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VOL. III. NO. 31

1887

OCTOBER 26

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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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.

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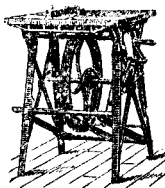
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The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

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This Special Offer is made to *Subscribers* of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

To *Every Subscriber* who will forward to us the name of a *new* subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cts.

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

Vol. III. No. 31 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 26, 1887. WHOLE No. 135

## EDITORIAL.

### THE O. B. K. A. LIBRARY.

THE secretary of the O. B. K. A. sends us the following which will assist in forming a nuclei to the future O. B. K. A. library: "I received a day or two ago two books for the O. B. K. A. forwarded by "Amateur Expert," one of which is presented by Rev. E. Bartram, D. D., the author, on the Stewarton hive, the other is Thorley's "Female Monarchy," quite a rare book. This latter is presented by Mr. John Walton. We are thankful to these gentlemen in presenting and forwarding these works and they are thoroughly appreciated by the officers of the Association."

\* \* \*

### THOSE FEEDER FLOATS.

On page 795 of *Gleanings*, friend Root illustrates our feeder floats and after describing them he makes the following remarks: "When I first put it together I thought it was a capital thing, and would answer its purpose as a feeder float splendidly; but upon actual trial I found it did not work as well in practice as in theory. It is designed to sit in a square tin pan (for instance, a bread pan,) and should stand perpendicularly instead of horizontally, as our engravings have represented it. Instead of sinking down into the syrup it will float directly on the surface. The same thing could be used very nicely in a plain feeding

box but would require to be fastened at the bottom."

Now, they were never intended to float round on top of syrup. In our feeders, both entrance and Canadian, they are held in position by a small piece of wood passing over them into saw cuts in sides of feeder and thus kept from floating when the food is poured in. If they are used in an open feeder there should be a wire clamp, rubber band, string or some other device, to hold them down to the bottom of dish. We are not now using open feeders. We always want partitions, or "floats," as they are called, to go to the bottom of the dish, as we have found when a large number of bees crowd on to the feeder floats that do not go to the bottom they sink down and some bees are drowned or daubed with the food. It does not injure them to be daubed with the food, perhaps, if it is thin, but if it is thick, as it should be late in the season, the bees are sometimes so daubed with it that they do not get over it. There is no difficulty in preventing these feeder partitions from floating, by using some such device as spoken of above.

### COMMENTS ON MR. RAITT'S LETTER.

IN the last issue of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, pages 614 and 615 will be found a very interesting article from our esteemed friend, Mr. Wm. Raitt, Scotland, comments on which were

crowded out. We were very sorry indeed that the country was clad with snow and the ground frozen when we were there, but neither frost or snow deterred our friend Raitt from going to the hills and chopping up large pieces of frozen earth with young heather; thawing them out for us and packing a large number of the young plants nicely in a basket, which we were delighted to receive, expecting to be able to raise heather in Canada. We were specially careful to hang our basket of young heather plants in the saloon under the sky-light where we had placed some other rare plants that we had secured, but, as many of you are aware, we had a very rough passage. Windows, sky lights and doors were smashed by the waves, and the salt water came pouring through the broken sky lights into the cabin, drenching our heather and other plants. The result is that we have just one heather plant left from the several hundred which we brought with us and which Mrs. J. has already potted indoors in order that we may prevent it being injured by winter. Mr. Raitt also gave us a very fine sample of the best heather honey which is so highly prized by every Scotchman, and it must also be appreciated by our English friends as there cannot be enough bought to supply the English market at fully double the price of first class honey. If we could raise heather honey in this country there would not be objections made by other people if we cut it up for sale as we did this year at the Toronto Exhibition. We are credibly informed that heather honey, when cut up for retailing, does not leak like our Canadian honey. The sample sent us by Mr. Raitt might be cut the same as cheese and it would not leak a drop. It seems more like jelly in its consistency. No doubt it will always find a market at high prices and if it could not be grown in the most northern localities in Canada there are plenty of places in America suitable for growing it. The market will never be over stocked apparently with it, and those who live in favored localities where they can grow the heather are sure of having good returns for their investment. Those who are accustomed to our very mild, pleasant flavored honey in this country would not probably like the heather until they

became accustomed to its use, as it has a much more decided and stronger flavor and is about as dark in color as our buckwheat. We do not think that it would take one long to get accustomed to its use, if you could only have it blooming and see the plant in its beauty. We have just received a letter from Mr. Raitt with a sprig of heather pressed while in bloom, and the work has been so well done that the beautiful green which we hear so much about in the old country is yet retained in the pressing. The sprig of flowers is so handsome that we have decided to put it in a frame under glass in order to preserve a beautiful appearance, that our visiting friends may see it in its beauty. It will be seen by his article that Mr. Raitt has the art of securing large yields of honey. If we could make heather grow and bloom so profusely in this country as it does in Scotland, especially in our waste lands in northern Canada, it would be a great boon to bee-keepers. If the seeds were taken from the heather growing high up on the mountains in Scotland where the frost and snow remains so long in spring, no doubt it would be much hardier than that grown in warmer or more favored places. We see no reason why plants from such localities might not be grown safely in this country. We are propagating in hot-house and indoors many plants that cannot compare in beauty with the Scotch heather. Let our friends secure seed and try and acclimatize that great honey plant in this country. It is worth trying, if for its beauty alone.

