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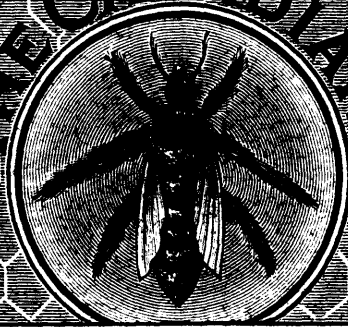
VOL. II, NO. 26.

1886

SEPTEMBER 22.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 24 1877
THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.
BEETON ONT.

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

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt.

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

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

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free for Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc. 10 cents per year extra; and to countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00.

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AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.75
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80
" " "Rays of Light".....	1.35

TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CLUB

	Price Both. Club	
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth)	\$2 25	\$2 0
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth)	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth)	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (clh)....	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture... ..	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

"Foul Brood"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents.

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

BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS., Toronto.

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YES! I take the Poultry Monthly and consider it the best magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



NO! I did not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly, but intend to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay. They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum.

Address,

THE POULTRY MONTHLY.

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

SECTION CARTONS

Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and are receiving orders for thousands of them improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready for the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$3 50	\$6 00
" 2 lb.....	4 50	8 00

Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb., \$1.25 per M 14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogue.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,
S. Weymouth, Mass

FOR SALE.

A few colonies of Italian bees. Some Jones' stock in single or double walled hives.

S. G. RUSSELL, Thornbury.

Queen City Oil Work

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our
PEERLESS OIL,
Manufactured only by
SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.
Toronto, Ont

Tools For Bee-Keepers

HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15cts.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c, 50c, 60c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to 3/4 of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to 1/2 of an inch—price, each, 35c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line in rules we offer at, each, 18c.

Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each, 25c.

HAND SAWS.

Just at present we have but one line in these—26 inches long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are good steel, (Shirley & Dietrich make) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20 inch are silver steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for that money.

PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent below the ordinary retail way, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you may want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

BEETON, ONT.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.

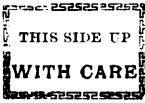


Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch cap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives etc., to make and we expect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

OUR * PAGE * OF * SPECIALTIES. *
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.

Shipping Labels.

These are for pasting on the tops of cases.
Price, per 10. .5c. by mail, 6c.
" " 100.25 by mail, 27
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



Show Cards.

Size 12x18 in. each .05
" " " " per 10. .40
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.



Lithographed Labels for Tins

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2 1/2 " " " " " " " "	5 00	2 75	65
1 " " " " " " " "	3 50	2 00	50
1/2 " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
1/4 " " " " " " " "	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....			30
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....			12
Printing name and address, per 500.....			75
" " " " " " " " 1000.....			1 25

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey

CAUTION.

COMB HONEY.

Handle with Extra Care.
Do not Move it on Hand Trucks.
Do not Drop It. Load with the finger pointing to the
Do not Dump it. pointing to the
Set it Down Easy.
Haul only on Vehicles with Springs Bow, Locomotive or Horses

These are 7 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

Gem Jars

		Gross.	Half-gross
" Crown " brand	1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " "	1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " "	1/2 Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies afterwards.

Prices per gross..... \$10 00
" half " 5 25
" per dozen..... 90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

This is the package recommended by the commissioners to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Each.....	\$ 50
Per 10.....	4 80
" 25.....	11 25
" 100.....	42 00

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manilla Boxes, made to hold the 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES. Per 1000. Per 100. Each
4 1/4 x 4 1/4..... \$14 00 \$1 50 2 cents.
Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey-labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

1/4 pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
1/2 " " " " " "	15	" " 12 "
1 " " " " " "	25	" " 24 "

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.



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

VOL. II. No. 26. BEETON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 22, 1886 WHOLE No 78

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

ON Tuesday evening, the 14th, the first session of the annual convention of the above association was convened in the City Hall, Toronto, about fifty bee-keepers being present. The president, as our readers are aware, is absent, in England, representing with others the association at the Colonial Exhibition, and it was expected that the first Vice-President, Allen Pringle, Esq., would occupy the chair. On the morning of the day of meeting, word was received, that it would be impossible for him to be present, accompanied by the request, that the Rev. W. F. Clarke should take the position in his absence, which on motion of the association was confirmed. Mr. Clarke on taking the chair, referred to the absence of the officers, and explained that the Vice-President had forwarded him a paper which he would give to the association at its next session.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature certain amendments were made to the Agricultural and Arts Act whereby the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association became a body corporate, and hereafter is to be recognised by an annual grant of \$500. This places the association on the same footing as are the Dairymans' and Fruit Growers' Associations and will form a grand lever for the advancement of the interests of bee-keepers in general. On the understanding that the regular annual

meeting for the election of officers and other matter of like nature should be held immediately after the return of the commissioners from England when a full report from them will be received, it was decided to dispense at this time with the reading of the minutes of the former annual meeting.

On taking the chair, the acting president congratulated the association upon having reached the status of a recognized government body, placing the association on the same footing as the Fruit Growers' and Dairymans' associations. Besides having received from the government letters of incorporation and the terms of the annual grant of \$500, a special grant of \$1000 had also been allowed the association, which sum was being used by executive committee in England with the exhibition at Kensington. The vast importance, which the associations before mentioned had received through the government recognition, will now be accorded the Ontario Bee-keepers; this he considered should be a jubilee occasion amongst bee-keepers.

The present membership of the association is 80.

DISCUSSIONS.

The Secretary suggested that some discussions be entered into on the feeding of sugar stores, and called upon Mr. Emigh to open the subject.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK—Had never fed very much, so could not say anything of importance either way.

W. COUSE, MEADOWVALE—Thought when honey can be purchased so cheaply it was not wise to put it upon the market and buy sugar for feeding purposes. Honey being at present a drug in the market. As he understood it, it took about 8c. per pound to produce a good article of extracted honey, and, as at present time, honey can be purchased at much less figures, it did not seem good policy to use sugar syrup in preference, as by feeding back honey was thus prevented, to a certain extent, the "glut" of the market. Had fed a great deal of sugar syrup in the fall and found that it disturbed colonies and incited robbing. If colonies were wintered on natural stores there is much less work, and since he quit sugar feeding he has had better success.

JNO. STONEMAN, MITCHELL—Asked how much was required to keep a full colony through the winter. He found that some would consume double the quantity that others did; had had colonies which consumed thirty pounds and other colonies equally as strong which had not consumed more than seventeen pounds.

