRIDGE COCHINS

on account of my intention to keep only Wyandott ^{and} in future. My Cochins are second to none. Cock ^{and} 94, one hen 94; Cock won as Cockerel last winter ^{and} at Brampton, only time shown, and is now a mag ^{and} cent bird. I have Cock, 2 Hens, 4 Cockerels, 13 Pullet. 4 Cockerels and 5 Pullets early March hatch and ^{and} are fine in feather; the other 8 Pullets are early April hatch. I prefer selling the lot together; 20 birds in all, for \$30. or part cash and part trade for anything useful. I will ship on approval to any responsible buyer and guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN GRAY, TODMORDEN, ONTARIO.

The above is a good snap for some one.

Poultry Netting & Fencing.

We can now furnish the best Poultry Netting at the following low prices for 2 in. mesh No. 19 wire in the various widths, in full roll lots (150 feet to roll):

24 in.	30 in.	19 GAUGE. 36 in.	48 in.	72 in.
\$3 10	4 00	4 85	00	9 50
		18 GAUGE.		
\$3 25	4 00	00	6 30	9 90

Less than full roll lots the price will be 1 1/2 c sq ft

D. A. JONES, CO., BEETON,

Canada's Great INDUSTRIAL FAIR TORONTO Sept. 7 to 19 1891

Greater and Better Than Ever

SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY
COMBINED WITH
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

NEW IDEAS
Latest Inventions
Superior Attractions

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS
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