#### OUR OWN APIARY.

##### LAST EXAMINATION OF COLONIES.

APPEARANCES seem to indicate that a great many of our bee friends are not going to be caught napping although they have been very much surprised at the scarcity of food in their hives. Allow us to say, friends, that our bees are all fed up with from five to ten pounds more food than we expected they would require and the favorable weather has given us the opportunity which they have taken advantage of and sealed their stores up beautifully. We do not recollect that we have ever had our bees

in as fine a condition. Now, this beautiful weather has also given us the opportunity of examining them and seeing that they all had queens, as this is probably the last time that we will look over them. All the queenless ones have had new queens introduced and now we have not a queenless colony in our yard, and have 27 beautiful tested queens which we can spare yet. Even our last drone colony has now got a queen. Some of our new subscribers may fancy that this is too late to have queenless in order that the lives of the drones might be preserved. A young queen that just hatched in a nucleus a few days ago was fertilized and is now laying nicely. Now that the bees are all in good shape for winter, the warm sunshiny days induce them to fly about in search for food, with no prospect of securing it—this, with the cool nights, causes a much larger consumption of stores than if they remained inactive.

#### SETTING IN WINTER QUARTERS EARLY.

Have any of our bee friends ever tried placing them in their winter quarters thus early in the season before cold weather sets in? It is usually a month later than this, and sometimes two months later before we put them into winter quarters. Supposing some of our best bee-keepers place a few colonies in winter quarters now and just about the last couple of favorable days before they put the rest into winter quarters, place part of them out on their summer stands and give them a fly, leaving the remainder in, and see how they winter. We are pretty well convinced that we have been in the habit of setting bees into winter quarters too late. Might it not be a great advantage as soon as the honey season is over and they are properly prepared, to place them in their winter quarters so that they may save their stores, and not only save much food but also save themselves from being worn out. Who of us that have gone to our hives in the morning after a severe frosty night have not found more or less bees frozen stiff, and apparently dead on the outside combs? Frequently a continuous cold of several days kills them and it is not unusual to find a large number of these bees when it comes warm, at the entrance. Now,

this loss of bees would not occur if put into winter quarters earlier in the season. The constant cold and chilling causes them to gorge themselves with food in order to keep up the animal heat. We have known bees to live in their winter quarters a month after they should have been set out in the spring, and yet come out in good condition. Now, it seems to us that setting them in earlier in the fall than we have been in the habit of doing would be a great saving of bees and stores, and it would not be such a sudden change. Here we are in the habit of leaving them out until it is cold weather, then putting them in a place much warmer than out doors. All these changes must have a bad effect. We believe that if this matter were tested thoroughly that good would come of it. Let us give it a trial. It is not necessary to place all our colonies in winter quarters, but supposing one has a hundred and he puts in ten now, and ten a week later, putting some in on warm nights and some on cold, giving the matter all the consideration in the way of different trials which your better judgment indicates. No doubt this matter will profit us if we give it more careful attention than we have been in the habit of doing. Of course, we would have to have repositories where the temperature could be kept moderately uniform. A good cellar and good repositories properly ventilated ought to help us very much; and right here, friends, is where our sub-earth ventilation system, of which we are the originators, at least so far as we know, is going to become very useful. But it will not require much ventilation, if any, in cold weather, in well-protected cellars. In one that would winter 100 or 200 colonies successfully, 20 to 40 colonies would scarcely make any perceptible change in the temperature, if set in carefully without arousing them. Now, in placing them in their winter quarters would it not be well to mark the date on each hive; to weigh the hive carefully, and mark the weight of it. Suppose 10 were placed in their winter quarters so weighed and marked. Take ten similar ones and weigh them and mark them on their summer stands, leaving them to consume as long as they pleased in both cases. Then say in one month or just before you place your bees in winter



quarters, weigh those again on the summer stands and those in doors (which may be done carefully without disturbing them); then you would see the relative difference in the consumption of food, besides the loss of bees. Then, say once a week, you notice a few new special features in connection with them on a piece of paper and pin it on each hive. Now, in the spring of the year as you set these hives out make a careful report. Suppose we have fifty or a hundred of our best bee-keepers, who are in a position to carry on these experiments note all these facts and test the matter thoroughly. No doubt, it will be a great benefit not only to themselves but to all others engaged in our fascinating pursuit. We would like to hear from any one who has any suggestion to make in this matter, and will be only too happy to report experiments from any of our friends from time to time as they are carrying them on in the interest of us all.

#### WINTER WILL BE LATE COMING.

There are many indications at the present time that lead us to believe that winter will not set in for some time to come and that we will have a late open fall. Our robins, blue birds, and in fact most of our summer birds have not left yet for the sunny south. The ground is exceedingly dry, fires are raging in many districts, mucky swamps and peat beds around the country are burning. On the 23rd October we had considerable thunder and lightning, and thunder so late in the season indicates a late open fall.

#### I TOLD YOU SO.

In a private letter from a friend he says: "What you told me at the exhibition was correct. When I arrived home on examining by hives I found that eight of them were minus bees or honey. That makes seven that I suppose have gone to the woods or some other place to starve." During the exhibition a gentleman who has a large apiary said to us: "I have been specially fortunate this year in the increase of stocks. I expect after inspecting them that I will have to feed a few of my bees. In fact I have got one more colony than belongs to me, because one day last week a colony came flying into the yard and entered one of my hives

that had been standing there prepared for a swarm since the swarming season." We asked him if he did not think he would have to feed all his colonies for winter. He was quite positive that the most of them had plenty of stores. Well we said: "Friend, as soon as you go home just see if some of your swarms that you have been talking about are not on the eve of starvation and we would not be surprised if the swarm that came to you had just deserted its own hive and unless you feed them as soon as they run out of stores they will swarm out of their hives as a last resort to better their position." Many of his second and third swarms had issued at the close of the honey season and we felt certain that even though he had a favored location the bees could not have possibly secured sufficient to even carry them on until winter. He further says: "In two or three instances more or less brood was left in the hives and from appearances some of them had swarmed out perhaps two or three weeks, and on examining them, one hive especially had been taken possession of by the moths and the combs actually destroyed by them. No doubt, some of our careful and experienced bee friends will think that we are using too much of the JOURNAL, and saying too much about feeding and preparing bees for winter. There are many who do not need a word of caution, but there are a great many more who need a great deal of caution and nothing short of a constant reminder will cause them to do the necessary work. The numerous letters that we receive thanking us for the timely warnings, fully warrant us in urging the matter of feeding and preparation for winter.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### APICULTURAL CONTROVERSIES.

