

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

"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, 15 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

BEST COMB FOUNDATION

—ON THE—

GIVEN PRESS DIES.

Two sizes, 8½x17 and 10½x13. Prices reasonable. Also Bees in half pound lots for \$1. Italian and Cyprian Queens. Address

JOHN H. MARTIN,
Hartford,
Wash. Co., N.Y.

6-3m.

INCUBATORS TO THE FRONT

No question of success! The NEW MODEL HATCHER is the leading and standard apparatus of the World for hatching poultry. Testimonials from the leading poultry men of Canada. Also a full line of poultry supplies such as Galvanized Wire Poultry Netting, Egg Testers, Brooders, Poultry Journals, etc., etc. Send \$1.25 for the "Poultry World" for one year. The best Journal issued. Chicks for sale after September.

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

NEW! NOVEL!! USEFUL!!!

INVERTIBLE HIVES.

INVERTIBLE FRAMES.

INVERTIBLE SURPLUS CASES.

Top, Bottom, and Entrance Feeders. Descriptive pamphlets by mail. Address,

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

DIXON AND DILLON,

Farrish, Franklin Co., Illinois,

Manufacturer of and dealers in all kinds of

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

at the lowest prices. Also pure Italian Bees and Queens. No other bees kept in our yards. For further information, send for price list.

ITALIAN BEES. Dollar Queens and Nucleus Swarms, by the dozen very low. My bees are of the golden colored strain and for business qualities are surpassed by none. Send for circular to
W. H. PROCTOR,
Fairhaven, Vt.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINF MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,
Toronto

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

3-t.f.

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

BEE HIVES AND SECTIONS

New Shop and New Machinery.

The Largest Manufactory of Bee Hives, Sections etc., in the World.

OUR CAPACITY NOW IS A CARLOAD OF GOODS DAILY.

NOTICE.—By enlarging our factory last year we were put behind with our work so that by spring we were obliged to return many orders. Now we have ample stock ahead, and can fill orders promptly. Write for our new price lists for 1885.

G. B. LEWIS & CO.,
Watertown, Wisconsin.

HONEY PACKAGES,

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest.

For storing or shipping write to

WILLIAM CLIMIE, LISTOWEL, ONT.

FOUNDATION MILL FOR SALE.

Root's Improved cell, 10 inch. In order to make room for larger mills I offer this for sale. In tip-top order, used but little, nearly new, cost me \$32.00. Samples of its work free. \$20.00 at express office.

F. W. JONES, Bedford P. O., Que.

The BEE-KEEPERS' HANDY BOOK

A work of over 300 pages and nearly 100 fine illustrations, written by a practical bee-keeper of twenty-seven years' experience. This work contains more real practical information about bees and their management than any work extant. Send for particulars. Price by mail, bound in cloth, \$1.50. Address,

HENRY ALLEY,
Wenham, Mass

BEEES AND HONEY

To those who are interested in Bees and Honey, send to Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apianian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

1-6m.

Port Colborne, Ont

"KANSAS BEE-KEEPER,"

ESTABLISHED 1881.

A 24 Column WEEKLY journal. Devoted exclusively to bee-culture, at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Three months on trial for twenty-five cents. Address,

SCOVELL & POND,

Liberal, Missouri. U

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

TWIN QUEENS.

IN our own home yard the other day, as our men were cutting out queen cells and caging them just before they hatched, they cut out two so close together that they could not be separated conveniently; they placed them in a cage in the queen nursery and they hatched the next day; both of them hatching out and remaining in the cage as peaceful apparently as if they were ordinary workers. After leaving them in the cage for some time they took them out, and caged them on a comb in a hive. If they both live we shall try to introduce them in the same hive, and see the result. Now, suppose they should be accepted, become fertile, and commence laying, (which we do not think they ever will) would it not be similar to two queens a young and an old one) laying in the same hive; this usually occurs when the mother is allowed to remain after the daughter has commenced to lay.

LATER.—We have examined the queens again, and find one dead in the cage. The other one is minus portions of her wings and legs. Whether it was the bees that did it, or whether the queens "fought it out," we could not determine. One of the men thought the queens did it, but we have known the bees to catch the queen by the legs and draw them through the cage, and when they had her hauled up tight against the cage they would pull her wings through. Queens have often been killed in this way. The fact that both of the queens were pretty well disfigured is evidence that the bees had a "hand" in the matter.

BASSWOOD BLOOM OVER—THISTLE GOOD.

The basswood harvest appears to be done with us now, not having yielded well by any means. We never recollect seeing the trees more thickly covered with bloom, but they all appeared to come out at once, and instead of remain-

ing fresh and yielding honey for some time, as they usually do, they seemed to droop, dry up, and turn dark colored and in a very short time ceased to secrete honey. We have sometimes thought that it was owing to the peculiar winds or atmosphere, as the days on which it seemed to dry up the most rapidly were scorching hot with dry winds prevailing, mostly from an easterly direction. This same thing occurs in the East, as we recollect seeing the bees gathering honey liberally at times and as soon as dry parching winds began to blow it seemed to blast the flowers, stopping the secretion of honey sometimes in so short a time as half an hour. Our bees are getting plenty of honey from the Canadian thistle. Even when the basswood was at its best, we were getting more from the thistle than from it. Our boys have been taking from two to four thousand pounds per day, and are doing so yet—nearly all thistle that we are getting now. In many places the pasture will soon be over. Would it not be well for the bee-keepers to look around. There are many places where, by moving the bees a few miles, a large Fall crop may be secured. High dry land need not be depended on very much in this section of country for a Fall crop, as we usually have to look to the low lands, where overflows in Spring usually take place. Select a location where there is a large quantity of boneset, golden-rod, vipers bugloss, snap-dragon and asters. Any section that has an abundance of the above plants, if the Fall is favorable, will give a good yield. We intend to move three or four hundred colonies to such a location about forty miles from our present apiaries, and from the appearance of the location we feel satisfied that the expense will be repaid in two or three days after they arrive. We will take them from our apiaries where Fall pasture is scarce. We will give the results in future numbers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

For the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE GOOD SISTERS.