J. B. ACHES, AMIENS—Had had some experience in wintering and a little in feeding. He advocated plenty of stores, preferred honey if it was good, otherwise would use sugar syrup of the best granulated sugar.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK—Liked Mr. Couse's method of procedure, but if the combs were not put away and the flow was short, as it had been last season, what was to be done. Had fed back a good deal of extracted honey and found that it granulated, and the bees did not winter as well as he would wish. Would be inclined to prefer sugar to feeding back honey.

R. F. HOLTERMANN, BRANTFORD—Had fed largely, but condemned the practice, owing to the cry which was raised in reference to adulterated honey.

D. R. ELLIS, KIMBERLY.—Had fed last season about 700 pounds of granulated sugar in syrup form and did not care to have to do the same another, but were it necessary, he was of the opinion that he would use sugar syrup in preference to feeding back honey.

JNO. McARTHUR, YORKVILLE.—Used the Jones hive, double story. Extracted from the upper one, but never took any-

thing from the brood chamber. Found it more profitable to feed sugar syrup. Fed above the frames, and the bees had carried down as much as 16 pounds in one night. On the 8th of November last year he had fed up 15 colonies which were utterly devoid of stores and brought out 12 of them in good condition this spring.

EDWARD LUNAU.—Began bee-keeping in 1883, put 24 colonies away that fall on natural stores and all came out right but one. The fall of '84 he had 60 colonies, put into winter quarters on natural stores and lost about two-thirds of them. Last fall he fed 1000 pounds of sugar syrup to 70 colonies which came through in good condition and had now 145 colonies to which he has fed 1500 pounds of syrup. In some cases the syrup granulated in the cells, and fully two-thirds of it was not capped over during the winter of 1884—85.

CHAS. TENCH, NEWMARKET—Said that he had fed almost everything in the shape of sweets to bees, including honey, sugar and molasses. He considered it important that the bees be fed early, immediately the flow of honey ceased; as a rule this would be about the middle of August to the first of September. He found that bees would not bother gathering very much if they had plenty of stores and no brooding going on after the former date.

The chairman said he thought that the best food for bees was honey, for it was their natural food, and, if he had to feed, he would give them the best quality of extracted honey. He thought bee-keepers should be careful if they bought honey to feed their bees, and not to get it from an apiary that is affected with foul brood, for there is danger of contracting the disease. There is a class of bee-keepers in the United States, led by Mr. Heddon, who are opposing that theory. He supposed some would call him an old style bee-keeper, but he thought it was of importance that we let the bees have enough honey, at all times for themselves, and content ourselves by taking the surplus. Mr. Heddon's hive leaves the brood-nest free from honey. I contract to one section of the brood-nest, to raise bees for winter. They are going to breed according to the amount of stores they have. Bees will not multiply unless

they have enough stores to feed the young ones, for they do not believe in bringing a lot of bees into the world to starve.

A resolution was passed condemning the use of sugar syrup but as a last resort.

On motion meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening 7-30.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Meeting opened in due form but on account of the down fall of rain which began shortly before the hour of meeting, not as many were present as on the previous evening, though the prospects had been for a much larger attendance. The minutes of the first evening were read and confirmed. An excellent paper by Allen Pringle was read by the acting president which we produce herewith.

REPORT OF SEASON.

I regret that I am unable to be present to take my place in the chair as Vice-President in the absence of our worthy President who, as you are no doubt aware, is absent in England attending to our interests in connection with our apiarian exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exposition now in progress in London. I have, however, asked my friend, W. F. Clarke, to take my place in the chair, and this will be a great gain to you for Mr. Clarke, being a good speaker, will make a much better chairman than I could possibly make of myself.

Being much more at home with my pen than my tongue I shall place before you in this way some thoughts and suggestions anent our favorite pursuit of bee-culture, which Mr. Clarke will kindly read to you, and which may possibly be of interest and profit to some of the more inexperienced present.

Before proceeding to briefly treat of *Fall Management and Winter Quarters*—which are timely questions in which we are now immediately concerned—I may refer to the season just past and its results, within the area of my own observation and knowledge here in Eastern Ontario.

As the spring opened here unusually early with very fine, warm weather, my bees were set out of their winter quarters much earlier than usual and got a fine start in brooding in April. May, however, was cool and rather unfavorable, but warm quilts and regular feeding kept up the brood-rearing until the 6th of June, when the flow began from the Alsike and white clover, which date found my bees mostly in excellent condition for the ingathering of the rich nectar which the fields and even by-ways were now so generously yielding. The white clover the past

season hereabouts was unusually abundant, but, according to my observation, it never equals the Alsike in honey yield. It sometimes fails to secrete the coveted nectar, but the Alsike never fails. Every year I seed down more or less acres with this really first-class, standard honey plant, and I would advise every rural apiarist who runs his land more or less for honey, or even merely farm land in connection with bee-keeping, to seed down liberally with Alsike. For purely agricultural purposes it is superior to the red in every respect but one or two, being hardier, a better seed-bearer, and making a fine quality of hay. It is, perhaps, slightly inferior as a fertilizer and as "after-grass" for pasture.

This honey flow from the Alsike and white clover commencing about June 6th, as already noted, continued up to about July 12th. Then intervened about ten days of cool, unfavorable weather, after which the fall yield commenced from thistle, second bloom of clover, buckwheat, etc., lasting till the middle of August. Another break of five days then occurred, after which the yield re-commenced and lasted till about the 1st inst., which terminated our honey season here.

Last year we had no fall honey here: this season the month of August has been a very good one, yielding abundantly from buckwheat, etc. On the whole the honey season here has been a fairly good one, and the bees are in excellent condition for winter, with plenty of stores and young bees. The average yield has been nearly 100 lbs. per colony, one-third or more of which, however, is buckwheat honey.

FALL MANAGEMENT.

The most important part of fall management is to see that every colony has plenty of good stores for winter and a fertile young queen. If you have not during the honey season weeded out the failing queens from your hives, do it at once, and replace them with good ones. It does not pay to put a colony into winter quarters without a good queen. As to stores, if they are deficient, supply them at once with plenty, for to put them away with deficient stores is still worse than to put them away with a poor queen, and where the two evils co-exist the colony might as well be "brimstoned" after the fashion of our forefathers.

