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

VOL. I. BEETON ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 24, 1886 No. 48

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PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

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.

JOURNALS will occasionally be lost in transmission through the mails. We are always ready to re-mail such when notified of the loss.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number 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.

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 any way. 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 at 55 cents each post-paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum Postage free to Canada and the United States; to England, Germany, etc, 6 cents per year extra; and to all Countries not in the Postal Union, \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for 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.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TERMS.—STRICTLY CASH.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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 thoroughly 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.

"FOUL BROOD"

Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

FEEDERS

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

CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS

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

M. cup, each.....	\$ 60
" per 100.....	45 00
In flat, each.....	40
" per 100.....	30 00

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

1886. ITALIAN QUEENS. 1886.

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

J. T. WILSON,
Nicholasville, Ky.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL, —AS IT— EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by
MCCOLL BROS.,
Toronto.

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- T. G. LEWMAN & SON, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. E. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HILDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.,
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.,
- A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.,
- C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.,

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

150 COMPLIMENTARY

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

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

HONEY FOR SALE.

9,000 lbs. of first-class White Honey. Apply to
HY. STENNETT,
St. MARY'S, ONT.
Feb. 3, 1886.

I. R. GOOD'S

PRICE LIST.

Italian Bees and Queens For 1886.

HAVING again located at NAPPANEE, where I expect to devote my entire time to the breeding of PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS, can also procure and furnish SYRIAN BEES and QUEENS bred in my Tennessee Apiary. All queens warranted pure to name and untested Queens warranted purely fertilized.

Tested Queens prior to June 15th.....	\$3.00
Tested Queens, later than June 15th, each....	2.00
Untested Queens, prior to June 15th, each....	1.00
Untested Queens, later than June 15th, each.	1.00
Six for \$5.00. 12 or more 75c. each.	

4-Frame Nucleus, very strong, prior to June 15th, \$5.00 each, later \$4.50 each. With untested queen \$1.00 less each. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens. Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at A. I. Root's price.

I. R. GOOD,
Nappanee, Ind

EVERY

Farmer, Fancier, and Poultry-Keeper

SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR

"The Poultry Monthly."

The Best Magazine of its Kind

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

SPECIAL OFFER.—I will send the "Poultry" for a full year for \$1 to all who send in the "Canadian Bee Journal." Send for price lists of Liberty Supplies.

BONNICK & HOKRICKS,

P. O. Box 215,
Toronto, Ont

ESTABLISHED MAY 1ST, 1885.

The * American * Apiculturist,

A JOURNAL OF 24 PAGES DEVOTED TO

PRACTICAL BEE CULTURE.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.

We also deal in first-class supplies, and under the direction of Mr. Henry Alley, run the largest queen rearing apiaries in the world. Circular and price list free. Address

AMERICAN APICULTURIST,
Wenham, Essex Co. Mass.

Five Per Cent. Discount.

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

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

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

D. A. JONES, - - - - - EDITOR.

F. H. MACPHERSON. AS'T ED'R, & BUS. M'GR.

WINTER FEEDING.

EXAMINE your bees and ascertain how much candy you require; then take honey and granulated sugar, put in a tin basin or pail, set the vessel containing the honey and sugar in hot water in order to melt the honey and incorporate it with the sugar. Stir in all the sugar that can be mixed with and moistened by the honey. After you have a sufficient quantity mixed allow the dish to remain in hot water for 12 hours that the honey and sugar may be thoroughly mixed. Take your winter feeder, leave the three bottom shelves in their place, remove the other six shelves, fill up even with the fourth and fifth shelves, then re-place them, continue to fill and place in the shelves until the feeder is full; place the lid on the feeder then set it in the hive cross-wise of the frames over the cluster, stuffing the quilt and cushion around it that no heat may escape. The bees will cluster under the feeder and consume the food, passing up as they consume it. This is given in response to the call from friend Pringle, as we were unable to add it to his letter in time for last week's JOURNAL, having been from home.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

HONEY MARKET.

NOTICE in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL under the above heading the remarks of the worthy president of the O. B. K. A., Mr. S. T. Pettit. He says "here is a p. c. expressing the condition of many others: 'I have 1,500 pounds best clover honey, if you know of anyone wanting it at 9 cts. per pound and barrels free, I will be much obliged'; again he (a bee-keeper) could in half a day pick up twelve or thirteen tons of honey that was waiting for a market." The article to which Mr. Pettit seems in part to have reference is one written by myself for the New York State Bee-Keepers' Convention, and one which was intended for that country however

applicable here, and it is. I would not lift one straw to hinder an exhibition at Kensington, and by the time Mr. Pettit reads my previous article upon that subject he will change his views as to that; but I say—and my experience is practical and not confined to paper—that the home market can yet be very largely developed. Let me ask the writer of the p. c. of what nature the efforts are that he has made to sell his honey? I also ask this of the others. Written to or visited another honey producer and told him have you? Why, you evidently think for some reason that the honey-producer can sell his own and some of yours as well? Surely there cannot be honey yet unsold, for the *Mail, Globe*, and many other papers are taken by the thousands and tens of thousands of consumers of honey, wholesale and retail dealers, etc. Have you advertised your article in them? Have you made a genuine effort by going to people who should use and buy honey and offering the article for sale, showing nice samples? I, for one, sold a little honey this year it is true—about 2,000 lbs—but it sold readily and has averaged 10 cts. per lb. wholesale and all this without losing 4 hours time. It was gotten up nicely, was a good article and everyone is ready to purchase again. Bee-keepers hide their honey, not under a bushel exactly, but they have a very effectual substitute. Put up your honey so that it will be a first-class article. I do not think Canadians want honey put upon the market in barrels. The largest package which should be used is the 65 lb. tin with a large enough screw top to admit of the hand being inserted. If you have a first class article do not go to sleep until a man shakes you by the shoulder and says "I want to buy your honey," but go out and tell him so. You feel discontented because you cannot sell your honey; how do you act? As if everyone was on the hunt for honey and as though they were all rushing about to hunt you up. Get up and act as if you thought you might not be able to sell it. "Actions speak louder than words."