SOMETHING FROM MRS. CHADDOCK.

FOUR weeks ago I was hungering and thirsting for bees, I was sending or going five miles every day to see if some packages of bees had come for me. I was gouging out moths, spreading combs, and praying for bees. Now, I am overrun with them. My three strong colonies that wintered through, have swarmed gloriously. Other years I labored hard to keep my bees from swarming, this year I gave them a "free pass." The old colonies sent out large swarms, I hived them on empty combs, then they all sent out second swarms—very large,—which I put back after cutting out queen-cells, and now the new swarms are swarming again, one of them yesterday, the other to-day, leaving the hive full of sealed brood. I thought as I had so few bees in the Spring I would not need any new hives, but with the half pound packages, and whole pounds, that I bought I am now out of hives, and am using dry-goods boxes fixed up to take the simplicity frame, and covered with two clap-boards. In my great hurry for bees to cover the empty combs, I even sent two one-pound packages of German brown bees, because they were cheap, and my money was *non est*. I did not want them with my Italians so I arranged with a friend to leave them in his door-yard three-quarters of a mile away. I put them in the hives late on Saturday evening and on Sunday afternoon one of the "bunches" left and came over here and alighted. I hived them, and just as soon as I could see the queen, (what makes the black queens so hard to find?), I killed her and gave them a queen-cell nearly ready to hatch. I have one colony that is a regular "good sister in the family." We all know of sisters, do we not, who do all the disagreeable things that the other members of the family leave undone, picking up old boots, and hanging up cast-off coats, and hats, patching men's coarse socks, and washing overalls, cooking in hot kitchens, and doing the thousand and one little things that must be done, and doing it all cheerfully and well? Some of my colonies do not like to work on new foundation. They hate the smell of tobacco that is on it. It makes me sick, and I believe it makes them sick; they hang outside the hive and hate to go in the worst kind. But this good sister colony does not seem to care, but goes right to work, and draws out the foundation so nice and even; so that I let them do it, then give it to other colonies. The other day I found a frame half full of drone brood, the foundation had "lopped" down from

the top-bar and the empty space had been filled with drone comb. I cut out the infant drones and put the frame in among the good sisters and they patched it up with worker comb just as neatly as a woman can put a new patch on the knee of an old pair of pants—and not a drone cell did they put in. They have no drone cells in the hive. After this I will have all my combs patched in the home of the "good sisters."

MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Vermont, Fulton Co., Ill., July 18, 1885.

We have heard tell of funny things before, but foundation being scented with tobacco smoke is quite new to us. We are quite sure you did not get it from Friend Root, of Medina. We can scarcely conceive how any person could be so stupid as to have his foundation scented with such vile stuff. We would recommend the returning of all such foundation to the manufacturers. Send their names to Bro. Root and let him forward them a smoker, to make them quit the bad habit. It is pleasant to have bees that will patch up the frames of worker comb as you mention. We usually get colonies containing young queens to do that kind of work.

FROM THE LISTOWEL BANNER.

DRY FÆCES.

BY WILLIAM CLIMIE.

MR. S. CORNEIL, of Lindsay, Ont., in answer to the query, "Do bees discharge dry fæces?" says on page 218, of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL: "Yes, if wintered well, on being set out in the Spring the discharges will be so dry that they will not spread, and will not leave a stain where deposited," and on page 148, Prof. Cook, the "Bee authority," says that "such dried fecal matter is not common, I doubt if it is normal." Last winter I had my colonies chaff packed on the summer stands. Their food was summer stores, supplemented by sugar syrup. As soon as it was fit for bee flight this spring the most—I think all except those which had dysentery—discharged their fæces in the dry stiff form noticed by Mr. Corneil. These masses may still be found on the rough boxes which held the chaff retaining their form, but much drier than in the spring. They have all summer been exposed to the weather. To-day I examined several under a microscope and found them to

consist almost entirely of pollen, many of the grains being perfect in form, and many of them showing under higher powers, to have the cell wall partly or wholly destroyed. If my bees can consume pollen and winter as well as they did last winter, I am not anxious to deprive them of it. One hive only was lost by dysentery. I have not yet had time to examine the discharges from this hive. The discharges from the different hives were of various colors, some light yellow, some quite dark. These colors I attribute to different kinds of pollen, and hope when I get a little more leisure for examination to determine those different kinds in the different kinds of colored fæces. If we have sufficient proper food in the hives, the presence of pollen is, I think, desirable, for the bees can get it early in the Spring for their brood-rearing and will not eat it during the winter to do themselves any damage except when forced by hunger. This proper food I think to be summer-gathered honey. Honey gathered now and sealed will be kept by bees living in a state of nature for winter stores, and from several examinations, I would state almost for certain that at least in this section of country it contains absolutely no pollen. Old sealed honey which was kept by the bees unused and would, I think, be used by them for brood rearing was plentifully supplied with pollen, and in the honey in cells above the bee bread the pollen was of course very abundant.

Mr. Heddon says, "Temperature is the great auxiliary, but not the prime manager of bee-diarrhoea." But give bees plenty of proper food and let them have as I think they ought to have, pollen and bee-bread in the hive, and then temperature is the "prime manager." I do not know whether experiments with the temperature of a hive have been carefully recorded throughout a whole year, at any rate I have seen none published. This is important. I have so constructed some hives that I can at once read the temperature of the atmosphere outside the hive in the shade. These I propose recording once or twice each day, and will publish the results and what I think may be learned from them in that paper from week to week for a year. I have not had time yet to have a Jones' hive fixed, but will in a day or two.