What should the winter stores be? I answer, good honey capped over, and pollen. With due respect to our American friend, Heddon, I cannot subscribe to his pollen theory; and consequently do not fear the presence of plenty of pollen in my hives in winter provided there is also plenty of honey. Indeed, I consider the pollen quite indispensable to successful wintering and *springing* (if I may coin a word), for if

there is any truth in physiology the nitrogenous food is necessary in brood-rearing for both workers and brood. As to feeding sugar syrup for wintering I have already expressed myself against it in our journals, and I do so again here and now. Of course it is admissible under some circumstances, and I have no doubt bees will winter and spring very well upon it if they have plenty of it of good quality in proper form along with pollen more or less. Some bee-keepers extract pretty closely during the fall flow of honey in order to feed syrup for winter, and this I emphatically condemn for more than one reason. The sugar feeding, besides carrying with it greater risk in wintering, produces suspicion amongst consumers (unjust no doubt) and tends to lower the honey market. If, however, by a premature and unexpected cessation of the honey flow the bee-keeper finds his bees in the fall very short of stores the feeding of syrup in part instead of all honey is both prudent and permissible. Whichever kind of food is supplied them for winter, let it be good in quality and abundant in quantity, as this is certainly a prime factor in successful wintering. And if there is to be any feeding done let it be done early so that the feed may be properly stored, cured, and capped; and also, so that the bees shall not be disturbed later on in the fall when they ought to be quiet. It is a mistake to disturb the bees much in the fall. The more quiet they are, and the less worry, work, and excitement they are subjected to in the fall, the better they will winter and the longer they will live in the spring. As soon as the honey season is over and the cool weather begins contract the entrances to the hives so that they will not be worried in defending themselves against invaders and the heat better retained, and fix them up comfortable and warm till they are put into winter quarters, which ought to be done before the cold weather of winter sets in.

WINTER QUARTERS.

The prime requisites of winter quarters for bees are darkness, dryness, and a proper temperature, which ought to be from 45° to 55° say up to the middle of February and a few degrees higher from that off. During the fore part of the winter and up to the time they usually begin to brood in February the temperature that best conduces to quiescence of the bees is the best temperature whether it be 45°, 50°, or 55°. It will range somewhere between these figures depending upon the hive ventilation, quilt protection, humidity, etc. After brooding commences, the temperature of repository ought to be raised a little, and more ventilation of the repository will be required for the reason that the

bees will require more oxygen in the active work of brooding, and the consequent increased consumption of food.

As to hive ventilation, from extended experience I am in favor of very free lower ventilation with warm quilts of wool on top. These retain the heat and allow the moisture to escape.

There are other points of much importance in wintering, but this letter is quite long enough already.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Lennox Co., Sept. 12, 1886.

On motion of Messrs Webster and Macpherson the thanks of the association were tendered Mr. Pringle for his able and opportune paper.

DISCUSSION.

DR. MEACHAM, ODESSA.—Said that the fact of water being in a cellar did not make it damp and cited instances where the air was as pure and dry with six or eight inches of water standing in the cellar for months as also other instances where no water ever stood in the cellar and it was nevertheless always damp.

THOS. IDYLE, CLARKSBURG.—Asked how it was to be found out in the fall whether a queen was fertile or infertile.

He was replied to by W. Couse in the following words, "inspect the brood chamber and if brood is found in fair quantities it may be inferred that the queen is all right."

ALSIKE CLOVER.

DR. MEACHAM ODESSA.—Asked what were the advantages which alsike clover possessed as a honey plant.

The president said that Bokara clover would grow in damp moist places where the other clovers would die and was a more abundant honey source than white clover. One of its chief advantages being that it was a storage crop.

COMB HONEY.

EDWARD LUNAN.—Asked "In the production of comb honey, can we not dispense with separators and still obtain satisfactory results."

WILL ELLIS, ST. DAVIDS.—Said "that he could not work without separators and did not think the ordinary bee-keeper could do without them. With their use but little watching is required and nice straight combs are built."

W. COUSE.—Had raised comb honey for three years, as did also Dr. Thom, and the former did not find any bad results from the non-use of separators.

R. F. HOLTERMAN.—Said "That J. B. Hall, of Woodstock did not use separators and he was known as one of the best comb honey producers in Canada. Mr. Hall said, however, that it was necessary to keep the bees very strong."

FOUL BROOD.

MR. McARTHUR, YORKVILLE.—Introduced the subject by stating there were lots of cases in and around the city; he had himself cured quite a number of colonies for others, he adopted the Jones method of starvation with very successful results. Messrs Grainger and Duke had lost their whole apiary; the cause of the loss in this instance, being, he believed, through robbing affected colonies belonging to others. Had starved some colonies eight days, others three days, the least affected standing the longer confinement.

MR. HOLTERMAN, explained some methods of curing foul brood.

F. H. Macpherson did not think it was so much the methods of cure that Mr. McArthur desired to learn as means to force the suppression of the disease when it existed in an apiary, and prepared the following:

Resolved, That at the next annual meeting the advisability of procuring legislative action for the suppression of foul brood be considered, and that this meeting is of the opinion that active steps are necessary for suppression of this foul disease.

INCORPORATION.

The President stated that during the day he had looked up the statute incorporating the Association; also that he had called on the Commissioner of Agriculture to ascertain what action we needed to take to bring ourselves into line with the Act; and that as the result of his inquiries he found that there were certain steps to be taken, which he proceeded to specify. After some discussion, it was

Resolved, That as the constitution of this Association requires that the time and place of the annual general meeting shall be fixed by open vote of the Association, Toronto, 7th and 8th December, be selected as the time and place of the annual general meeting for the current year.

That the present membership and official appointments hold good until then.

That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare such amendments to the constitution and by-laws as may be necessary to conform to the Act of incorporation.

That the secretary at once make the sworn return of the number of members and paid

subscriptions required by the Act of Incorporation.

Resolved, That the Association do now adjourn until Dec. 7th, 1886.

In reference to the *Rural Canadian* which was being supplied to the members of the association it was on motion:

Resolved. That the arrangement be continued (with the assent of the publisher) with the *Rural Canadian* until the annual meeting, and that the proper proportion of the annual fee be paid therefor.

After which the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the date as embodied in the above resolution.

AN OPEN LETTER.

THE subjoined was forwarded by the Rev. Wm. Clarke to the *Toronto World* in reply to certain paragraphs in that paper:

To the Editor of the World.