R. F. HOLTSMAN,

Brantford, Feb. 16th, '86.

We incline to the opinion that friend H. has pretty nearly "struck the nail on the head." Now, do the bee-keepers make the effort necessary to dispose of their products. We would ask all those who have honey to spare to turn to page 52 and read Friend McKnight's article on this subject. Follow his example and you will be sure to succeed. Don't be discouraged because the first round may not be productive of the results you anticipate, but remember the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the commissioners of the O.B.K.A. was called by Chairman Pettit on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, to interview the Ontario Legislation regarding the grant of \$1000 asked by the association, and to arrange other matters connected with the exhibit. Present: S. T. Pettit, R. McKnight, S. Corneil, J. B. Hall, D. A. Jones and the Sec.-Treas.

After the meeting was opened the subject was fully discussed, when the Canadian agents were called on, and further arrangements made.

The Government was then waited on, and the result is most gratifying. They have granted the association the amount asked for \$1000, and have also promised to incorporate the Association and give it annually a grant of \$500.

After this part of the programme was satisfactorily arranged the Commissioners met and passed the following resolution:

That all goods sent forward by the members of the association, through the Commissioners, shall be at the risk of the producer.

That the Commissioners shall be empowered to dispose of the goods after the exhibition is over on such terms as in their judgment is best.

That the Commissioners shall give their time free of charge, but their necessary expenses shall be borne by the Association.

That all necessary expenditures in connection with the exhibit over and above the amount granted by the Ontario Government to be made *pro rata* from exhibit sold.

That all members of the Association desirous of forwarding any goods with the first shipment, will need to forward them by freight or express (prepaid) to Beeton, Ont., to be shipped from there at the cost and charge of the Government.

The subject of the styles of packages in which the honey is to be put up is under discussion by the Commissioners, and as soon as they have decided on the styles due notice will be given.

Medowvale.

W. COUSE, Sec.-Treas.

Probably a little further explanation in regard to the above might be acceptable. The thanks of Ontario Bee-Keepers, are due the Legislature and all those who assisted in securing the grant. The arrangement of the Commissioners was that we should undertake to have the honey plants we have mounted forwarded at once, also supplies, etc., to fill up the space; as

the bulk of the goods would probably go from Beeton it was thought best to make this the *starting* point—that is, the point from whence the government pay the charges. Thus all bee-keepers who have anything to send with the first shipment will be required to forward *at once* to Beeton, their intended exhibit. We have secured the the services of Mr. Wm. Brodie, of Toronto, and several other prominent members of the Natural History Society, to mount the honey-plants, and they will be well done we are assured.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HONEY MARKET.

WAE notice in the C. B. J. that R. F. Holterman urges upon bee-keepers the necessity of creating a market for honey, and feel it a duty as a bee-keeper to coincide with friend H.'s ideas. When I came to Brockville, some ten years ago, I found the market in a neglected and dirty condition as regards the honey trade, and for some time afterwards. The consumers were forced to digest honey mixed with bee-bread, pollen, etc., and this all mixed together sold from 8 cts. to 10 cts. per pound. About five years ago when I commenced the bee-business here with movable frame hives I found great opposition in regard to prices when I introduced my honey in the market; consumers expected to get my honey at the same price as that at which they had been in the habit of buying. I used every endeavor to educate the consumer to understand the difference between strained and extracted honey and between section and brimstone honey. Everyone who inspected what I offered for sale was delighted with its fine appearance, and that year I sold the extracted for 12 cts. and the section for 18 and 20 cts.; the following year several others abandoned the old box hive and starch boxes and replaced them with the Jones hive. I suggested to these bee-keepers the advisability of maintaining a uniform price during the season. The past year I had no trouble in selling my honey, everyone to whom I sold in former years was satisfied to pay a fair price for an article which they appreciated. If every bee-keeper will exert himself in devising means and methods for the development of their *home* market there will be little danger of over production for a long time to come, and honey will not as now be used as a luxury, but will be found in every household in the Dominion.

F. W. FULFORD.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 10th, 1886.

From Bees.

CARNIOLANS.

THE bees of Carniola are noted for their great gentleness. They only rarely resent any manipulation, and need very little smoke to subjugate them. It might be thought they were lacking in pronounced qualities, but on the other hand, they show decided traits peculiar to themselves and accompanied by distinctive markings, and are therefore as justly entitled as any bees found in Europe to be called an established race.