I do not want to construct any special theory, for Newton's rule is a magnificent one applied to bee-keeping *Hypotheses non fingo*, but I am giving what time I can to observations and examinations as careful and accurate as possible. We must all watch and let one another know what we see. There is a large

field for observation, and such rewards for the persevering investigator. My examinations have been too hurried, and while I think I am right, I will be glad to hear of any errors in my work.

Following is the record so far:—

HEDDON HIVE.

Month	Day	Hour	Outside temperature in shade.	temperature in brood-chamber	Notes.
July	22	P. M.	88	96	Single hive, swarm put in July 6; young queen breeding rapidly. Front entrance open, ventilator closed.
	22	6:30	78	94	
	23	A. M.	74	80	Bright morning no wind Bright sunshine.
	23	11:30	84	90	

BEE-HOUSES.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO BUILD THEM.

WRITE to ask your advice about a bee-house. Our bees have increased very rapidly and are doing very well. I would like very much to have a bee-house built this Summer before it gets too late. Our land is very low and we cannot have a cellar under ground. We had one built two years ago and water raised so high that we were very near losing all our bees. We have an old cedar log dwelling house and we were thinking of fixing it. I would prefer a new one nearer our bees so that I could extract and keep surplus honey in it in the Summer. We have fifty-four colonies, an increase of thirty-six. They do very well in summer time, but we lose nearly the half of them in the Winter. If you would be so kind as to give us a plan, location and cost of a building that would hold 100 hives we would be very much obliged to you. We have a very low cellar under our house. My husband was thinking of putting them in it, but it is so damp I am afraid of it, we have lost so many by not having a proper place that I am very anxious to get some better way of wintering. The colony we bought from you has done well, we are well pleased with them. If you would give a plan and cost of bee-house in CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL it would be a benefit to others also.

MRS. GEO. BURROUGHS.

Fallowfield, Ont.

When you have a cellar to winter your bees in we would not advise you to build a bee-house, unless it is for the convenience of having it near the bee yard, for extracting purposes. It does not matter whether your cellar is damp; if there was a stream of water passing right through it, it would not injure the bees,

if they were placed in properly. Some who have water in their cellars, winter with perfect success every year. Let us hear from you, what the cause of dampness is, and what you think the necessity is for building a bee house when you have a good cellar. We shall be pleased to give you full description of any of our bee houses at any time, and probably will get time to do so in the next JOURNAL. The cedar log dwelling could be arranged with little expense to work admirably either where it is, or it moved nearer your apiary. By studding up inside and putting boards inside the studding, you can pack eighteen inches of sawdust all around and make a good warm repository. The sawdust should be overhead as well. This would probably be cheaper than building a house expressly for the purpose. The house would have to be banked up all around, so that no frost could possibly get in. If you could put in a sub-earth ventilating tube it would be an improvement, if not, (should your ground be too wet to allow of such an arrangement) it would then be necessary to put one large pipe about twelve inches square inside measure, from ceiling of bee house up through the roof as high as possible, say twenty or more feet in length, then two short tubes just coming through the ceiling. These would let the air in and the long one would let it out. By having the two short tubes placed in opposite corners and the long one in the centre, the temperature could be more evenly kept.

QUEENS AND FERTILE WORKERS.

ALWAYS understand from the run of remarks in the bee-papers, that queens laid one egg only in a cell, and that a laying worker was known by two or more eggs in a cell; also that a laying worker was only developed by the absence of a queen and material to make a queen of. The other day I was examining my bees, and was astonished to find about a dozen contiguous cells with two and three eggs in, mostly sticking to the sides near the bottom, while a nice queen was only two or three inches

off, moving along, as usual, over the comb and among the bees. There were plenty of other cells with only one egg in. Can you explain about those surplus eggs?

C. GARWOOD.

Baltimore, Md., U. S.

If the queens have plenty of room to lay, and plenty of bees to take care of the eggs and brood, they usually lay but one egg in a cell, but we have known them to be crowded for room and scarce of bees to take care of their brood and eggs, (especially is this the case in the Spring of the year,) and they have put many eggs in a cell; in fact so far as the number of eggs is concerned, although not placed on the side of the cell, they would almost be taken for fertile workers. It appears to be caused by the bees not being able to take care of the large brood-circle, and the determination of the queen to lay, after depositing one egg in a cell she passes over again depositing another and so on until many eggs are laid in the cells, but usually in the bottom.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

NOTES FROM WILL'S APIARY.

NO. 3.—MY WINTERING REPOSITORY.

SINCE Spring I have been seriously considering the advisability of putting up a bee-house. I have been taking stock, and I find in this section bees have wintered with less loss inside than those outside. I thought of putting up a sawdust house, then as we do not own the land I concluded to put in a cellar, and last week I broke the sod. I shall build it this way: Dig it four feet deep, then take and set in timbers in the outside, say two feet from the edge, and bring them together at the top the same as a house-roof; then lay on some old boards, plank, rails, or anything, then pile on say six inches of sawdust and a foot or more of earth, enough to keep out frost. Will put in a sub-earth ventilator, 100 feet long three and a half feet deep at the cellar. Will put in a ventilator at the top. Shall dig it twelve or fifteen feet long and seven feet wide. The bank is all sand; shall put one vertical door and the outside door at an angle of 45°; shall put a small pane of glass in the inside door and hang a thermometer inside, and hang a dark piece of

dark cloth behind the the thermometer, so in opening the outside door the light will not be thrown on the bees. Mr. Editor, you claim that a bee-house should have three doors to make two dead air spaces. Is this imperative? Shall set a row of hives on each side. After studying the different ideas on cellars, houses, burying clamps, (that is burying in clamps), etc., this is the way I have concluded to build mine, but shall continue to winter part on summer stands.

PUT UP A SIGN.

On a cherry tree at the front gate I have a sign up "Honey for Sale" and I think I have sold more honey at the house than any other place. It's "how do you sell your honey," every day. I sold my first extracted honey at 12½c. retail, and have only sold four one-pound boxes at 25c. each. This is not saying that I shall get this for all, as I do not expect to, but it is easier to drop than raise. As our house fronts on the main road from the city of St. Catharines to Niagara Falls, I probably am somewhat favored.