SOME four weeks ago I wrote a reply to some remarks of "Amateur Expert" with reference to the United States. I quoted Senator Hawley's Centennial orations to prove that America produced three inventions to Great Britain's one, and also Brancroft, Parkman and others, to show that it was entirely owing to the free untrammelled genius of our Republican institution, which, instead of throwing obstacles in the road, actually helps on meritorious ability as in the case of Edison and Euchson.

After declaring my love for the "England of the masses" I proceeded to show if she imitated the example of France in her system of government, that America would have to look well to her laurels in inventions, as we all largely sprang from the British Isles, and a trip across the Atlantic does not change our natures. When I had it finished I reflected that it was an apicultural journal, issued for the purpose of disseminating apicultural truths, and of presenting to your readers what correspondents really know about the honey business, and not their national, social, or political predilections, ideas and prejudices. Although I would not be averse to discussing the question at issue, with "Amateur Expert," either on or off the platform or through the columns of the American press, still for the sake of your readers, who are earnestly seeking for truth, I resolved to spare them the infliction. Platform discussions and newspaper controversies, owing to the excitement incidental to our constantly recurring political contests give us Michiganders plenty of exercise in both, and our Burrows, Fords and Chipmans occupy the front instead of the back seats at Washington. A person's communication is generally the reflex of the correspondent and I must confess that I would like to get acquainted with my British cousin of the "Iron Mask" although I know that my keen sense of humor, as well as intellectual faculties, are inferior to his and I also presume that he is a Marquis, Duke or "belted knight," and, therefore, a fit companion for an American citizen or sovereign. The American and British nations are intensely patriotic and any reflections in the press derogatory to both are promptly resented. Carlyle's caustic remarks on his country are not appreciated in England, nor have us "Yanks" taken very kindly to Montague, for the same reason. Then again in Ontario there are the U. E. Loyalists descendants, intensely patriotic, who would not doubt be galled at remarks against the Mother country, although "a little nonsense now and then" can be relished by the best of them. The large limbed, large hearted and large brained editor of the C.B.J. is well worthy of the encomiums bestowed on him by friend Gates. The growth of apiculture in Canada is no doubt due in a great deal to the painstaking efforts of his placing apicultural truths clearly before the minds of the reporters. I remember one sensitive fellow, who writes now for the BEE JOURNAL, eliciting some facts from honey men at the Toronto exhibition. Brother Jones took far the most pains to initiate him into the mysteries of bee-keeping, and the next day occupied the more conspicuous place in the columns of a prominent daily, while

the others remained almost unnoticed. The editor of any journal has a good idea of seeing how multifarious are the minds of his readers and that the opinions sometimes are as thick as the leaves of Valambrosa. This was shown by the remarks made in the defunct *Kansas Bee-Keeper* respecting the controversies waged between Messrs Pond, Demaree and Tinker on one side, and Heddon, Hutchinson and my humble self on the other, respecting the comparative merits of the Italians and hybrids as honey producers and comb builders. Some of the more peaceful minded asked us to discontinue it, while others, like Mr. Spence, of Toronto, declared themselves much benefited by the strenuous discussions. My motto is "let the feeble hearted whine, but work and win be thine, while you have life." It seems to me that controversialists in order to support their respective sides will advance ideas, facts and theories, probably unheard of as yet by the reader and which must redound to his benefit, at least this is my experience. Although I do not want to follow the example of Disraeli in "Conningsby" and eulogize the Celt, still the race from which I sprang loves bravery and despises cowardice, and the promptness with which my opponents met the argument on the aforesaid subjects raised them in my estimation. The great fault with some of us is that when combating ideas we forget ourselves and become personal, thus lowering ourselves in the opinion of the reader. The cool, calm controversy indulged in by Messrs Heddon and Dandant in the *A.B.J.* respecting the merits of the "ten frame" and "eight frame" Langstroth, bristling with fact and arguments in which personalities were eliminated appears to be a model to copy after.

GEORGE J. MALONEY.

Alpena, Michigan, Oct. 20, 1887.

From the *British Bee Journal*.

#### FOUL BROOD.

HAVING noticed the correspondence for some time past re foul brood I should like to give my first experience of it.

About April this year I discovered that five of my stocks were infected, although when they were packed for the winter there was no sign of it. I immediately placed a small piece of camphor under the frames in each hive, two of them I treated according to Mr. Cheshire's directions, i.e., reduced to number of frames bees could cover and extracted all honey that was possible and poured phenolated syrup into combs every evening, feeding also with phenolated syrup. I also forwarded a piece of comb with brood to Mr. Cheshire who wrote me that it was

undoubtedly foul brood. I carried out this treatment for about four or five weeks, when becoming disheartened at no improvement taking place, I drove them from the hive into two swarm boxes, destroyed all the combs and frames and fed with phenolated syrup for five days and then hived them both in one hive on frames with starters of foundation only, but unfortunately they had the misfortune to lose both queens as I did not take the trouble to remove one of them; but one of my other stocks having a sealed queen-cell I cut it out and inserted it in the stock, which was duly hatched and fertilized and is going on all right with no sign whatever of any disease; and I may add that all trace of the disease has entirely disappeared out of the other three hives, although nothing was done with the exception of the camphor being placed under the frames and they now appear to be my strongest stocks. Since I have become acquainted with the disease, instead of using the smoker I have substituted a spray diffuser with Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5 diluted.