The typical, select Carniolan queen has a deep copper or bronze-colored abdomen, thorax thickly set with gray fuzz, large, strong wings and a large stout-looking body. Carniolan queens are larger on the average than those of any other race, having especially broad abdomens. Some queens are quite dark even attaining with age shining jet color. Such queens though themselves resembling queens of the common race, do not produce bees in any way inferior to other Carniolan queens. Also pure Carniolan queens are occasionally met with which are as yellow as Italians. Yet they invariably produce workers and drones which are distinctively Carniolan. In all parts of Carniola some queens are found which produce bees having the first segment of the abdomen somewhat rusty red in color, and they are as often seen among the finest, most prolific queens as among those of any other grade. Nevertheless variation in color and qualities is less with Carniolans in their native land than with Italians in Italy. Yellow workers are not found in Carniola while black bees—native, too, and not imported, exist in Italy. The remarkable size and general bronze color of Carniolan queens, in contrast with the greyness of their progeny make it easy to find them on the combs. They are exceedingly prolific, and herein lies one of the very valuable qualities of this race.

The drones are veritable 'gray-coats,' and stout, active fellows having especially large wings.

Carniolan workers are silver-gray in color, large-bodied and strong-winged. The thick fuzz of the abdomen is disposed in light-colored bands and as dark drab is the ground color of the bee the effect is a decidedly ringed appearance. The following are the good qualities of the Carniolans: 1. The race is a prolific, well established one. 2. The workers are gentler than any other bees. 3. They submit more readily than other bees upon the application of a small amount of smoke. 4. They are excellent comb-builders and their sealed combs are of snowy whiteness. 5. They gather very little propolis. 6. Colonies in a normal condition are vigorous defenders of

their hives. The workers are the largest bees of the species *Apis mellifica*, and their individual strength is greater than that of other honey-bees. 7. Carniolans cluster very compactly and quietly and winter remarkably well. 8. Queens, workers and drones are more beautiful than those of common bees.

Their faults are, so far as I know: 1. When made queenless they are thrown into great excitement and neglect at first to defend their hives well. 2. They are slightly more disposed during honey-dearths to rob than are Italians, though far less troublesome in this respect than blacks or Italians crossed with blacks.

Some might be disposed to bring up as a grave fault the disposition which Carniolans frequently show to cast numerous swarms. I believe this disposition in any race depends almost entirely upon the prolificness of the queens, in fact is, with all races, greater in proportion as the queens are prolific. Prolificness in queens is the bee-keeper's corner stone. Swarming is Nature's escape for the surplus strength of the stock, and the bee-master has but to direct this force. Whoever cannot do this is not a master in the art. This, to some, seemingly 'bad trait' is referable therefore to one of the most indispensable qualities; prolificness of queens, and is implied and properly included under the 7th point above.

It has been objected by people who claimed to have some knowledge of bee-keeping and even to know a good deal about foreign races, that 'they could not tell Carniolans from common bees.' Such persons will find there is still something for them to learn. Meanwhile let an esteemed colleague give his testimony. Rev E. T. Abbott says in the 'Busy Bee,' St. Joseph, Mo.: 'As to beauty we think Carniolans the equal of any of the yellow races. A number of writers have said that they could not be told from the black bees only by an expert. This is not true of the ones we have seen. There is very nearly as much difference between them and 'blacks' as there is between them and the Italians, and we think any child twelve years old would be made to see this as soon as its attention was called to it.'

Even if this objection were sustainable it could not be regarded as a very grave fault. Color is quite a secondary matter as compared with qualities, and as regards the latter I am quite satisfied Carniolans are superior to all other European races of bees.

FRANK BENTON.

Munich, Germany, Jan. 20, 1886.

Hutchinson & Taylor, (Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich. for the former and Lapeer, Lapeer Co., Mich., for the latter) have entered into partnership for the sale of foundation, bees, etc., and have issued a four page circular.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the Town Hall, Cayuga, on Friday, Jan. 29th, the President, Mr. James Armstrong, in the chair. Members present—Wm. Kendree, R. W. Beam, H. Smith, David Anguish, G. B. Vasbinder, George Werner, Robt. Anguish, D. J. Rutherford, James Jack, Elijah Kindree, W. T. Anthony, A. Vanderburg, Rev. P. Bardon, C. Vanderburg, Robt. Coverdale Geo. B. Stephenson, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following officers were then elected:

President—Wm. Kindree.

Vice-President—R. W. Beam.

Sec.-Treas.—E. C. Campbell.

Directors—Jas. Armstrong, Walpole; G. B. Vasbinder, South Cayuga; Robt. Anguish, Ranham; H. Smith, North Cayuga; Hugh Stewart, Oneida; Geo. B. Stephenson, Seneca; Rev. P. Bardon, Cayuga.

A long discussion took place on the Colonial Exhibition when it was moved and seconded, that Rev. P. Bardon and the Secretary be a committee to wait upon Dr. Baxter, M.P.P., with reference to a grant from Government to aid the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association to make an exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition.

In answer to the question whether bee-keeping paid, the President said he was satisfied with the success he had met with, but advised beginners to start with one or two hives, and gradually work up.

Mr. Geo. B. Stephenson wanted to know what was the best kind of hive.

Mr. Kindree said he thought his hive was as good as any, but other keepers used other hives and preferred them.

Mr. Armstrong used the Jones hive, and thought it as good as any for this climate.

A general discussion took place for some time on several questions of interest, a number of members taking an active part.

Moved by Mr. Anguish, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the next meeting of our Association be held at Hagersville on the first Saturday in June at 11 o'clock a.m.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jack, seconded by Mr. Coverdale, that Mr. Nagel's account for framing charts, amounting to \$5; and the Secretary's account for printing, \$5, be paid. Carried.

Programme for next Meeting.

Artificial or natural swarming—which is best, and how to proceed. Transferring—How to do it—practically illustrated by Mr. James Armstrong, of Cheapside. How to raise good queens. Question Drawer.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

DISTANCE FROM GROUND OF HIVES.