THE VERY LATEST OUT.

A neighbor dropped in this morning and told me that a swarm of bees, (I understand they came over the river), from New York State, had settled on a branch in the village of Queenstown, and the party finding them, thinking they were yellow-jackets or wasps, built a fire under the tree and burnt them up. He saw the yellow stripes on them and had never seen bees like those.

WILL ELLIS.

St. Davids, Ont., July 21st, 1885.

The triple doors are not necessary if you can keep out the frost without them. We have always found that two dead air spaces assist in keeping up a uniform temperature. If you had drainage, so you could make a cellar six feet deep instead of four, it would improve it very much; in fact if you could put it all under ground it would be so much the better, but we are sure, friend Ellis, that you will fix it up in good shape before you stop. Well! Well!! there ought to be a cherry tree at every bee-keeper's door. We recollect when we used to put old straw hats and images up in cherry trees to keep birds away, but a honey sign is mixing the sour and sweet together in a very advantageous manner. We would not mind having a can of honey up in the tree to

dip the cherries in. Live men, like Friend E. are sure to find a market for their honey. After yours is sold kindly look after the interests of your less fortunate neighbors. We know you can do it if anybody can.

ALAUOCULATUS-LINN.

WE ran across a bug the other day one which we had not seen very many of—and we forwarded it to Mr. Brodie, for its name and proclivities. The "animile" resembled somewhat a "pinch bug" only much longer and slimmer. The wings were speckled a dull white, being themselves of a blackish gray. The head was half an inch long and its body was flattened out something like that of a clock. Here is the etomologists report :

ALAUOCULATUS-LINN.

Order, CLEOPTERA. Family, ELATERIDÆ.

The beetle sent in the wooden box is *Alausoculatus*, "spring beetle," "snap bug," "jump bug," are some of the common names, all very indefinite, as nearly all members of the family—over 160 Canadian—snap and spring in the same way. This insect is harmless in all stages of development, the larvæ feeding on decayed wood, Ash, Elm, Basswood, and other logs and stumps, no doubt contributing to the decay of these encumbrances. Some pupate in the Fall, wintering in the imago form, but many winter as larvæ, appearing as imagoes later in the season.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.
OBITUARY.

PETER Morin, of Molesworth settlement, died early on Saturday morning, 4th July. He was one of the first settlers, and by prudent industry and good management he was well-to-do. He was a man possessed of great knowledge and many rare Christian virtues; many things around what was his home show fine taste. He bred Dutch cattle of which there are some fine animals, and was also a successful bee-keeper, and a member of the Listowel Bee-Keepers Association. He leaves a widow. Very few of us who remain committed so few blunders and will be so sincerely mourned by the whole community as was Peter Morin. It was one of the largest funerals I ever witnessed. The remains were carried from his home to the

grave by twelve young men, one mile and a quarter. He was aged 56 years and one month.
 Patient and moderate, temperate and kind,
 Ever faithful, hopeful and traits well defined,
 Theme of his life, good will to mankind,
 Ever fearing the Lord his mind was inclined.
 Rippling sweet laugh, so gentle and kind.

Many his virtues, will long be remembered,
 Offence unto any, never was tendered,
 Refined was his converse, well tempered with love
 In knowledge profound, you could mark every
 move,
 No blot to his name can any one prove.

GEO. BROWN.

Molesworth, Ont.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

COVERS FOR HIVES.

QUERY No. 26.—Which do you consider the best cover for frames in summer, a cloth or board with proper bee space above frames?—Buttonville, Ont.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I use a board. Don't think there is much difference.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—A cloth is much the most convenient with me.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Honey board with large cover above it to keep off sun and rain.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—I use a cloth cover or quilt, which is made like a pillow case with cotton batton put in.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—The style of frames I use require no covers of any kind, therefore I cannot answer this question.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I prefer enamelled cloth for summer and winter use. I have used it for about eight years with good success.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If working for extracted honey, I like oil-cloth enamelled surface down. If for comb honey I believe Meddon's slotted honey board the best by far.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—A cloth is so much more convenient than a board, that I voted the boards out long ago. Sail-cloth, enamel,

"duck," or factory will answer very well, and they are named in the order of their merit.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—I have used both cloth cover and honey board. The cloth cover I consider the better of the two. At present I use a cloth cover under the honey board, the latter only to keep the frame in its place.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I use a thin cloth over frames and board above cloth prevents the board being daubed with propolis, which would render it more difficult of removal. The board however is used over a case of sections without the cloth, bee space being necessary between board and sections.

BY THE EDITOR.—We use cloth almost exclusively. Are trying boards on a few to experiment, side by side.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

WM. LEONARD, WOODSTOCK, ONT.—I had four colonies of black bees last Fall. I lost three of them in the Winter. I bought a Holy Land queen the 1st of June, and divided my colony, putting the queen with them. About four weeks after I found the queen dead at the entrance of the hive. The hive was full of brood and young Holy Land bees, but the black bees began to drag out the young Holy Land bees that were just hatched out; they took out about a teacupful, then I placed a bee guard over the entrance and killed some of the bees that were busying themselves taking the young out, when they quit. Please inform me what was the cause?

There may have been moth webs in the combs, which often happens with black bees, and when moth webs were about the cappings or cells the bees usually cut the cappings and drag out the young bees, even if they are alive and perfect, as the webs are usually attached to them more or less. If the bees, when they hatch, have imperfect wings they are usually taken out by the old bees. Without close observation these might be mistaken for perfect ones. It is not unusual this year to find queens dead in front of the hives. We hear many complaints from good beekeepers about difficulty experienced in getting their queens mated, and their

losses from having them balled and succeeded, all of which may be accounted for in a measure by the unfavorable weather. Inexperienced persons opening hives on cold days, evenings or mornings, without exercising care—if no honey is coming in—are very liable to have queens destroyed.