F. HUGHES.

Long Lane, Finchley.

This seems to be another proof that it is difficult to cure the disease by phenolated syrup without taking a long time to do it. We secured some foul brood colonies this season, and after what friend Root said about carbolic acid, we removed all the honey from the frames and sprayed every particle of the comb until it was damp with the acid. We then fed them carbolic acid diluted in honey and also in sugar syrup, and in every instance the disease reappeared. We perhaps should have said that all the brood was removed from some colonies. We kept a man in this hospital yard, as we might term it, the entire season and we visited it once or twice a week. We could not get there oftener on account of it being about ten miles from home in an isolated locality. We continued spraying and feeding carbolic acid absolutely phenolated with the food. It seemed to entirely prevent the spreading of the disease but it did not seem to cure it, although it apparently did not increase and in many instances appeared to decrease, and from appearances we would not doubt that commencing this treatment early in spring and continuing it all summer that it might be cured, because where the spraying of the combs and bees was carried on and phenol given, the bees

were more inclined to clean out the dead larva, but it does seem like a waste of time as far as our experiments have gone, unless it is to prevent the spreading of the disease. We have not experimented sufficiently with camphor to satisfy ourselves that it will have the effect of curing. It may stimulate the bees to greater exertions and cause them to keep it cleaned up and leave no decaying matter around, and destroy in a measure the loathsome smell which is so conspicuous in foul broody colonies. But it is questionable in our mind whether it is possible to cure the disease entirely by the means of camphor, but it is well worth its cost if it only prevents the disease spreading to other colonies and causes the bees to keep it out of their own colonies better. It is such an easy matter to administer it. It may be pulverised and scattered among the combs, or a few lumps may be dropped into the hive or remain on the bottom board. We think it is quite worth while for all those who have not now or perhaps never had foul brood in their colonies, to use some preventive once or twice in the season. It will assist in purifying the colonies, and especially as soon as it is noticed that any colony in the yard has it, there might be put a teacup full of water with carbolic acid, say one of carbolic acid to from four to five hundred of water. One part of carbolic acid to 500 of water absolutely phenol is recommended by friend Root. This is none too strong and we have tried one to 400 which, we think, gives fully as good if not better results. A quarter of a pint of this water could be sprinkled on the combs and on any colony in the evening by simply raising the lid and with a watering can pour it in. This phenolated water is taken up by the bees and used in preparing their food for the larva instead of their going to some creek or pond for it. It does the bees no harm, in fact it seems to save them the trouble of bringing it in, and the cost and trouble is so slight that it might be given to every colony all over the apiary say once or twice or three times a week to the clean as well as the diseased colonies. This would entirely prevent the spreading of the disease with every additional precaution such as keeping every comb in its own hive and in not opening diseased col-

onies when others would be inclined to rob. The fasting plan, in our experience, is the quickest, safest, cheapest, and most perfect system that we have been able to find. If we can get a sure cure without too much trouble, that will do the work in a short time and without the destruction, as it were, of the combs, let us use it by all means. We have been giving the various cures a pretty thorough trial and we have yet to find a plan that works as perfectly as the fasting system.

### BEE-HUNTING.

HOW A NATIVE AUSTRALIAN DOES IT.

THE editor of *Gleanings* is doubtless acquainted with the *Youths' Companion*, and probably he agrees with the writer in the conviction that it is a *charming companion*. Few papers for young people are so pure in character, so high in their aims, or contain so much of the pure gold of thought in their articles. *Gleanings* and the *Companion* make two excellent guests to entertain for a whole year, and the writer hopes that they will go together into a great many new homes this year. Sometimes the *Companion* wanders into the field of bee culture, and then its notes are very valuable. Looking over last year's bound *Companions* in a September number the writer ran across this odd bit of bee lore. Perhaps the readers of *Gleanings* will find it as interesting as she did.

#### BEE-HUNTING.

The native of Australia adopts a peculiar method for discovering wild honey. He knows that bees never wander far from home, seldom more than two miles; and he also knows that when a bee is laden with honey it makes as nearly as possible a straight line for home.

All that is necessary then is to find a bee that is well laden and follow it. But that is more easily said than done. Any boy who has tried to follow the big and gray colored bumble-bee to its nest knows how great a task it is. But that is a mere trifle to following the sober little honey bee which can be lost against a gray colored hill side. In order to be followed the bee must have a distinguishing mark that can be easily seen; and with such a badge the Australian provides it. He gums a small tuft of white cotton to the bees back and thus follows it with comparative ease.

But the question now comes up, how is the cotton to be put upon the bee's back? The gum is quickly found—it is on almost every tree; the cotton grows right at hand. The bee too is

found in almost any sweet flower, buried head-first in the dusty pollen, drinking in the nectar and showing quite plainly whether its honey-sack is full or empty. It moves a little in its eager haste to secure the delicious liquid, but perhaps a quick dab will fasten the cotton on its back. Do not try it. As the little boy told his mother the bee is a very "quick kicker." Watch the Australian—and he is a very stupid fellow too in most things. He fills his mouth with water, has his snowy tuft of cotton ready gummed, finds his bee, gently drenches it with water spurted from his mouth, picks it up while it is still indignantly shaking itself free from the water which clogs its wings, and with a dexterous touch he affixes in an instant the telltale cotton. Very much out of patience, no doubt, with the sudden and unexpected rainstorm the bee rubs off the tiny drops from its wings, tries them and away it goes unconsciously leading destruction to its happy home.