QUERY NO. 61.—How high, from the ground should hives stand in summer and why?

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—A good deal depends on the locality and soil. Three or four inches is high enough for me.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—About four or five inches—because this height is most convenient for the bees and their keeper.

and the back end four inches, and bank up in front with sawdust so the bees can walk in if they should alight a foot from the hive.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I use 2 x 2 scantling tacked on underside of bottom board, the scantling setting on the ground.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—About six inches from the ground to top of platform. Plenty of sawdust or clean sand in front. It is a convenient height to work at.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—High enough so that the bottom board will not be damp, and rot. I use Langstroth hives and raise the front end about two inches from the ground.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—This will depend somewhat upon the height of your hive and upon whether you practice the tiering up system or not. About eight inches generally speaking for convenience sake.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Just high enough to admit of proper ventilation under the bottom board of hive to avoid dampness and decay of hive. There should be a continuous approach from the ground to the entrance.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—From four to six inches high. The reason why is: If they are too high they are likely to be tottering and jarred; and if too low, then insects such as ants are likely to take up their abode under them.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—My own opinion is that they should set directly on the ground so that all the bees of their colonies may be enabled to crawl into the entrances easily in case they do not light upon them on their approach.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Not more than four inches unless in a very damp place. It is easier for bees to gain the hive when well loaded and if clipped queens leave the hive they are more likely to return.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEX.—From four to six inches off the ground to prevent rotting the hive; but near the ground because returning bees can make their landings with more ease, and if they miss, they can recover with less labor.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N.Y.—We set ours on pieces of scantling 2 x 3 inches or 3 x 4 inches. On many accounts it would be better to have them higher. They would not be so hot higher up and many would find it easier to look them over if up a foot or eighteen inches.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—In my locality I prefer them not more than six inches. Heavily laden bees dropping on the ground on their return can crawl into the hive—clipped queens can more readily find their way back—less danger of upsetting hives and less trouble to make low stands.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO.—Two inches is about the proper height, if higher the bees that light on the ground when honey laden, find it more difficult to crawl up an inclined board which the height increases and the wind has more power to blow them down if higher; if lower the bottom of the hive is apt to be damp.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I prefer from four to five inches. If lower than this, the bottom boards would be so near to the ground as to cause them to decay rapidly. The higher the hive from the ground the more difficult will it be for the bees to reach the alighting board when returning loaded on cold, windy days. Many manipulations can be performed easier if hives are close to the ground.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—All hives

should be at least three or four inches from the ground to prevent dampness keep hives cooler etc., but for ease in manipulation, which is worthy of consideration, especially in extracting time, and to the long-backed apiarist, I would say let each one be governed by his own taste and circumstances. I don't think it would make much difference to the bees should the hive be placed a foot from the ground, providing that an alighting board be placed sloping from the entrance to the ground, also the apiary protected from high winds.

S. CORNELL, LINDSAY, ONT.—The only reasons I think for raising hives more than a few inches above the ground are to prevent backache when removing the surplus honey and to prevent toads from getting on the alighting board to eat bees. If the upper storey is from two and a half to three feet above the ground, it will not hurt the back of an ordinary man very much to make the manipulations, and an alighting board may then rest on the ground. This is necessary when the queen's wings are clipped, besides I like to see the loaded workers racing up to see which will reach the entrance first in a good honey flow.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Eighteen inches or two feet. Because there they will be beyond the reach of toads, which are numerous and destructive in many localities. Dampness arising from the soil will be avoided, they will receive the benefit of radiation of heat from the earth at night better at that height, the bee-master himself will manipulate his hives with greater ease at that height and I am satisfied with a broad alighting board not many weary home returning bees will be lost. To my mind the balance of argument would favor, the above named height, also I might mention that those who have experimented seem to say that larger yields of comb honey are obtained at the above height in comparison with hives nearer the ground

DEEP VS. SHALLOW FRAMES.

QUERY No. 60.—Why is it that bees winter better in northern latitudes in deep-frame hives than shallow-frame hives?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Do they?

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Don't know; but they do nevertheless.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Because they are not wintered in a proper place.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—From practical experience I don't know that they do.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—It is a question if they do. Though this is the general opinion, there is good reason to question its correctness.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I could only answer this question by theorizing, although I believe it is a fact that bees do winter best in deep frame hives.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—It is not generally admitted that deep frames are better for wintering. When the fact is ascertained beyond dispute it will be in order to investigate the reasons.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I do not believe they do, if there is any upward ventilation. When there is none they do, because they can and do cluster in a quarter and manner that better preserves their natural heat. Who will guess that my guess is wrong.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N. Y.—Honey should be kept warm and dry for either man or bee. Honey kept over the cluster is in much better condition for the bee than that kept at the sides where moisture condenses upon it making it thin and sometimes even sour.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—My experience is that they do not winter better in deep-frame hives than shallow-frame ones. For several seasons I used frames about eleven inches deep and fourteen inches long, and had no better success in wintering than when I used the Langstroth frame.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I don't think it makes any difference, either shallow or deep, if the bees are in a warm cellar, but if wintered out-doors the deep frames are the better because the stores are above the bees and the cluster can work upwards as they are consuming the honey and also that the honey is kept dry and free from water by the heat of the bees.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—First, because in the deep frame hives the winter stores are almost always better capped over. Second, because the winter stores are always more favourably located in the deep frame, being mostly above the bees. Third, the internal heat is better utilized and more properly distributed in the deep frame. For a fuller elucidation I beg to refer the reader to my article on this subject on page 676 of this JOURNAL.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—Because they can cluster more as nature designed, they should and thus retain the heat inside the cluster.