HOW TO PREVENT ROBBING.

JOSEPH B. WAITE, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I commenced the Winter with four hives, left them on their summer stands, and lost two of them. I would like to know which is the best way to prevent robbing. I have been frequently troubled.

Robbing, in the first place, should not be allowed to commence. If care is taken there need not be much if any robbing. Entrances should be kept the proper size, that is, just large enough to allow the bees to pass in and out at all times. We find that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." After it is once commenced, a good remedy is to open the entrance wide, throw down loosely some dry hay six to ten inches deep so that the air is allowed to get to the entrance, then take a pail of cold water and soak hay, straw or grass, in it for a few minutes. Sprinkle the wet straw over the top of the dry. The robber-bees will have to crawl through the wet hay, getting their bodies and wings wet before they get to the hive. The notion of stealing honey is all taken out of them and instead of attempting to enter the hive they crawl back and go home. A cold wet bee will never rob the dry bees in a hive. It requires little effort to guard the entrance, but when robbing is going on it is well to watch the neighbouring hives, because when compelled to leave the one they are robbing, they frequently rush on the next hive and overpower them if not kept away with the smoker; they will soon give up their efforts and go home and try and lead more honest lives, until they get dry and another opportunity presents itself.

OUR CHAFF HIVES.

CHRIS. THRONSON, CAMBRIDGE, WIS.—Do you mean to say that your chaff hives have twelve inches of chaff around and on top and bottom? How many frames do you use for brood, and how many for section? How can you take surplus from the top of your chaff hive? Would you advise me to make passages through combs and not leave any passage on top?

The chaff hive that we are making now has only one inch, space for packing, but instead of packing with chaff, we pack with dry cedar sawdust. It is the same size inside as our ordinary hive. We take surplus from top of chaff hive in the way that we do in the single-walled hive—by the use of section-crates, sections on tin rests or skeleton crates. The size of the brood frame is about $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Would prefer passage on top of combs, rather than through, for ordinary purposes.

A. R. FRASER, NAIRN, ONT.—I got a few pounds of Bokara clover from you. I sowed it last Spring and it is a first-class crop now, but I am ignorant of how to handle it. Do I cut it and when and how often and is it good for food and how long will it last before plowing up?

If you let it stand and go to seed it will not bloom constantly until frost appears, but if you mow off the the top now about a foot from the ground it will then sprout out, making it a little later in blooming, which comes on just after basswood is over, and you get a continuous bloom until frost arrives. We have not been able to make any use of it for hay. When mowed it may be used for green fodder if you so desire. It is so sweet that some cattle do not care much for it.

TARES AS A HONEY PLANT.

Are tares or vetches good for honey as I see the bees work on them very much?

We have never had any tares near our bee yards, so have not had any experience. Reports show that they do get honey and pollen from them. If anyone has any further testimony on this subject we shall be glad to hear from them.

A. W. COHOB, WOODSLEE.—I have very little time to write, but wish to ask you a question or two and give you a very bad report. To begin with I send you a small bottle of honey with the wax. I wish you to examine it to see if there is anything about it that would cause the great mortality amongst the bees that we have had here the past Winter. It was gathered late in the Fall and I noticed a very strong smell from the hives at the time. I find it is the opinion of many of the bee-keepers here that this had something to do with their losses. I have combs with this honey in them which I intended giving to the bees when I got them, therefore would like to know if it would be injurious or would it be advisable to divide a colony, giving them some of those combs in each hive. I had one colony in Jones' Porus Palace hive out on summer stand, and four packed in clamp, all died in March and April with plenty of honey same as sample. The following is the Fall and Spring count of persons that I have heard from around here, the first figure shows the number in Fall, and the second the number in Spring: In the old box hives, 40-0, 40-3, 10-0, 14-0, 40-0, 40-1, 5-2. Frame hives, fed late honey, 30-0; sugar, 40-14; early honey, 5-2; no honey taken away, 20-5; late honey, 15-0; late honey, 3-0. I could give a number of others all dead but this is all I have heard of alive.

R. H. SMITH, EALING.—The reading of your report in the C. B. J. of May 1st, has not only encouraged me, but made me feel glad that you have surely solved the long "and much discussed" wintering problem, and have come out of this severe Winter with very few empty hives, while others with far less apiaries have lost their hundreds, and I am sure our whole family of bee-keepers will eventually profit by this Winter's losses, as we shall have the vexed problem of successfully wintering bees practically discussed in the C. B. J. I think the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL one of the "indispensables" to success in bee keeping. I could not get along without it. I believe the bad Fall honey tells of our losses to a great extent, especially when all the Summer gathered honey was extracted. It appears to me that the plan of Mr. H. D. Davis of feeding up as soon as extracting ceases, and when it is all sealed remove the combs until time for winter packing is a good one. I have an idea that if all but from three to six or seven combs according to the size of colony were removed before feeding up, and those that are left well spread it would be a good plan, then if the late gathered honey was all taken away and nothing left but the sugar, the bees would not die by eating bad feed.

J. RAYMOND BALL, 27—27, KNOWLTON, QUE.—On the 30th day of October, 1884, I put into winter quarters twenty-seven colonies of bees, all in Jones' hives, after feeding them up so that each swarm had from fifteen to twenty-five lbs. of stores and contracting the brood chamber to from five to seven frames. The cellar that I winter in is large and well ventilated, consequently I had to resort to artificial heat in order to keep the temperature right which is about 45 degrees. On the 22nd day of April I set them out after being confined 173 days, cleaned out the hives and commenced stimulative feeding at once to those that were short. Next day they began carrying pollen and for two days I never saw bees work better. The weather was warm as June, thermometer stood at nearly 80 in the shade. Although my bees wintered nicely yet there are those that have lost all, and no one of those living near me but have lost from about one half to three fourths of all they had in the fall. Twenty-one out of twenty-nine within a mile and a half of me have died and starvation has been the principal cause.