LYDIA STRAUN.

This reminds us very much of our younger days when our father used to take us out bee-hunting before we were old enough to practice it ourselves, but we never stuck on pieces of cotton to see where they would go. We first secured a box about the size of a cigar box and put some comb in it, filling the cells half full of diluted honey. We usually warmed the honey before putting it in, that the bees might be enabled to take it out more quickly and fill themselves more rapidly. We had a lid to the box with a handle to it. This box we used for catching bees in when on flowers. We would go to the spot where we wished to try our luck and hunt until we found a bee gathering on some flower. We would then hold the box down partially tipped up edgewise to one side of the flower, then with the paddle in the other hand we would quickly tip the box and flower into the box. The excitement would cause the bee to flutter in the box for a short time trying to get out, and usually in about half a minute he would stop buzzing and start to fill himself with the honey from the cells. Filling the cells half full of honey is a great advantage because the bee would have to poke its head down in the cell to get the food. By raising the lid slightly and seeing the bee had commenced filling itself we would then shove the lid off leaving the box open. The bee being down in the cell intent on its work pays

no attention to the removal of the lid. As soon as he feels himself free he backs out of the cell, flies out of the box and commences to mark his location feeling sure that he has struck a bonanza and takes great care in so marking the location that he will make no mistake in finding it on his return trip. But we forgot to mention where the box was sitting or what we had done with it, and there is quite an art in placing the box to advantage for the bee to mark the location. We usually placed it on the top of a fence or a tall stump but after awhile we found that it was always better to carry a stick with a little board on the end of it about as high as we could reach, and afterwards we devised an extension pole by which we could raise and lower the box ten feet high. We would place our little board or shelf on end of pole, sometimes we even used a crotched limb of a tree or anything else that would hold the box from six to eight feet above the ground in the open air from any surroundings that would interfere with us and seeing the bee as it circles about. You cannot stand and watch the bee to good advantage. You want to step back about fifty feet from the box and squat or lie down with your back towards the sun, because if you face the sun as soon as the bee flies between your eyes and the sun you lose sight of him and cannot catch sight of him again, but by lying with your back towards the sun or sitting with your hands placed behind you on the ground enables you to lean back as far as you dare thus keeping the rays of sun from your eyes. As soon as the bee raises out of the box it commences to circle round. The first circle is perhaps not more than five feet. It will then rise higher and higher and perform a larger circle until he gets above the tree tops or other surrounding so that he is enabled to see his home or mark the location so perfectly that he is sure not to make any mistake. This position, which we have before mentioned, enables you to either raise or lower your head and body as you desire and follow the bee in all his circles until he starts for home. We have frequently watched them rise high above the trees and just before they leave for home they pass frequently over the box then fly straight for home. In a few minutes

return generally bringing another bee with them, but sometimes without a companion at all. On the second trip they were pretty sure to bring another with them. The two would fly around the box to see if that was the right place to get their second load. They would then light quickly, load up and fly out. The first bee could be easily distinguished from the one he had brought by his actions before he left, as the second time he would perform his circling in less than one half the time, as he seemed to be satisfied with the location, while circling he would rise higher and more quickly and the circles would not be as large or nearly as many as they were when he started out the first time. The next time he would return he would usually have one or two more bees with him and in a short time a constant stream of bees would be coming and going in the direction where the bees were located in the tree. Now perhaps there were woods and hills intervening and the next thing was to tell how far the bee tree was from us. We would take out a little piece of chalk (red, white or blue) and we would scrape a little of it fine on the point of our pen knife and put it on the bee while he was in the act of filling. We would then take out our watch, note the time that it left the box and keep watch of every bee that came back and when the one with the red chalk returned we would note the time that he had been absent. This time would vary very much and in order to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the distance the colony was away we would have to take into consideration the temperature of the atmosphere, as on a cold day it took them much longer or if it was very windy, and we could not be accurate without timing them several times, as frequently when it was windy they might stop and rest on the journey, especially if it was a long one. We would time another marked with blue chalk, another with white. By this means we would be able to tell pretty correctly how far the tree was from us, and if we found that they were too far from us to commence cross lining we would take another box that we had so arranged that the bees would light in and could not get out and we would place it on top of the one they had been

gathering from. By this means we would catch a number and carry them in this box going straight ahead until we arrived at a favorable spot where we supposed they were located. We would then place the box on a stand and allow one bee at a time to escape and by this means we could ascertain very rapidly whether we had passed by the tree or not. Frequently we would stop very near their location. Sometimes we would go by the tree and instead of the bees going farther they would fly back in the same direction that we had come through at times they would fly off to the right or left as we had missed our course and walked through to the right or left of the line. If the tree was in a dense bush or swamp where it would be difficult to follow it straight ahead, we would get the line where they went into the bush keeping back from the bush with our box from 20 to 40 rods, in order to get the course correctly but without entering the wood. After securing that line we would then take the box with as many bees as we could catch in it and go off to the right or the left to a favorable location and cross line them. After putting the box down we would watch them again as before and mark their line. Now, for argument's sake, we will say that the box sat in the south of the woods. The next time we put it to the east of the woods. We would troll these two lines through until they would reach each other in the timber and if we had an accurate line the point where the two lines crossed each other would not be 20 feet from the tree. Then, by going and looking at them, we could see them passing in and out of their home. Sometimes when they are high up in pine trees it is very difficult to see them pass in as the undergrowth or smaller timber sometimes prevents the view but you can tell pretty nearly by the looks of the tree whether it has a hollow in it or is likely to have bees in. In that case we walk around twenty or even more rods from the tree. We leave the sun directly on the opposite side of the tree and the bright rays reflecting on each side, we standing in the shadow looking towards the sky. In this position we are able to see the bees pass in and out through the hole in the trunk or limbs of the tree, as the case may be, more than 100 ft. high. If you just

shade the sun from your eyes with your hat or with any object, you could see a mosquito or a small fly an immense distance away. This is perhaps rather a long description of hunting bees but we have had so many inquiries about bee hunting and it seems to have such a fascination about it that we thought we would describe it just fully.