SIR:—My attention has been called to your notices of my little book on bee-keeping. Why you should speak of me as "our one time reverend brother," I cannot imagine. I am as "reverend" now as I ever was, or any of the cloth are to whom that absurd prefix is applied. The revival of an old slanderous epithet, and its use by you in two issues of your paper, I resent as uncalled for insults. I cannot object to your making quotations from my book, but I can and do demand that they shall not be garbled, as in

the case which occurred in your issue of the 31st ult. You insert a passage about the drones, viz. :—

"Behold those portly aldermanic bees,
"Otium cum dig," and "go it as you please,"
and omit, for some reason best known to yourself, the two following lines:—

"Their mottoes, while each plump, well-rounded rib

Proves that they fatten at the public crib."

Against this kind of thing I have a right to protest, and do protest, accordingly.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Sept. 2nd, 1886.

ON PAINTING HIVES.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

IN page 406 of the C. B. J., in foot note to Mr. Heddon's article, you touch on the subject of painting hives, etc., and say that in future you will change your style of painting from all white to that of Mr. H's. In the centre of our garden is an hexagonal apiary of 37 hives painted white, with red sun-caps—well it don't suit me—but you see we commenced with white hives and we like to have them all alike. Next spring they will need re-painting.

What color shall we paint them? Practically it makes little difference, but to those who delight in having everything looking nice, and, above all, tasty, the matter of color is by no means of the least importance. They are usually painted white, because, when so painted, they are said to be coolest, but who ever succeeded in getting a single-walled hive white enough to dispense with shade? Then, if shade is a necessity, why not paint whatever color will look best, and, at the same time, be most durable. The best painter I ever knew said, that a *little* color with white lead would "hold the white," or last longer than if pure white. We have by a practical test proved the truth of this theory. So much for durability, now for appearance. Is it good taste to paint white? We think not. Have you never noticed how glaring a white house "stands out" in a landscape? Did you ever see an artist place a white house on canvas on a beautiful landscape painting? No. Then why paint your hives white? Rather give them color or tint to harmonize with the colors of nature. I like the idea of *different* colors on a hive and right here is where the nice point comes in. In Peck's *Ganot* (am. edition, page 319) you will find the following: "Where figures are stamped on a ground whose color is complementary to that of the figures, they render each other more brilliant. When the figures are of the same color as the ground, but of a different shade, the colors render each other less brilliant." We must look out that we "trim" them to harmonize. A good rule is to take the colors of the spectrum, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet; now commencing at red, the fourth color or green, may be said to be complimentary to first, and this rule will hold good all through the list. Orange and blue, etc., thus: R. O. Y. G. B. I. V. I would not give them any very decided color, rather a tint, but still these tints, unless properly mixed, will fade, but a good painter will fix it for you. I would not have more than two colors on a hive, and have all the hives alike.

As far as I have heard there seems to be an abundance of fall bloom throughout this (Welland) county, and the bees are now in this locality revelling in a perfect sea of golden rod, boneset, asters and buckwheat. We have to-day removed supers and will let them store in brood-chamber, as we have just about decided that we don't want to sell any fall honey with mixed flavor. Customers get "sick" of it, and it certainly does lessen the number of pounds sold. So let them "cram" their brood-nest full, or, as A. I. Root would say, "to the right and left, over

head and under foot," that is just the condition we want them in for winter.

J. F. DUNN.

Ridgeway, Ont.

Chambers's Journal.

BEES AND HONEY.

THE honey-bee has been an object of great interest from the very earliest ages; the most ancient historical records make frequent reference to it. 'A little balm and a little honey' formed part of the present which Jacob sent into Egypt to Joseph in the time of the great famine. The 'busy bee' figures also in Greek as well as in Hebrew history. The little creature has given a name to many females of high degree. The Hebrew name of the bee (Deborah) was given to Rebecca's nurse, as also to that magnanimous prophetess whose courage and patriotism inspired the flagging zeal and waning energies of her dispirited countrymen. The Greek name of the bee (Melissa) was given to one of the daughters of Melissus, king of Crete. It was she who, with her sister Amalthæa, is fabled to have fed Jupiter with the milk of goats. She is said, also, to have first discovered the means of collecting honey from the stores of the bee which some ancient writers inferred that she not only bore the name, but that she was actually changed into a bee.

Another Greek story tells of a woman of Corinth, also bearing the name of Melissa, who, having been admitted to officiate in the festivals of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, afterwards refused to initiate others, and was torn to pieces for her disobedience, a swarm of bees being made to rise from her body.

The old Greek name for the bee seems to have fallen into disuse in this country as a name given to females, though there can be no reason why its use should not be revived, for it is at least as melodious as the Hebrew name of the same significance, still applied to many a matron and maiden—a name which is expressive of honeyed sweetness, as also of unwearied energy and untiring industry.

Those who have had personal knowledge and experience of bee-culture will bear out the remark that bees are not particular as to the size or the position of the home in which they choose to dwell, so that it suffices for them to carry on with security their wonderful operations. In their wild state, cavities of rocks and hollow trees are alike available; and in their domestic conditions they have no preference for a straw skep over a wooden box, nor for the wooden house over the straw castle.

The bee, which, while under proper control

and management is one of man's best friends, proves, when assailed by him in any way, a terrible adversary. Allusion is made to this by Moses in his story of what befell the Israelites in their wilderness sojourn: 'The Amorites came out against you, and chased you as bees do, and destroyed you.' The strength and force of their sting is such as to enable them to pierce the skin of the horse and other large animals and kill them. Their ordinary speed when in flight, is from sixty to eighty miles an hour, and they have been known to fly past the windows of an express train when travelling at full speed in the same direction. The manner of attack is to dash straight at the object aimed at; and commonly, when excited by the presence of some unknown spectator, and especially by the intermeddling of some undexterous or mischievous person, they will attack the face, aiming especially at the eyes. When, therefore, the thousands which inhabit a single hive are aroused by the sound of alarm, well understood by all the inmates, to repel an invader, they sally forth with a courage and determination which none can withstand, attacking their foes on every side with a fury it is impossible to resist. King David must have witnessed just such a scene, which he reproduces in his description of his fierce attacks, the determined onslaughts of his bitter and unrelenting foes: 'All nations compassed me about . . . they compassed me about like bees.'