JAS. MCKILLICAN, LISLE, ONT.—The Fall of 1883 I put fifteen colonies in clamp, took out fifteen in the Spring of 1884, during the Summer increased to thirty-eight, but in Fall of 1884 having to leave home I entrusted the packing to Mr. McKimmie, my neighbor. They were packed as follows: They had a foot of chaff on side and eighteen inches on top with separate entrances for each hive. They were placed in clamp about the middle of November and on examination this Spring were found to be all living and in extra fine condition, with the exception of four colonies they being a little weak and three of them being queenless. My clamps are all made of twelve foot lumber, cleats being nailed on the ends of front and back board also on end boards so that it slips together like a waggon box. Hooks are placed at the corners to keep them in place. In Spring they can be unhooked and piled out of the way until the following Fall.

EMILY CARRICK, OBAN.—My bees wintered very well. I had eleven colonies, seven in your hives and four in box hives, last Summer was the first time I used a movable frame hive. I put my bees in a clamp, following the directions you gave in your Fall circular. They were all alive until the 18th of April, when I lost one. The bees are almost all dead in the neighbourhood one man has lost twenty-five colonies and one living, another twenty-four colonies dead and eight living, while some have lost all. I think I am fortunate to have lost only

one, I feel assured I could have saved it if the Spring had been so as I could have fed them, but it was so cold that I was afraid to unpack them.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, MINESING, ONT.—Spring of 1884 had about seventy colonies, some strong and some weak, increased to 155 and took between four and five tons of honey, mostly extracted; had some five lb. boxes of comb honey that seemed to be about the right size to suit customers, and had no trouble getting twenty cents per pound wholesale. Have 125 colonies at present that I think will pull through, some of them pretty weak. Think the bees left their hives (a part of them) and joined others, making some of them extra strong. We wintered in house packed with sawdust about fourteen inches thick all round and overhead, bottom filled up to top of joists or sills with clay, a layer of sand on top. Have a pipe entering the bottom from a distance of, I suppose, nearly 300 feet, also tubes overhead which I gauge according to the weather. I put in a row of hives close together, six inches from bottom without lid, only good cloth cover, then a layer of hay or straw, perhaps enough to make two inches when pressed, another row of hives and another layer of packing, four hives high. In this way put 155 colonies in a place about 12x14 feet; too many for the size of the building, but would have wintered had they had sufficient stores. We put them away the fore part of November and took them out the 23rd of April. The first of the Winter was too mild, could not keep the place cool enough; the last part was too cold the thermometer ranging from 30° to 50° though mostly about 40°. I have never had a real failure in wintering this way. Last Spring every one looked as nice as when they went in the Fall before. This last Winter being more changeable, and very severe, more stores were consumed. I intend in the future to try and not starve any more, (a good resolution for 1885). Would like to ask some questions. Do you try to set the bees in the Spring in the same place they were in the Fall? I am building a cellar to winter bees in, what is the best way to ventilate? I might say over the cellar is to be a dwelling house.

E. G. BODWELL, SALFORD.—I began last April with two stocks—one good, the other middling—transferred the latter when they swarmed from the old to the D. A. Jones, hive. The strongest I did not transfer. My stock increased to five from which I took too much honey and had to feed granulated sugar syrup in the Fall. Put cushions on raised so the bees could pass over

the frames, eight in number, and placed them in an upper room in my house which is of stone. Examined them a number of times during the Winter and thought they would likely die as there was frequently considerable noise in the hives. April 20th I went in and they were all over the room and about a quart clustered on the entrance of the untransferred hive. I immediately carried them out to the summer stands, the thermometer registering 60°, and when they were well out and the mercury at 65°, I opened the hives and found all strong, three with nearly as much food as when Winter commenced, one with very little, but both with brood and eggs. One had young bees just coming out and brood in all stages. Gave two frames of stores to the hungry one and crowded all on from six to seven frames, which they seemed to cover very well.

JOHN Y. DETWILER, NEW SMYMA, VOLANA CO., FLORIDA.—I find in looking through my apiary that the honey drouth common to this locality, during the month of April, is over, and the bees are securing sufficient for their brood raising from bay and grape blossom. Saw Palmetto will open in a few days, when I think honey will be secreted steadily until the mangrove comes in about the 10th of June. The past six weeks have been extremely dry, more so than usual at this season. Our losses of bees during the Winter, if any, are caused by the large largered ants, attacking a colony after night, which, if not entirely destroyed by morning, is generally robbed and the colony swarm out and join another, thereby proving an entire loss at this season. Mosquito hawks are troublesome especially in rearing queens, and last, though not least, is the irrepessible mosquito which to all new comers are particularly annoying as they trouble both by day and night. The splendid climate and excellent honey resources more than pay up for the insect pests. Next month will complete a two-years residence in the State and, for myself and family, we are more than satisfied with our location.

JAS. A. MARSHALL, BINBROOK, ONT.—Put thirteen colonies last Fall in chaff boxes on their summer stands and I have the pleasure of saying that I have thirteen colonies in good health and very strong. But my neighbors have not been so fortunaje while some have lost a large number and some have lost all. My bees were wintered on syrup made from granulated sugar, I commenced to fit my bees for winter, about the last of August. From some hives I took out three cards and spread the remaining six so as to occupy the same space that the nine did and to let the bees build their comb so as to put more

stores in them and the bees have more room to cluster between them, for I think the more bees in the cluster the better. I left the nine cards in all the remainder, but I cannot tell now which is the best. I like the C. B. J. very much especially the Question & Answer department.