Here is a point many seem to overlook. The outside or crust bees form a line for the whole colony, and for this reason much that is said of where the heat is as regards its position in the hive is of better account. The heat is kept inside the cluster, and thus we have bees wintering well in a hive split from bottom to top so as not to hold heat at all.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.,—I could not say why a thing is so that I do not believe is so. From my study of the reports given in the bee periodicals and from experiments made by myself, I doubt if the depth of the hive has anything to do with the wintering problem. I am now wintering some bees on the summer stands on frames but 5½ inches deep, and of the same length as the standard L frame. We have some awful cold snaps here, too.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT.—If wintered in a good cellar and kept at the proper temperature, I think there is no difference. If wintered out-doors the deep-frame hives economise the heat, and besides that the stores are more easy of access to the bees. But for all that I have made up my mind that I do not want a frame more than ten inches deep. For the last year I have been studying the frame question pretty hard, and I do not know but I am getting nearer the idea every day that the Langstroth frame is about right, all things considered.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—For wintering indoors with temperature not lower than 45°, I think it makes little difference, but for outdoor wintering, where bees are exposed to low temperature, the deep frame has many advantages. The bees can be crowded with division board, into a more compact space with feed directly above the cluster where it is warm, and can be easily obtained without breaking the cluster, thus preventing chilling. It is also a great advantage in spring management, and in fact I prefer it for all purposes except for the production of comb honey.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Taking the Jones' extracting hive as a standard of deep frame and the Langstroth of a shallow one, it is claimed, I believe, for the former, that as the cold, if approaching winter, causes the cluster of bees to ascend to where their stores are, they can then retain the heat generated to greater advantage, as well as the danger lessened of the cluster being caught in a disorganized state by a sudden freeze after mild weather. This only would apply to bees wintered on summer stands. In special repositories no difference will be perceived.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—I am not aware that they do, and know of no reason why they should. If a frame is deep enough to hold the cluster, and large enough to contain sufficient stores for sustenance, nothing more is required. A large colony will bunch up in cold weather to a cluster of six inches or less in diameter, and the nearer the bottom of the hive (bearing in mind that heat ascends) the cluster is located, the more easily and economically can the heat necessary to maintain such colony be kept up and supported. I give these views as my own simply, and as the result of 20 years' experience with temperature as low at times as 20° F. below zero.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

C. E. WATTS.—I received the back numbers in due time, and find them very interesting reading. I think the JOURNAL is just what is needed by the bee-keepers of the north. Shall take it as long as I keep bees.

Rumney, N.H. Feb. 8, 1886

GOOD WORDS ABOUT OURSELVES.

H. BROWN.—The back numbers of the C. B. J. came to hand some three days ago, and I could not stop till I got through them, and now I must say I have derived more sound information from their perusal, than from my past three years reading of other journals; it hits the nail on the head, well printed, on good paper, and a marvel of cheapness, it should be in the hands of every bee-keeper in the land, and I congratulate you on your success.

Frontier, Que., Feb. 5th, 1886.

C. THEILMAN.—We have the largest amount of snow here now since 1857, and it is badly drifted, so that the travel in the country is almost impossible, the coldest weather we have had so far was 33° below zero. My 160 colonies of bees are very quiet (or hibernating as Mr. Clarke calls it) in the two underground bee-houses, where the temperature keeps steadily at about 42° above, they all look nice and clean with but few dead bees for this time of the year.

Theilmanton, Minn., Jan. 29, 1886.

In renewing his subscription for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL a friend says: "I tried to introduce it into the reading room of the Mechanic's Institute here, of which I am a member, but the President said he had been keeping bees ever since he was a boy, and every pound of honey he ever got from them cost him at least a dollar a pound, so it was considered that a

journal treating on such an unprofitable business might as well be kept out of the reading room." What do you think of that friend? We don't mention any names, so that no one may know where the President lives that has such ideas of bee culture. Possibly his method of keeping his bees was as crude as are his ideas on the subject.

A NEW WAY OF INTRODUCING QUEENS.

Those who use bee-feeders arranged to fit on top of hive like the "Canadian," may try the method of introducing queens through bee-feeder by simply placing honey or sugar syrup in it and putting it on top of the hive to which the queen is to be introduced, and as soon as the bees commence working in it, the lid of feeder may be slipped to one side sufficient to allow the queen to run in at the corner; then slide the cover back and the job is done. This system of introducing will likely become popular with many. If it is not thoroughly understood from the above we will further explain it.

DEXTRINE, WHAT IT IS.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, having been advised to use dextrine to make mucilage, instead of gum, called on us to inquire about the material. Starch will not dissolve in cold water, but if it be heated at a little over four hundred degrees for half an hour, it becomes slightly colored, and will then dissolve in cold water; the chemical composition of the starch is not changed, but in its relations to cold water and in some other respects it is unlike starch; it is then called dextrine. When starch is moistened with very weak nitric acid, and dried, it is also converted into dextrine. "British gum," and "gum substitute," are other names by which dextrine is known in the arts and in commerce. Dissolved in water it makes an excellent mucilage. It is this which is used upon the backs of postage stamps. It is kept at the drug stores, and by dealers in photograph materials. It is used largely in calico printing, and various other arts. While it will dissolve in cold water, in making mucilage it is better to use hot water, as there is usually some unchanged starch, which heat will dissolve, and make a clear mucilage.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

KIND WORDS SHALL NEVER DIE.