Somewhat recently, the mishap of a porter in handling a box of bees in transit by railway created an amusing and rather alarming scene at the station. There was a general stampede of passengers and officials flying in every direction, chased by the infuriated bees. It was only when some one, skilled in the management of bees, catching the queen and placing her in the box, restored confidence and quiet, for, flocking loyally to her standard, the whole colony returned to the case, which was in due time forwarded to its destination. But even this was a small affair compared with what is related in ancient history of persons being driven from their habitations, and the inhabitants of an entire town being compelled to flee before myriads of bees. Ælianus who flourished about 200 A. D., gives an instance of this in one of his seventeen books on animals. Mungo Park, too, the African traveller, mentions a modern instance which took place near Dooproo: 'We had no sooner unloaded the asses than some of the people, being in search of honey, inopportunistically disturbed a large swarm of bees. They came out in immense numbers, and attacked men and beasts at the same time. Luckily, most of the asses were loose, and galloped up the

valley; but the horses and people were very much stung, and obliged to scamper off in all directions. In fact, for half an hour the bees seemed to have put an end to our journey. In the evening, when they became less troublesome and we could venture to collect our cattle, we found many of them much stung and swelled about the head. Three asses were missing; one died in the evening, and another next morning. Our guide lost his horse, and many of the people were much stung about the head and face.'

The fierceness and unrelenting cruelty of the ancient Assyrians, and the terror with which their swarming multitudes filled the inhabitants of the lands they invaded, have caused them to be likened to bees in their much dreaded attacks on such as have aroused their anger: 'And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall hiss for the fly that is in the uttermost part of the rivers of Egypt, and for the bee that is in the land of Assyria. And they shall come, and shall rest all of them in the desolate valleys, and in the holes of the rocks, and upon all thorns, and upon all bushes.' The 'hiss' was simply a call, in allusion to the note of the queen bee, as she issues her royal mandate to her ever loyal subjects to prepare for action. It has also been supposed to allude to a custom prevailing in very ancient times in connection with bee-culture, or honey-raising in the neighbourhood of rivers. During the dry season, a number of hives would be placed on a flat-bottomed boat, in the charge of an attendant. Very early in the morning the boat would begin the day's voyage, gently gliding down the river, the bees sallying forth with the sun to collect their golden stores and deposit them in their several hives, which they commonly know by some mark. The innumerable flowers on the banks of the rivers offered them a fine harvest-field. At the approach of evening, the well-known whistle or 'hiss' of the care-taker—a decent imitation of the queen's own call—would bring them back to their hives in multitudes, when the boat would be paddled back to the farm or other place of rendezvous.

As an article of food, and as a much-valued and even royal luxury, honey has been used from the remotest ages. Nor was it much, if any, less in request as a healing medicine for both inward and outward application. And though it may have fallen somewhat into disuse in these days, when many good things are overlooked, and when the artificial too often supplants the real, it may be safely predicted that the wide and rapid spread of bee-culture will induce a return to some of the wiser uses and methods and forms of adaption employed by our early forefathers, as well as stimulate to the new appli-

cations and new developments of its wondrous powers.

When and by whom mead or metheglin was first made from honey, could not be easily determined. The two words are not unfrequently applied to the same liquor; but that is not correct, as they are dissimilar. Both, however, are made from honey, sometimes also from the refuse or washings of the comb. Queen Elizabeth had such fondness for metheglin as to prescribe carefully how it should be made and with what variety of herbs it should be flavored. In Wales, it long continued to be held in high esteem; and its various beneficial properties have been quaintly set forth in a letter addressed to Clifte the historian by the learned Welshman, Rev. James Howells (born 1594), brother of Thomas Howells, some time Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The uniqueness of the communication is the apology for its quotation in full:

SIR—To inaugurate a new and jovial new year unto you, I send you a morning's draught [namely, a bottle of metheglin]. Neither Sir John Barleycorn nor Bacchus hath anything to do with it; but is the pure juice of the bee, the laborous bee, and king of insects. The Druids and old British bards were wont to take a carouse hereof before they entered into their speculations; and if you do so when your fancy labours with anything, it will do you no hurt; and I know your fancy to be very good. But this drink always carries a kind of state with it, for it must be attended with a brown toast; nor will it admit of but one good draught, and that in the morning; if more, it will keep a-humming in the head, and so speak much of the house it came from, I mean the hive, as I gave a caution elsewhere; and because the bottle might make more haste, have made it go upon these (poetic) feet:

J. H. T. C. Salutem et Annum Platonicum.

The juice of bees, not Bacchus, here behold,
Which British bards were wont to quaff of old;
The berries of the grape with furies swell,
But in the honeycomb the graces dwell.

This alludes to a saying which the Turks have, that there lurks a devil in every berry of the vine. So I wish you cordially as to me an auspicious and joyful new year, because you know I am, &c.

Metheglin is no doubt a healthy beverage, containing an admixture of milk. Pallus Romulus, when he was a hundred years old, told Julius Cæsar that he had preserved the vigor of his mind and body by taking metheglin inwardly, and using oil outwardly. Metheglin and mead may be made very strong, and, of course, they both contain some amount of alcohol. In Virgil's days, metheglin was used to qualify wine when harsh. He writes of

Huge heavy honeycombs, of golden juice,
Not only sweet, but pure, and fit for use;
To allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new metheglin join.

Mead or metheglin was the nectar of the Scandinavian nations, which they expected to drink in heaven, using the skulls of their enemies as goblets. Thus we read in Penrose's

Carousal of Odin:

Fill the honeyed beverage high;
Fill the skulls, 'tis Odin's cry!
Heard ye not the powerful call,
Thundering through the vaulted hall?
Fill the meathe, and spread the board,
Vassals of the grisly lord!—
The feast begins, the skull goes round,
Laughter shouts—the shouts resound.

In England at [the present time, mead, like many other old and excellent domestic compounds, has passed almost entirely out of use. In very few houses could it now be found. Here and there in a farmhouse where old customs linger, it may still be had; and it is still used for colds and other complaints, both in the case of men and cattle.

The revival of bee-keeping and the conduct of the enterprise on scientific principles, will restore honey to its wonted place in the domestic economy; and if carefully studied and thriftily managed, the cultivation of bees and the product of honey may be made to form not only an important article of food and a considerable item of domestic revenue, but an ample source of amusement, and means of recreation healthful alike to body and mind.

QUEEN INTRODUCTION.

(Continued from last week.)

In the hands of beginners, or of those who have little experience in queen-introduction, the use of this cage is, perhaps, the safest method, and to such I recommend it as rendering the operation easy and fairly successful in result.

Secondly. *By Alley's Cage.*—A cage, similar in construction and principle to the above, is portrayed and explained in Mr. Alley's work, entitled, *Twenty-two Years' Experience in Queen Rearing.* His cage is thus described:—

'I have for several years used the cage which I will now describe.