THOS. CHRISTIAN, LORRAINE.—I went into winter quarters with fifty eight swarms, forty in bee-house, and the forty came out good and strong, not one weak or dwindling. I had eighteen packed with sawdust on summer stands. Of these I have lost one swarm and one queen. The queenless swarm I doubled with another swarm that was a little weak and the rest are all strong. I never had my bees as good in the Spring since I started bee-keeping. I set them out of the house on the 16th of April and they brought in pollen on the 30th. More than half the bees round our neighborhood are dead. I have been very successful these last two winters with my bees in the house. I have kept them cool from three to ten above freezing, never higher than ten. If inclined to get warmer I opened all the doors gradually and left them open for a couple of hours, it kept them quiet and sweet. There has been a great deal of talk in *Gleanings* about pollen killing the bees in winter. I do not believe it injures them in the least. I think the most injury is done by carelessly preparing them too late in the Fall. As soon as the honey season begins to slack off I begin to prepare for Winter.

J. MCKIMMIE, LISLE, ONT.—I put into winter quarters thirteen colonies and took out twelve in good condition. My bees were packed same as I packed McKillican's. Both were fed a little sugar syrup in the Fall to give them the necessary food for wintering. The colony that died, died from starvation, it appears to have consumed much more honey than the others as they were all weighed and given the supposed necessary amount to winter them, there was no sign of dysentery the combs being perfectly clean.

WM. ROWAND, BEANT TP.—I started in Spring of 1883 by buying two hives with two frames of brood and sufficient bees to cover them. These cost me six dollars each. From the two I increased to five and lost all in the Winter. Bought a box hive that same Fall and left it sitting out in the snow until March, 1884. I thought they would die so took them into the house. Sprung the bottom board and found ice. Gave them a drier stand, cut away a part of the top of the combs and gave them a piece of sugar candy. All dysentery was cured in three days. Afterwards I packed them in six inches of sawdust and they came through and did well.

JOHN HILLIER, PETERBORO, ONT.—I first tried wintering in the cellar. The second winter I put five in the cellar. They seemed to do very well till the middle of February, when a mild spell came and they were restless. I could not keep them in, so I put a wire screen to keep them in and a good many of them got smothered. I think the cellar is too damp. After that they got the dysentery and when I put them out they dwindled down. The moth got into one and destroyed it. I hope I shall see something in the JOURNAL on how to deal with moths.

6.—WILLIAM HARTRY—2—32, BRUSSELS, ONT.—I put thirty-two colonies in winter quarters, twenty-five being full and seven were nuclei. Ten put up in clamp packed with shives got at a flax mill (this makes splendid packing). I have used it for four years. It packs solid and absorbs all moisture. Twenty-two in cellar with chaff cushions. All in clamp were in splendid condition, dry and clean. In cellar, lost two, one full colony and one nucleus, one queenless, which I doubled. Sold down to fifteen which I started this season with.

LOUIS SWIGMANN, NEUSTADT, ONT.—This is how I have wintered my bees. In 1884 I wintered two colonies in shelter, twelve or fourteen inches off the ground and packed in two feet of pea straw. They came through very nicely. This last winter I did them up in the same way and lost one out of four. Will those writers who take so very much honey per colony tell us beginners how they work their bees?

G. KENT, NAVAN, ONT.—I put ninety colonies in bee-house last November and took out eighty-seven good and strong, set the last out on the 10th of May. No Spring dwindling. I run mostly for extracted honey. I am going to try for some section this year.

WM. BITZER, WHEELING, OHIO, WEST VA.—Bees in this section have had a long and hard pull to come through. The greater part of mine are very weak, though I lost but two colonies out of ninety. March was too cold for a bee to show itself outside the hive.

PRICE LISTS RECEIVED.

J. W. Newlove, Columbus, Ohio, Apiarian Supplies, small Fruit Plants, etc.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, at Toronto, during the Industrial Exhibition, between September 10 and 20, 1885. Exact dates will be given hereafter. Jacob Spence, Sec., Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BEETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 5TH, 1885.

LABELS FOR GLASS BOTTLES.

Our initial order of 100,000 of the above labels will be ready in a few days, when we can send out samples to those who desire them. Prices and description will be found on page 254. No. 16, present volume.

OUR POSITION.

We had thought not to mention anything concerning the articles which appeared in the *American Bee Journal*, of the 24th June, page 387, entitled "Throwing Dirt" and "Foolish Jealousy" in which the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL* is treated as an aggressor. We do not now intend to say much about it. The editor of the *A. B. J.*, has acknowledged that we *did* give credit to the *Popular Science Monthly* when we copied from its columns the article headed "Apiculture," written by Mr. Allen Pringle, to which the article "Foolish Jealousy" refers and we are satisfied with the acknowledgment. To the article "Throwing Dirt" we must, however, take objection. We can best prove our position by quoting the paragraph to which Friend Newman takes objection:

"If you 'run out' all other American bee papers and occupy the land, all right. Newman, of the *A. B. J.*, and Root, of *Gleanings*, have both been in the harness so long they are probably looking for a place to rest; and your coming into the work fresh, after years of full feed on 'bee bread' and the stimulating effects of white clover honey and basswood 'methiglen,' will 'spell' the 'boys.'"

Then follow his comments:

"Does our Canadian neighbor call that living up to its motto? It looks more like declaring 'a war of extermination'—and if that comes, there will be 'lots of fun' for 'the boys,' as that writer puts it. But that kind of 'fun' is not what should engage the attention of the bee-papers when there are so many subjects of vital importance before us. We fully endorse a *kind* but stinging rebuke administered by Bro. Root, in the last issue of *Gleanings* in these words:

"When new bee-papers start up (and doubtless they will start, as they have started) will they please to bear in mind that it is neither 'courtesy' nor 'policy' to commence 'pecking' at old established papers? Suppose you should attend an evening party, and commence right out,

before all, abusing someone who is present; what would be thought of you, if you persisted in dragging your personal likes and dislikes into the presence of a well-bred company? You might possibly be shown the door in some circles. Well, whatever appears in a public paper is, in one sense, before the people, and in a place where everybody is bound, by all rules of etiquette, to behave himself as becomes a gentleman. I have sometimes thought that the opinion seems to have obtained a lodging in some hearts, that a man might build up himself or his paper, by saying *sneering* and *insulting* things of those who had acquired at last a tolerably fair standing, by years of tolerably fair service."