M. SORRICK.—The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL makes its weekly welcome visits. We have had four nice days, so that bees outdoors could fly nicely. I looked at mine on the 8th and found them in nice shape, dry and clean, and the present weather gave them a chance to have a clean-sing fly.

Des Moines, Feb. 9, 1886.

IN GOOD SHAPE SO FAR.

S. RICHARDS.—I have four colonies and one nucleus now wintering in chaff hives on their summer stands. Last Saturday I examined them. They are in excellent condition, and have consumed but little of their stores. Yesterday (Valentine's day) my bees all had a nice purifying flight, it being a fine spring-like day, the thermometer 47 in the shade. I commenced last spring with two colonies; one gave me a prime swarm and 50 lbs. of comb honey and enough in the brood frames for wintering. The other I divided, and they only made enough honey to be left in the hives for wintering. With the exception of two or three "cold snaps," we are having a mild winter. In packing my bees for winter I was guided by the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL,

South Paris, Feb. 15, 1886.

MICE IN BEE HOUSE AND CELLAR.

J. W. WHEALY.—If your bee-cellar is stocked with mice, you can furnish them with an agreeable change of diet by setting a dish of "Rough on Rats" and lard at the entrance of the hive they have their abode in. The lard keeps the poison always fresh and toothsome, and will not need renewing until all used up. Try it, and if you are as successful as I have been in cleaning out mice, you can recommend it.

Lakeside, Ont., Feb. 17, 1886.

Arsenic, granulated sugar and flour, mixed dry, and laid where they can get at it, has always been found good by us. Have no doubt your recipe is good.

PERFORATED HONEY BOARD.

W. COLEMAN.—Would you let me know through your BEE JOURNAL how to use the perforated honey board? Is it laid on top of the frames or is there a bee space or spaces between the honey board and brood department, and between honey board and surplus department.

Devizes, Ont., Feb. 8, 1886.

We make our honey boards so there is a bee space between the frames and honey board and also between honey board and sections, unless ordered to the contrary.

SPAGNUM OR BOG MOSS FOR CUSHIONS.

J. P. COCKBURN.—It has occurred to me that *Spagnum* is the material we have been looking for with which to fill absorbing cushions. *Spagnum* has great affinity for moisture and will absorb ten times its weight of water. It is light, clean, and not liable to mould, and can be had in most places for the gathering. I use it largely for packing flowering plants, roots, etc., in,

and have known dry *Spagnum* to gather enough moisture in a damp place in the green house to become completely saturated from the air above in a short time. I send you a sample.

Gravenhurst, Ont.

We have examined your sample and think it would be a capital packing to put around hives. The only question in our mind about it is whether it would dry out again after it did get wet. If it retains moisture like a sponge it would not do to pack in double walled hives, as it would very soon rot them out, but it would answer very well to put on top of hives that were damp inside as it would absorb the moisture. Give it a trial and see if it will retain the heat and absorb the moisture leaving the hive dry inside. It certainly will be a very cheap filling for cushions, if you prove it to be effectual as an absorbent in the top of hives.

RAISING THE TEMPERATURE IN CELLAR.

LEWIS MARSH.—I have 15 hives in cellar they seem to be doing all right. My cellar is cold—thermometer in very cold weather standing at 32 and rising to 35, 38, and 42, according to the weather. I have one thickness of flannel over top of frames and 2 or 3 inches of dry saw dust on top, entrance about half open. At 32 I hear only a low, gentle hum, at 38 more life is shown by their hum becoming louder, at 42 I hear an occasional bee in some of the hives giving a short note louder than usual, otherwise they generally seem easy. Very few dead bees on bottom board. If this management is not right please correct and much oblige.

Halloway, Jan. 15th, 1886.

Try and have the temperature of the repository raised to 45°, and keep it as near that temperature as possible. It is not advisable to put a stove in because it would make the temperature too uneven. You had better bank up the walls of the cellar and by setting a couple of large low lamps on the floor, placing a tin boiler, pail or some other metal over them to prevent the light from disturbing the bees. They usually generate sufficient heat to keep up the temperature.

BEES NOT GATHERING HONEY ALL DAY IN THE GOOD SEASON.

C. E. WALT.—I have seven colonies in cellar, as yet they are all right. The trouble with me is to get them through the last month that they are in winter quarters. I have 2 colonies of

blacks, 1 of hybrids and 4 of Italians. One colony of Italians, which I bought last May, increased by natural swarming to 5, one queen, largest and best of all, mated with a black drone; bought 2 small black swarms (a third and fourth) from a box-hive bee-keeper with about a quart of bees in each, and built them up to good strong colonies, they gathered more than sufficient to winter on. When the bees winter well in this section they always increase rapidly the following season. I know of one black colony that swarmed four times and the first swarm threw off one as well; one Italian colony increased to nine by natural swarming.

This is a good section for bees, we have nearly all kinds of flowers, beginning early in the spring with willow and maple, followed by apple and raspberry, dwarf maple, of which there are hundreds of acres, then sumach and clover, followed by some basswood. There are lots of fall flowers such as golden rod, aster, etc. I should like to know what you think of this locality. It is a narrow ridge. There are only two weeks between basswood and fall flowers but they gathered some honey and that two weeks can also be filled in with buckwheat. While my bees were working on the basswood they would come in heavily laden from early morning until about 10 or 11 o'clock in the day, after that they did not appear to work very much. Is it so in all places? If so I do not see how they manage to get such great yields of basswood honey, as basswood season lasts but 14 days here. If bees are not quiet and are dying off, would you advise setting them out in March or before the snow has gone, and let them have a fly and then put them back? The trouble is that a good many fall on the snow and never get up. What should the temperature be to have them fly in March or before the snow has gone? My bees did not breed very well in the fall and I expect some of them will drop off with old age before long. I should like to hear about the "Chapman" honey plant which I see mentioned in last number of the C. B. J.