'Take a block of wood 3 in. long, 2 in. wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and bore through it a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. hole one-half inch from one end; then take a knife and cut the slot or mortise A from the hole to the end of the cage or block, being careful not to cut out more than enough to allow the bees to pass through after the wire-cloth is fastened on. Now cover both sides with wire-cloth, as seen in figure; next cut the piece of tin, B, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and fasten it to one

end of the cage by driving a wire-nail through the centre of it and into the cage. This is adjustable, and works on the principle of a button to a door; and when it is turned crosswise, as shown in the cut, the cage will hang between the combs, and thus will be held in position and prevented from falling down. The queen should be put in through the mortise hole, which should then be fixed with a mixture of sugar and honey. By the time that the bees have removed this honey they will have become acquainted with the queen. The bees must have been queenless three days before introducing *virgin* queens. If a little tobacco-smoke is used to scent the bees at the time the cage is put in, I think the undertaking will be rather more successful. Laying queens may be introduced by the same process.

Virgin queens are considered most difficult of introduction to a full stock, but Mr. Alley states that he 'introduces hundreds of them every year, and has no trouble in so doing.'

Thirdly. *By the Pipe-cover Cage.*—Of all the cages I have tried—not excepting the one that bears my own name—I consider the pipe-cover most satisfactory. By means of it I have introduced many hundred queens. During the summer of 1882, between April and November, but chiefly in September and October, with this cage alone I introduced sixty-seven queens of all varieties—Italian, Holy Land, Syrian, Cyprian, Carniolan, and black—without a single failure, and since that date have introduced many more. The general method pursued was to remove the queen of the hive, and cage the stranger at once, during the same operation; after twelve hours imprisonment and the blowing in of a little smoke, the hive was opened and the queen released. On two or three occasions only was she seized by the bees, and again caged for another period of twelve hours.

The queen of the hive being found and removed, a central frame (near the middle of the cluster of bees and the hive) containing sealed honey and brood, is placed as represented, quietly and without any jarring or disturbance. The alien queen, having been previously put in readiness, under the small cage on a piece of cardboard, and carefully covered to prevent chill, is now placed upon the comb, covering a cell or two of sealed honey, and close to brood; the cardboard is withdrawn with the left hand, while the cage is pressed into the comb with the right; a long needle is then passed through the base of the cage into the midrib of the comb, to prevent the bees from gnawing out the cage, and, the hive being closed, the operation is complete.

To liberate the queen the frame is raised, as before, the needle gently withdrawn, one side of the cage is sufficiently raised to allow the queen

to walk out, and, if favorably received, food is offered by the bees, and she is allowed to go wherever she pleases.

But the operation of caging and liberating queens must be performed skillfully, and with much care and judgment. An old and experienced hand can tell, before releasing her from the cage, whether a queen will be accepted or not, and can introduce one successfully, while the novice will almost certainly cause her destruction, since he will liberate her when the bees are encasing the cage with evil intent, failing to notice the difference in their deportment when murderously inclined towards, and when struggling to embrace and to feed the imprisoned queen. How many of these gentlemen, having failed in their endeavours, lay the blame on their tools, and on those who recommend them, never for a moment supposing that their own clumsiness and want of tact has caused the failure!

The pipe-cover cage which I first used was of German manufacture, and was supplied to me by the late Mr. Woodbury. It is hand wrought, of the finest wire, and permits free communication between the bees and queen, but not so free as to endanger the legs or the wings of the latter. I found, however, that this small size was an objection; its diameter, being barely one inch, prevented a large queen from moving freely within its precincts.

The one I now use is precisely similar in material and construction, but large enough to contain half a dozen bees together with the queen. In accordance with Mr. Benton's recommendation, I generally cage three or four bees with the queen, as her body-guard to feed and tend her, and find that the practice renders her more quiet, and less inclined, in her novel position, to quarrel with her new subjects.

When liberating a queen from one of these cages, it is especially important that the operator should be calm and self-possessed. If the hand trembles, and the queen or bees are squeezed, or roughly handled, trouble may ensue. Having at hand a strong goose quill, which has previously been dipped in carbolic acid solution, and wiped dry, if the bees begin to surround the queen and bar her progress, seizing her by leg or wing, gently press the quill upon the forming knot, being careful not to touch the queen, and every bee will quickly decamp. Allow the queen again to proceed, and if again seized it is better to recage her at once for another twenty-four hours. Nervousness or timidity will only defeat your object, and there is really no danger of the queen being

killed. The action of the bees, on opening the hive, should be carefully noted. If they are clustering closely on the cage, curving their bodies as if wishing to sting, and showing excitement, encasing, as it were, the cage and queen, they will not accept her if liberated. In this case close the hive, and leave it for another twelve hours. Finally you will succeed. This operation should be performed without gloves. The bees are too intent upon the queen's motions to sting the fingers, which may be gently inserted among an angry cluster with perfect impunity. In many hundreds of introductions I have never received a single sting on the fingers.

A queen's action has much more influence on the manner of her reception than her peculiar scent. If we can only get her to behave quietly, and to receive in good part the advances of her new subjects, the battle is won. Bees will accept a newly-hatched queen from another hive, although it has the scent peculiar to its own hive; and this they do because the young creature has no fear, and displays no animosity.

Fourthly. *The Peet Cage*, which is used, and highly recommended, by Mr. A. I. Root, is an American invention, and consists of a piece of wood $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in., pierced by a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. circular hole, and by two smaller ones adjoining, which contain food. One side of the cage is covered by wire cloth, and the other by a tin slide. Tin spikes 2 in. long, moving on a pivot, are attached to each side of the cage, which is largely used in America both as a travelling and an introducing cage. For introducing, the directions are as follows:—Take a frame with brood about to hatch, brush the bees away from a portion in the centre. Let the cage, in which are the queen and a few bees, cover a small part of the comb that has honey in it, with the tin slide next the cells, and push the tin spikes through the comb. Draw out the slide, and the queen and accompanying bees are on the comb. Press in the cage a little closer, and bend the spikes on the opposite side of the comb, to hold the cage firmly in position. Return the frame to its place in the hive and close up. Two days afterwards examine, and if the queen is still in the cage, cut a small hole through the comb from the opposite side to the honey-cells, and close the hive for two or three days. The bees will soon eat away the honey and let themselves in, or let the queen out. It is further added that there is scarcely any risk with this cage and method of introducing, which I also can affirm in the case of the few queens I have introduced according to the directions given, all being well received. The old queen should be

removed and the new one introduced at the same operation, thus causing little loss of time.