From The British Bee Journal.

#### Mr. COWAN'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

THE reception that has been accorded to Mrs. and Mr. Cowan during their visit to Canada and the United States has been most cordial, and bears strong testimony to the good-will that subsists between bee-keepers on both sides of the Atlantic. In acknowledgment of kindnesses received, the following has been forwarded by Mr. Cowan for insertion in the *Bee Journal*:

We think it only right, in justice to the kindness we have received from our many Canadian and American friends here, to send a few lines to the *Bee Journal* to mention the warm, hearty welcome we have everywhere received, having been guests in several families for days.

We have, throughout our journey, been treated with the greatest hospitality and consideration, and shall ever remember with pleasure our coming over to this New World—so wonderful in its growth and spirit of progress. We shall carry away with us pleasant recollections, many of which appear later on in the pages of the *Journal*. Suffice it now to say, we are anxious to state this at once that our friends here may see how much we have appreciated their kindness. We leave New York in the *Umbria*, which is to sail on the 1st October.

Western Agriculturist.

#### HOW TO SECURE STRAIGHT COMBS.

THIS is the basis of successful bee-culture, for it is impossible to handle the bees, unless the combs are hanging perfectly straight in the frames, so as to be easily taken out separately.

The plan formerly in use, and indicated by Langstroth, was a bevel on the lower side of the top-bar. This bevel made in the shape of a **V**, was sometimes made very small, and usually succeeded tolerably. Yet it happened very often that the bees would join the comb of one frame to that of another, and when they were full of honey, it was impossible to separate them, without cutting the comb and causing a great deal of honey to run out, drowning bees and sometimes attracting robbers.

The invention of comb foundation has finally and forever put an end to crooked combs, wherever it is used. Comb foundation forces them to build combs which hang in the frames "as straight as a board." Indeed, it has even one advantage over natural comb, it is more regular. This was said very truly by one of our leading beekeepers at an Eastern convention.

There are, however, some attentions necessary in order to derive the full benefit of the comb foundation in obtaining straight combs. For instance, the hives should be perfectly level from side to side, so that the foundation will not hang out of the comb, but will remain perpendicular in it until the bees have it finished and well fastened to the sides. It should also be well fastened to the centre of the top-bar. This is done by pressing the edge of it down on the under side of the bar with a knife, while the wax is warm enough to be quite pliable.

When foundation is given to a strong natural swarm, it should be given sparingly, not more than 2 or 3 inches deep in each frame, for if a full sheet be given, the large numbers of bees that will cluster on it will cause it to sag. Full sheets can be given safely to colonies which have been divided, or even to full colonies in early spring before they have attained full strength.

But in order to secure straight combs, it is not absolutely necessary to give more than a small strip of foundation on each frame running along the full length of the frame. With such strips on each frame, and hives set perpendicular from side to side, straight combs will be secured *every time*. It is, however, advisable to set the hive somewhat slanting forward. This will cause the water from rain or moisture to run out of the hive, and will not prevent the combs from keeping perpendicular, since the slope will be in the length of the frames, and not across them.

C. P. DADANT.

Hamilton, Ills.

The above from friend Dadant shows clearly that he has given the matter careful study. If the frames hang untrue so that the comb is not built fair in the centre, run a thin bladed knife up the side bars of frame, cutting the comb loose and pressing it back straight in the frame. We prefer not to have wax too warm when pressing it down, but have the top bar warm. Hot wax dropped on a cold bar can be peeled off, cold wax dropped on a hot board will melt and incorporate in the wood so it cannot be removed. We can fasten the foundation much tighter to the top bar by having the

wood warm and the wax cold, as the wax will then stand a greater pressure. Mr. Dadant's remarks in reference to giving full sheets to colonies in the early part of the season is most excellent advice and should receive more attention than it usually does. In fact, it would be an advantage to those who use full sheets of foundation, or even half sheets, to have them placed in the colonies and drawn out before the swarming or dividing season commences. We place full sheets of foundation in our strongest colonies just before they swarm and do not have them break down. The way we do it: We part two frames of brood, slip a frame with foundation between, crowd the brood up so close on each side that the bees may rest their weight on the brood comb and work on the foundation. Placing the combs so closely makes them draw out the foundation much more quickly, but it is too close to allow them to draw the cells out full length. It is desired to have them taken out full length, after they have them drawn out about half length, by moving the combs slightly apart they will be completed, but this is not necessary to have them drawn out full length for when the cells are formed, say one-quarter inch deep and well attached to the top and sides of the frames, there is no danger of them breaking down when hiving the strongest colonies. As we said before this can be done without any loss to the colony. To do this only requires a little trouble and attention in placing in a sheet of foundation, and when sufficiently completed, remove them to hives to receive their swarms.

From Gleanings.

#### FALL INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

FOR years it has puzzled me to introduce queens late in the fall when there was no brood of any kind, and no honey coming in so as to make a sure success of it. To be sure, I could do it by the nucleus-box plan, and succeed every time in getting the queen accepted; but after the brood is all hatched out, and the bees have become largely inactive for winter, it is a slow tedious job to get them to properly fill themselves with honey to that degree necessary to make the introduction of a queen a sure thing. Besides, the work required is so great that I have never recommended the nucleus-box plan, simply for queen introduction.

except in the case of very valuable queens. For such, I still use this plan, and consider it of great value as being a sure thing with a queen I would not lose for any price, especially so during the months of May, June, July, and August. It rarely occurs that I have many queens to introduce at this season of the year (October), but this year I have been trying a plan of getting new blood infused into my apiary, not generally practiced by our bee-keepers, I believe, which is the sending of virgin queens to selected apiaries to get them fertilised by drones in no way connected with the stock of bees I now have.