Rumney, N. H. Feb. 9th, 1886.

It is not so *any* place in a good season, but the fact of your bees quitting gathering so early in the day, shows that the atmosphere caused a sudden stoppage of the flow of honey in the flowers. In times of plenty they will gather from early morning till late at night. We never care to set them out unless the temperature is at 65° or 70°, but we always prefer leaving them in their winter quarters until they are finally set out to remain on their stands unless,

perchance, some of them show signs of dysentery. We shall be able to give you further particulars about the Chapman honey plant next season. It is a plant discovered by Mr. Chapman and we will have to await the decision of the committee who have been selected to examine it before pronouncing on its value.

CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Geo. Keith, Toronto, eight pages, seeds, etc.
E. T. Lewis & Co., Toledo, O., Honey Extractor.

Oscar F. Bledsoe, Grenada, Miss., Specialties, bees, queens, etc.

Peter Hay, Galt, Ont., Machine knives of every description.

F. J. Crowley, Batavia, N. Y., 12 pages; supplies bees, queens, etc.

B. Greening & Co., Hamilton, Ont., Wire cloth, and all kinds of wire goods.

Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, O.—22 pages all kinds of bee-keeper's supplies, honey, etc.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown, Augusta, Ga., a neatly printed 24 page circular. All kinds of supplies.

R. Schmidt, Caroline, Wis.—Note size circular; chaff hives, frames, sections, etc.

D. B. Ullery, New Carlisle, O.—the "Honesty Apiary"—16 pages and cover—bees, queens and supplies.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, Ont., 90 pages, flours, seeds, etc.—a work of much usefulness to the gardener or florist.

S. Valentine & Son, Hagerstown, Md., Albino and Italian queens, colonies, etc., are their specialties—20 pages.

Dr. G. L. Tinker, New Philadelphia, O., 14 pages, "Victor" Hive a specialty—his white paper sections, of which we have received a sample, by mail, are indeed beautifully made—being accurately cut, and smooth almost as glass.

CHLOROFORMING QUEEN.

T. H. DAHL.—Please answer the following questions in your worthy Journal:

How do you use chloroform in transferring bees or introducing queens?

If you turn to page 390 you will then find full instructions; after reading them over if there is anything further you would like to know we will be pleased to answer questions.

Which is the best, ether or chloroform?

We have never used ether but have no doubt that it would work satisfactorily.

Is not a novice in danger of giving them too much?

Stoughton, Wis., Jan. 7, 1886.

It is possible to give them too much but there is no necessity of giving any more than will simply stupify them enough to take the fight out of them.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

The weather this month has been from rain to snow and from snow to rain again—very changeable.

Between the 10th and 17th inst. we added 46 names to our subscription list. Pretty good, isn't it?

Bees says Mrs. Frank Benton has the honor of putting up the first queen-bee that ever crossed the Atlantic by letter-post, without repacking on the way, and yet arrived on the shores of the Pacific in fine order.

In friend I. R. Good's advt., the price of untested queens, after June 15th, was set up at 90 cents each; it should have been \$1. Friend G. says neither he, nor any one else, can afford to sell warranted single queens for less than \$1 each.

By the way, friends, we have a lot of good original matter awaiting its turn for insertion in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, so that if any of the articles sent by some of our friends do not appear for a few weeks they will know the reason.

Our friends will please excuse us for neglecting to give the JOURNAL the usual care in preparation. Though our hands number a dozen, we are a way behind with our work. We hope to catch up in a week or two, however, and then we will give the JOURNAL more attention.

Reports thus far lead us to believe that throughout the country bees are in pretty good shape. Friend Pringle (page 740) has had reports advising him that quite a number are short of stores. To remedy this try our winter feeder with candy as described in another part of this JOURNAL.

This is a good time to render your broken combs, etc. into foundation; to do this successfully you need to have a good wax extractor. The amount of extra wax that can be obtained in a hundred pounds of scraps will pay for the extractor.

The Haldimand Bee-Keeper's Association, with commendable energy, appointed at their late meeting a committee to wait on their member, Dr. Baxter, M. P. P., and ask him to use his influence in obtaining a grant from the Legislative Assembly of Ontario toward the Colonial

Exhibit. This he did in the House, and along with others has succeeded in obtaining a grant particulars of which are given in another column.

ESTIMATES FOR PRINTING.

Supply dealers, makers of foundation, or others contemplating publishing price-lists or circulars, should write us for estimates and samples. We have every facility for the execution of all classes of work and patrons can have free use of any of the electrotypes used in The D. A. Jones Co's., price list or of the others we have in stock. Estimates sent by return mail and all work executed with promptness.

If we may draw conclusions from the large number of advts. which we are receiving for insertion in the C.B.J., we may decide that if *pays* to tell our readers what you have to dispose of through its columns, as nearly all our last season's advertisers have renewed their spaces for the coming season. We don't know but what we will have to add another four pages if our advertising patronage continues to increase.

Frank Benton's *Bees* comes to us again after a rest of several months. By it we see that the author has started on another trip through Italy, Syria and Cyprus—in all a journey of nearly 6000 miles. In this issue will be found an article on "Carniolans" copied from friend B's little paper, and we may reasonably expect it to be a pretty good description, coming from one who has had a good deal to do with them.