Fifthly. *The Bessinger Cage* is also largely used in America, and is considered there to be one of the best introducing cages. It is formed of wire-cloth, in shape of the tin cover of an oblong box, and its dimensions are 3×4 in., with sides $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. To introduce by this cage, remove the old queen, and having put the new queen, with a few of her subjects, under the cage, on a piece of cardboard, place it on a comb containing brood and sealed honey, from which the bees have been previously brushed off. Arrange that the cage partly covers sealed honey near to brood and withdraw the cardboard, pressing the sides of the cage into the comb, and down to the septum. Next cut a half-inch circle, with a small penknife, from the side opposite to the cage, through the septum, and leave the circular plug of honey-comb formed thereby, hanging loosely in its place so that it can be easily removed by the bees. Finding that their queen is missing, and intent on removing the oozing honey, the bees will soon gnaw around the plug, and one of them finding its way into the cage, and being followed by others all will present their antennæ and their tongues, feeding the queen and showing their pleasure at having released her. Finding herself at liberty the queen will quietly leave the cage, and will enter upon her duties as the mother of the hive.

In conclusion, I may say that I never use the cage where there is an absence of brood, in its various stages, in the hive; I never liberate a queen before ascertaining the presence or absence of queen-cells, cutting them out when found; and I always cage my queens indoors, so that in the event of one escaping, on flying to the window she is easily recaptured—indeed, before releasing a queen from a pipe-cover cage, I often remove the hive to my bee-room, since a young queen will sometimes take wing on being set free from the cage.

So interesting and extensive is the subject of queen introduction, that having already, I fear, tried your patience to the utmost, I will only add that I have simply given my own experience of the methods enumerated, without bias towards any particular system, its inventors, or advocates. Success or failure generally determines a man's partiality for one system or another. Let us all be courteous and tolerant to each other, using no hard words, and imputing no unworthy motives, since the method which succeeds in one case may, perhaps, fail in another, so numerous and various are the conditions with which we have to deal.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY will hold its seventeenth annual Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 13 and 14, 1886. The meeting will be held in Pfaffins Music Hall, over 82 and 84 North Pennsylvania Street, one of the most pleasantly situated halls in the city, with good ventilation and plenty of light. The society headquarters will be at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Washington and Ills. Sts., near the heart of the city and but a short distance from the hall. The regular rate of this hotel is \$3 per day, special rates to those in attendance at the convention will be \$1.50 per day. The North Western Bee-Keepers' Society, the Indiana State, the Eastern Indiana, with various county and joint societies, will meet in union with the N. A., making it one of the most formidable meetings of bee-keepers ever held in the country. Everything possible will be done to make this meeting a pleasant and interesting one. An earnest cordial invitation is extended to all. FRANK L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

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

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its second annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Cowansville, Missisquoi Co., Oct. 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m. It is to be hoped that all bee-keepers in the townships will unite in making this a large and representative meeting. Bee-keeping throughout the eastern townships is rapidly increasing, and an association, embracing all bee-keepers, cannot help but result in great mutual advancement. Bear in mind that we have secured a grant of \$100 from the Provincial Government, and with a large and active membership the success of the association is secured. FRANK W. JONES, Chairman Ex-Com. E. T. B. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We will send Vol. I. of the C. B. J. nice y bound in cloth to new subscribers for \$1.25 or clubbed with current Volume for \$2.00.

INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES.

By a judicious distribution of our leaflets, 'Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten' you can sell every pound of honey you have. Customers who used them last season speak very highly of them. Prices with name and address, per 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.25. Send for samples.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

For extracted honey, put up in our style 60 lb. tins, (packages allowed 30c.) we offer, in supplies of any kind:

Bright, clear honey in Linden, clover or Cts
distinct flavors..... per lb. 09
Bright, clear honey in mixed flavor.. " 08½
Amber colored " " 08

These prices are for honey delivered in Beeton, freight paid.

CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents, Extracted six cents and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

CINCINNATI.

The market for honey is very tame. Demand from manufacturers is very slow and there is only a fair trade in new comb honey and extracted in square glass jars. Extracted honey brings 3½c. to 7c. a lb. on arrival. Comb honey 12c. to 14c. for good to choice in the jobbing way. Prices are low for all produce and no speculative feeling is noticed anywhere. Unless better prices are realised, for other produce, prices of honey are not likely to advance. Beeswax is in good demand and arrivals are fair. We pay 20 cts. a pound for good yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white in one pound sections is bringing 14 cts. Beeswax 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

BOSTON.

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:—Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, 6½ to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5½c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton September 22nd 1886

We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

FOUNDATION

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound.....	47c
" " " " over 50 lbs. " " " " " " " " " " " "	45c
" " " " cut to other sizes " " " " " " " " " " " "	48c
" " " " " " over 50 lbs. " " " " " " " " " " " "	46c
Section " " in sheets per pound.....	58c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4 and 4x4, per lb.....	60c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....	43c

EXCHANGE AND MART.

A BARGAIN.—For sale at \$5.25 thirty colonies of bees, Jones hive, seven frame comb, originated in Beeton apiaries. **M. HAMILTON,** Williamsville, Ont. 24-27

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the aut. or.

C. C. MILLER Marengo, Ill.

Do You

Want to Buy some First-Class Colonies of Bees

*** * * NOW * * ***

Owing to our largely increasing supply-business and the difficulty in securing trained labor for our bee-farms, we will sell for the next month colonies (up to 200) at unprecedentedly low prices. We offer them at once, so that purchasers may have an opportunity of deriving some benefit from them yet. Prospects here are in favor of a first class flow from fall flowers. The bees will be shipped in the Jones' single-walled hive.

Prices will be :

Colonies, including hive and 5 or 6 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen	\$5 50
Over four colonies.....	5 25
Ten and over.....	5 00
Colonies including hive and 7 or 8 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen.....	6 50
Over four.....	6 25
Ten and over.....	6 00

The combs are nice and straight and each one measures about one square foot. The queens are, in most instances suitable to breed from—all will produce good honey gathering progeny. Nearly all of them are last year's tested queens.

TERMS—Cash with order—Delivered F. O. B. cars to go by express—and safely packed.

THE D. A. JONES Co. LD.,

Beeton

Aug. 30, 1886.

THE YUCCA BRUSH!!

BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

I also manufacture a first-class article of Comb Foundation, and keep in Stock Sections, Honey Knives, Cane Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.