Last year I tried a few in this way with results which greatly pleases me. Bees from queens so mated seem to possess more vigor and much greater industry than those from home-mated queens. Well, some of the queens sent off in the latter part of August have been slow in coming back; and as our fall has been very cool and cloudy here, it would often be next to impossible to do anything with queens at the time of arrival, especially by the nucleus-box plan, on account of the cold. After thinking on the matter a little I decided on the following: Taking down a frame of empty comb from its place, I proceeded to cut a piece of wire cloth three-fourths as large as the comb. From each of the four corners of this piece of wire cloth I cut out a piece one inch square, when I unravelled, or took out the wires on each of the sides for five-eighths of an inch, so as to have the points of the wires free from cross-wires that depth, so they could be pressed in through the septum of the comb. I now turned the four sides of the wire cloth one inch deep, at right angles, so as to form a box, as it were, an inch deep and without bottom. When a queen arrived I laid the cage over a queenless colony if too cold, or near night, till I could open hives, when the cage was taken to a warm room near a window and opened. The queen was now caught and her wings clipped, when she was put in a small round wire-cloth cage and slipped into my pants pocket. I now took my large bottomless cage, opened the hive I wished to put the queen in, caught the reigning queen, caged or killed her according to my wants, and shook the bees off this frame down into the hive if too cold for them to get into the hive safely if shaken outside, otherwise they were shaken at the entrance as usual. I now took the caged queen from my pocket and let her run on to the comb where there were cells of unsealed honey, when she would at once go to eating honey from one of the cells. While thus eating I carefully placed the bottomless wire-cloth box over her, fitting it equidistant from all sides of the frame, when the points of the wires were pressed into the comb

till the cross-wires touched the tops of the cells. The frame was now lowered into the hive, and the frame next the cage left a bee-space off from it, so the bees could go all about and over it, a frame being kept out of the hive for the time being necessary, to accomplish this. The hive was now closed and left from four days to a week, according to the weather, when it was opened, and the cage lifted off the comb. The time of the queen at this season of the year is of no value in this locality, so I prefer to leave her six or seven days, for then I find the bees all settled down for winter, with no excitement about the queen whatever. In this way I succeed every time, and no longer am anxious over fall introduction of queens. Try it, sister and brother bee-keepers.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N.Y., Oct. 10th, 1887.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### CORRECTION.

On page 599, C.B.J. of the 12th inst., in the report of the season in the apiary of Mr. George Pearson, under the heading of "Expenses," the word "honey" was substituted for "hives" in the first two items. The majority of our readers would of course understand this to be a typographical error.

The Columbiaville, (Mich.) *New Era* says: "While Richard Rose was engaged in extracting honey from his apiary at County Line Saturday, he was stung on the index finger of his left hand with nearly fatal results. He was immediately thrown into convulsions from which he did not recover for 24 hours. The symptoms extended all over his body, affecting his head to the greatest extent, which became badly swollen and inflamed, and also large tumors formed all over his body, and although powerful restoratives were administered it was some time before he was brought to consciousness.

### Convention Notices.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.  
—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887.  
H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.



# THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd.,

— PUBLISHERS, —

D. A. JONES,  
Editor  
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Asst. Editor  
and Business Manager.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BRETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

We offer Vol. 1, nicely bound in cloth, Vol. 2 unbound, and Vol. 3, now running, all for \$2.75. Who wants them? t f.

The discount off prices as found in our catalogue for hives, sections and all goods which will not be wanted for use till next season will be 10 per cent till further notice. t f.

We can supply 250 envelopes and 250 note heads, each with your name and business neatly printed on the corner for one dollar. The paper is of good quality, the envelopes are in boxes of 250 and we pay the postage. At this writing we have executed nearly three hundred orders, and have in many cases been favored with repeat orders for friends. Cash should accompany order and copy be plainly written.

## HONEY MARKETS.

### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best White Comb Honey 16 to 18 cents.  
Beeswax, 25 cents.

M. H. HUNT.

### PHILADELPHIA HONEY MARKET.

Fancy new white honey in good demand. Inquiry is for 1-lb sections, New white clover, 18 to 20c. Buckwheat, 14 to 15c.

PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS.

### NEW YORK HONEY MARKET.

Our market for honey is opening up earlier than usual, and at higher prices. We quote as follows until further notice:—Fair White, one lb. sec's., 16 to 18c.; Fair White, two lb. sec's., 13 to 14c.; Fair to Good, 1 lb. sec's., 13 to 15c.; Fair to Good, two lb. sec's., 10 to 12c. White Clover extracted in kegs and bbls. 7 to 8c. Beeswax 21 to 22c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

### CINCINNATI HONEY MARKET.

The demand from manufacturers is very good of late for extracted Southern honey and fair for clover honey in small packages for table use. Our stock of Southern honey has been reduced considerably and we shall be in the market again this fall. There were few arrivals lately and prices may be quoted at 3 to 7 cents a pound on arrival, according to quality.

Comb honey has been sold out, perhaps, better than ever before at this time of the year; only remnants of dark honey being left over. Choice white comb honey would bring readily 15 cents a pound in the jobbing way. No arrivals of new comb honey reached our city yet that we know of.