Through some means a part of Prof. Cook's article on page 722, C. B. J., was printed to mean just the contrary of what he intended. The last of second paragraph should read this way: "but that it is not direct and not mainly to supply heat. The experiments described above, and many others which I might give, had I time, fully prove. And more the old theory of direct oxydation, and that for the sole purpose of heat production is not the teaching of our present authorities in physiology."

On the 8th inst. Mr. J. B. Lamontague, Montreal, who sells considerable for us in that section, has, we regret much, met with a severe loss in the burning of his residence, bee-house, stables, etc. He says: "We managed to save 150 colonies in the beehouse and pile them up on the snow beyond the reach of the fire. It was a severely cold night, about 30° below freezing point. Notwithstanding the cold the bees stood it well. The following day being mild, very few of the bees flew out. They were placed on toboggans six feet long, and drawn to a neighbor's

comfortable cellar, where they are now doing well." All his supplies have been lost, but he intends getting another supply ready at once. We hope that he may receive a large patronage from sympathising friends, and thus lighten his loss as much as possible.

THE BEEKEEPERS' LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 12c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

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

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

HONEY MARKET.

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.

CINCINNATI, O.

Demand is extremely slow for extracted honey. Manufacturers seem to have taken a rest. There is only a fair demand for honey in glass jars and for comb honey. Prices are unchanged and nominal with occasional arrivals and a large stock on the market. We quote extracted honey at 4c. to 8c. on arrival and choice comb honey at 12c to 14c. in a jobbing way. There is a good home demand for bees wax. We pay 25c. a lb. for choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cincinnati,

CHICAGO.

Without any material change. White comb honey in one pound frames, brings 16 cents; very fancy 17 cents. Dark is slow sale. Extracted honey, 6 to 8 cents per pound. Beeswax 25 to 26 for yellow, market steady.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago,

DETROIT.

The Detroit honey market is exceedingly dull and lower. Best white comb honey in 1 lb. sections, 14c. per lb. Extracted, no sales. Beeswax, 23 or 25c., and in fair demand.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Feb. 11, '86.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

In order to more fully supply the wants of his customers, has entered into partnership with his neighbor, R. L. Taylor, and will offer for sale bees (full colonies, or by the pound), queens, given foundation, white poplar sections, hives, cases, feeders, empty combs, etc., etc. Also hens' eggs, for hatching, of three varieties. For circular and price list, address

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,
Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

180 ACRES SELECTED,

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

GULF COAST RIDGE,

In Tropical Florida, 81° 50m longitude west of Gr., and 26° 35 north latitude. 16 miles south of Fort Meyers, 2 1/2 miles distant from Ostego Bay, crossed in its whole length by the lovely Estero Creek, for the culture of Oranges, lemons, limes, pineapple datepalm, coconuts and winter vegetables, etc. Climate grand and delightful, water good and healthy, health unsurpassed. In 5 acre lots, \$12.50 per acre. The whole, a 140 acre tract, at \$10.00 per acre. 100 to 270 colonies of Italian bees can be had if wanted. Apply to

G. DAMKOHLER,
Punta Rassa P. O., Monroe Co., Florida.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Something for every Bee-Keeper. Shelter your Apiary. Large quantities at low prices. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST,
GUELPH P. O., ONT.

VANDERVORT

Comb Foundation Mills.

Send for samples and reduced price list.

JNO. VANDERVORT, Laceyville, Pa.



Electrotypes

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

JTHE D. A. JONES CO.

Beeton, Ont

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

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19 April, \$1.25 each; \$13.00 per dozen.
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Italian and Albino Queens bred from Northern mothers, equal to any in the United States, being hardy and superior honey gatherers, as my surplus is stored largely from red clover. Three frame Nuclei a specialty. Vandusen and Given Foundation. Extra nice dovetailed white popular sections. Also one Apiary of 25 colonies of bees. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. Cash with order. Reference, Schenectady Bank.
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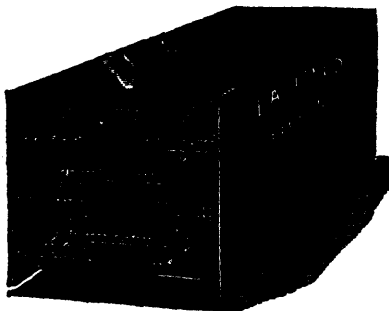
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Each, made up	...	30
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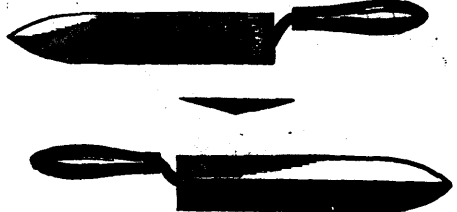
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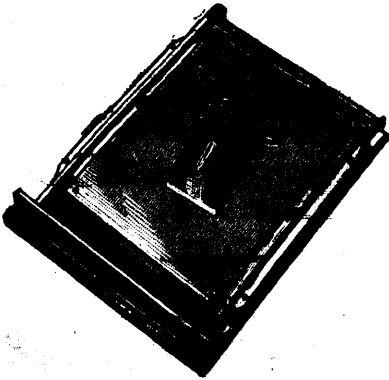
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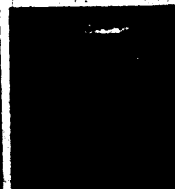
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