W. W. BLISS,
Duarte, Cal

ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U. S. or Canada. Comb foundation 40c. per lb. Untested queens \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular

T. S. HALL,
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ITALIAN AND CARNIOLAN QUEENS

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.00; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

120 ACRES SELECTED.

High, gray hummock and pine lands, not subject to over-flow, situated on the

GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 80° 50' lon. west of Gr. and 26° 35' north latitude, 16 miles south east of Fort Meyers, 2½ miles distant of Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, Mangoes, Grapes, Pine Apples, Bananas, Cocoa-nuts, Datepalms, ect., and winter vegetables. Climate grand and delightful. Health unsurpassed. Water good and healthful. \$25 per acre, in lots to suit purchaser. This offer holds good till 1st of Dec. next, after that prices advance.

50 colonies Syro-Italian bees for sale. Cause of sale: Failing eyesight. Apply to.

GUSTAVE DAMKOHLER,
Punta Rassa, Monroe Co., Florida.

HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.

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

OLIVER FOSTER,
MT. VERNON, IOWA CO., IOWA.

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

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

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

J. M. SHUCK

DES MOINES IOWA

PREMIUM :: LIST !

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature :

ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, " Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value.....\$1 10
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book, " A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.
- One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free :
 - One copy of Clarke's " Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping."
 - A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.
 - 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale.)
 - One Winter Feeder (made up).

THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free :
 - One copy of Heddon's " Success in Bee Culture "—value 50
 - One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.
 - One Canadian Feeder (made up).

FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of " A Bird's Eye View " both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free :
 - One Queen, worth \$1.50, during the season of 1887.
 - One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book " A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free :
 - One copy Root's A.B.C. (in paper) postpaid, value..... 1 07
 - One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following :
 - Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 25
 - Cook's " Manual of the Apiary " (cloth) value..... 1 25
 - Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 33
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 - Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 25
 - One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 00

TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Ten new names with \$10 will give you free any of the following.
 - One force pump (per express) value..... 2 00
 - One Queen Nursery 20 cages (per express)..... 2 50
 - One Queen (season of 1887) selected, tested..... 3 00

FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value..... 3 50
 - One Heddon Hive, painted and complete, value..... 3 25
 - 1000 Leaflets, " Honey, Some Reasons Why It Should Be Eaten," value..... 3 25

TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS.

- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.
 - Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00
 - Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Twenty-five new names with \$25 will give you free, One Honey Extractor (Jones Patent).... 8 00
 - Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10

Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ontario.

THE Winter Problem Solved!

After twelve years of experimenting I have succeeded in solving this great problem of wintering bees without loss. I have also overcome Spring Dwindling so perfectly that with me it is a thing of the past. Four years ago I built my first underground clamp and since that time I have each year wintered a large number of colonies without the loss of one. It is positively the only perfect system of wintering and springing bees. See Canadian Bee Journal, Nov. 18, 1885, page 531.)

I Am Making Models of this Clamp in Cardboard

with three hives packed in it as I prepare them for winter, with printed directions for using, for the

Small Sum of One Dollar.

The Model Is so Complete and Simple that a child can understand it.

MODELS SENT BY MAIL.

SAMUEL BRAY,

ALLISTON P.O.,

ONT.



Flat Bottom Camp Foundation.
High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound
Wholesale and retail. Circular and sample free

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

1000 BOUT BROOK, MONT. CO N. Y

DAYS OF LIGHT.—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-Culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

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Feeders.

The demand for feeders seems to be growing. We offer three different styles suitable for different seasons :

ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

Double the usual size, each..... 15c
" " " per 100.....\$12 50c

THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

Made up, each.....\$ 60
" " per 25..... 12 50
In flat, each..... 40
" " per 25..... 8 75
" " " 100..... 30 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BEE KEEPING

—BY—

REV. WM. F. CLARKE

IS NOW READY.

The Price is 25c., Five for \$1.00.

Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical

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PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.

THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

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



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

A SAMPLE HIVE

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

HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

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

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

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

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

BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very best in respect to Bee-Keeping.

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

A. J Cook, Author and Publisher

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MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

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

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 1st, 1886. Jan. 1st, 1887.

REDUCTION

for balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$4 00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATION, 35cts** Per lb. for brood and **45cts** for **SECTIONS**. Equal, if not superior, to any other make. **Seven and one half (7½) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

Dealers, wanting **LARGE QUANTITIES**, to stock up for the season of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

Remember my goods are noted the world over for fine quality and workmanship. Try me and be convinced.

W. T. FALCONER,
Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Apiarian Supplies.**

BEESWAX WANTED.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEESWAX HEADQUARTERS

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

E. J. KERMANN & WILL,
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. **Syracuse, N.Y.**

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. NEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
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- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
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- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

COMPLIMENTARY

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

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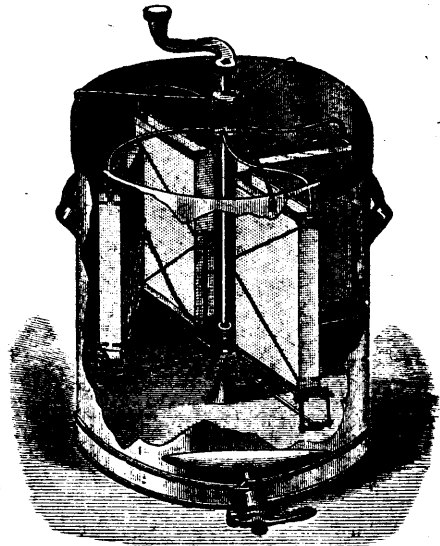
1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

Six Warranted Queens for \$5. Send for circular. No circulars sent unless called for.

J. T. WILSON,
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Honey Labels, Cans and Packages.

We have an entirely new design of honey labels specially got up to develop the honey market, a handsome and practical lithograph. Send 5 cents for samples. We are handling the latest improvements in honey cans, the Ross pressed cover, and can supply them and other styles of can from 1 lb. to 60 lb., with labels at bottom prices. The



STANLEY AUTOMATIC HONEY EXTRACTOR

is supplied by us from Brantford, Ont., at about the same price as that of patentee and manufacturer, Mr. G. W. Stanley, Wyoming, N. Y., with whom we have made arrangements as his sole agents in Canada. Comb and extracted Honey wanted in exchange for Honey Extractors, Honey Knives, Hives and Comb Foundation.

Send for price list of goods.

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FRANK W. JONES,

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Pelham, Vandervort and Root Foundation Mills

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