Beeswax is in fair demand and brings 20 to 22 cents a pound for good to choice yellow on arrival.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

## PRICES CURRENT

### BEE SWAX

Beeton Oct. 26, 1887.  
We pay 30c 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

Broad Foundation, cut to "Jones's size" per pound.....45c  
over 50 lbs. ....45c  
Section " in sheets per pound.....55c  
Section Foundation cut to fit 3½x4½ and 4½x4½, per lb. 60c  
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for  
Frames but only three to ten inches deep.....45c

## EXCHANGE AND MART.

WANTED.—A large quantity of extracted honey put up in 60 lb. cans. Give lowest cash price on board cars. EDWARD LUNAN, Buttonville, Ont.

SMOKERS.—We have 10 No. 1 smokers and 26 No. 2 smokers in stock, which we will sell cheap to clear them out. They have the old style inside spring, but are otherwise just as good as new ones. Price, No. 1, \$1. by mail, \$1.40; No. 2, 75c., by mail \$1.00. The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

## BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS,

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

E. SCKERMANN & WILL,  
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N. Y.

## BEEES FOR SALE.

Having more bees than my winter quarters will admit, I will sell about 40 colonies very cheap. They are very strong and in good condition. Address

E. HEAL,  
St. Thomas, Ont.

# FEEDERS.

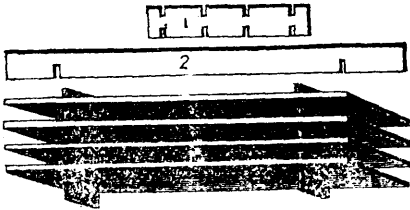
## THE CANADIAN FEEDER.



We have quite a number of the ordinary Feeders yet in stock which we will sell at 40c each; per 25, \$8.75. These cannot go by mail, so must be sent by express or freight.

## IMPROVED CANADIAN FEEDER.

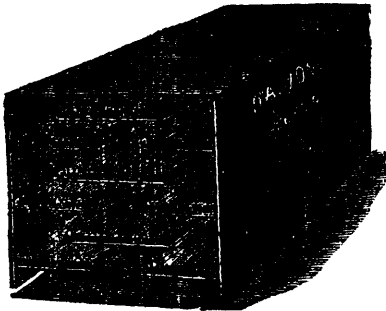
This is the Feeder spoken of on page 610 of the current volume of the JOURNAL. It is arranged with the float as shown in the engraving below. Holds 12 to 15 pounds of feed, and



may be divided making two feeders if needed.

The price is 50c. each, made up; per 25, \$10.00. In flat each 40c.; per \$8.75. All orders can be filled by return freight or express.

## WINTER FEEDERS.



For feeding in winter, or at any time when the weather is too cold to admit of feeding liquids.

Price each, made up.....\$0 30  
Per 10, " ".....2 75  
Price each, in flat.....20  
Per 10, " ".....1 75

These are placed above the cluster, filled with candy which is made by taking pulverized or granulated sugar, and stirring it into honey nicely warmed up, until the latter will not hold any more in solution. Allow the mass to stand till both are thoroughly mixed. Then place in feeders and set over frames, packing around nicely to keep in the heat.

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

# CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table:

### BEES BY THE POUND.

	May	June	July	Aug'th	Sept.
Bees, per 1/4 pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of 1/4 pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

The above must go by express.

### QUEENS.

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

### FULL COLONIES.

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carolinian Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6.50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6.00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6.50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8.00

The above prices are for up to four colonies; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood, bees and honey, and good laying queen

The D. A. Jones Co., Ltd., Beeton.



## 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 15 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 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 one-eighth 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 one-sixteenth 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 the present we have but one line in these—26 inch 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 of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—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 price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you 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.

**RAY'S 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.

J. J. MARTIN & CO.,  
North Manchester, Indiana.

D. A. JONES, Pres.

F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

**The D. A. Jones Company, Ltd.**

BEETON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**APIARIAN \* SUPPLIES.**

*Our Circular sent free on application.*

PUBLISHERS

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. tt

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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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CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.  
E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.  
ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia  
G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.  
E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.  
E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.  
EZRA HAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.  
J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.  
M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.  
ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.  
J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.  
ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Baitrytown, N.Y.  
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and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.**

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**  
HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

## Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet,

**"HONEY: Some Reasons why it Should be Eaten."**

never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices printed with your name and address, 10c 50c.; 250, \$1.25 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

**The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.**

# APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

W. T. Falconer, - Jamestown, N.Y.

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simplified Hive**. The **Falcon Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **FALCON BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

## BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE,

—OR—

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-keeping.

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

A. J. COOK, Author & Publisher,

State Agricultural College, Lansing Mich

### WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all-in-one-piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—42x42x18, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apiarian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can can be made air-tight for shipping which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 60 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor at the old prices. Comb Foundation a specialty.

S. P. HODGSON,

Horning Mills, Ont.

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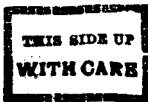
### SHIPPING LABELS.

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



THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Boston, Ont.

## NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

## Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Boston.

## BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont.

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FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

## BEEES AND HONEY

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE**, with 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.

## FOLDING BOXES

Our Cartons for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in one piece. With or without tape handles, with Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not, any way to suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price list Free. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF 42x41x2 OR THINNER.

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4 50	\$ 7 75	\$32 50
Same with Mica Front.....	5 50	9 25	40 00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5 25	9 00	38 75
Same with M F and T H.....	6 50	10 50	46 75

14 oz Glass Jars \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 1 1/2 and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey labels free.

A. O. CRAWFORD, S. Weymouth, Mass.

## OUR 60 LB. TINS.

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

Each.....	\$ 0 50
Per 10.....	4 80
Per 25.....	11 25
Per 100.....	42 00

"Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coks" tin is used.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Boston.