Now, let us have no more of such *nonsense*, but let the new papers *get down to work* for the good of the pursuit of bee-keeping, if that is the object of their existence. They can never build themselves up by trying to run others down!! Never!!

Had the editor of the *A. B. J.*, copied the comments on the article from which he took the above, he would have been doing us more justice. We reproduce the comments on that article:

You are very much mistaken, Friend Secor, if you imagine that we here in Canada look upon American periodicals with disdain. They have been our guiding stars in the past and as we look upon ourselves as their children; it would be very unkind of us to be naughty to our parents now, but we told them we should sustain them, and in advocating apiculture in Canada we are only giving more of our Canadian friends an appetite for bee lore, which will never be satisfied by taking *one* journal, in fact we can hardly call it a *CANADIAN Bee Journal* in one sense, because many of our ablest writers are in the States. That brotherly love and friendly feeling should exist is the wish, we believe, of all true Canadians. There should be no boundary line between bee-keepers.

If there is anything savoring of "a war of extermination" in the above, then we are afraid ours is a hopeless case. A friend in writing to us on the subject says, "It takes a disinterested person to comprehend the seat of evil." Another friend says, "It must have been obvious to every fair minded reader that your correspondent wrote, not seriously, but facetiously. I noticed the remark when it appeared, but, receiving it in the spirit in which it was given, I saw nothing amiss in it. Evidently, Mr. N. is on the hunt for a *casus belli*."

Friend Root, editor of *Gleanings*, did not intend that the remarks which the *A. B. J.*, quotes from that journal as for our benefit, and in his issue of July 15th says:

NEW BEE-JOURNALS; WANT OF COURTESY, ETC.

"In my remarks in regard to the above on page 409 of our June 15 number, I did not dream of intimating that the *CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL* had been faulty in the way I suggested, but quite the contrary. If Bro. Jones has allowed anything in this journal that might be considered uncourteous to the *JOURNAL*...

in the States, I had never noticed it when I wrote what I did."

The A. B. J., does not care to give publicity to this statement of Friend Root in contradiction to what was classed by the A. B. J., as a stinging rebuke to its "younger brother," as in justice requested, and this is our excuse for sparing the space in this issue, to explain our position in the matter. If anything which seemed discourteous to other bee journals has appeared in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL it was *never so intended*, and kind friends have written us in dozens, saying that the JOURNAL has been true to its motto: "The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number." And now we have done with this subject.

ONE WAY TO TELL A QUEENLESS COLONY.

One of our students the other day lifted a comb out of a hive to search for the queen, and he evidently had searched a long time without finding her. He never observed that the bees of the nucleus had commenced to build drone comb on the bottom of the worker comb, and had nearly one inch of it built. He persisted in hunting for a queen in the face of these facts, until he was finally convinced that nuclei with young laying queens always build worker comb, and always build drone comb when they are queenless.

SHIPPING HONEY IN BULK.

For shipping honey in bulk many bee-keepers prefer to have tins that will hold fifty or sixty pounds. The sixty pound tin encased in wood, which we have advertised in our price list, seems to "fill the bill exactly." They are fitted with large and small screw tops, the former allow you to take out the honey in any quantity you may desire, and permits also the putting in of your hand to clean out the tin, while the honey may be poured out of the latter when in its liquid form. They are very handy as the top consists of two three-cornered pieces of half inch lumber, nailed on at opposite corners, leaving a space of about four inches through which the handle comes by which the tins are lifted. Prices, each, 55c. Per 10, 50c. Per 25, 48c. each.

NORTH SHADE APIARY.

Consists of over 150 colonies of the choicest Italian Bees. Full colonies in either the Langstroth or the Gallup hives. Nuclei, Queens and Bees by the pound. Prices very low for the rest of the season, and cheap express to Detroit. Price list free.

O. H. TOWNSEND,
Alamo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

25 Colonies of Italian Bees for Sale.

Originated from D. A. Jones' and S. Corneil's apiaries. Complete Jones' hive; 7 to 10 frames with each hive; good laying queens. Price \$7.00 to \$10.00. Apply to
ERNEST SCHULTZ, Lethbridge, Muskoka.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

150 COLONIES —OF— BEES FOR SALE.

These bees are mostly of the Heddon strain, only about half a dozen Italian colonies remaining that I considered worth keeping. I killed a few weeks ago the only Holy Land Queen that I ever possessed as her progeny did not come up to the standard. Nearly one-half of the above are reared from one Heddon queen whose offspring gave such good returns, season of 1884. I have found them vastly superior to the Italians being much less inclined to swarm, as a rule only doing so when crowded for space. As I must dispose of the above before another season I will sell as follows for present delivery.

One Colony of Bees, queen and brood, on eight Jones' frames (specially selected so that the queen can lay to the top bar on nearly all) and 25 lbs. of Winter stores for \$6.50. Two frame nuclei containing bees, honey and brood, \$2.00.

Four frames of nuclei, as above \$3.50
One Jones' frame of comb and one pound of bees, \$1.50.
Empty combs 25 cents each, of 20 cents each by the 100.
The above are net prices, packing or hives will be extra, excepting for empty combs. The cost of packing or hives as follows: Box for nuclei 25 cents each; for colonies, 50c; a 10 or 12 frame hive from \$1.20 to \$1.80 or \$3.75 for my special 20 frame story and a half hive, which is double sided below, with one-inch chaff space, two chaff division boards, one chaff cushion (full length of hive), twelve empty frames (20 in all), and which has a special feeder whereby you can feed 20 colonies in 20 minutes without any work of lifting off covers and disturbing cushion. This hive has the entrance at the side which makes it much cooler in summer. For a partial description see "Gleanings" for 1884, page 69. It is well painted, comparatively light, as my son when not five years old could carry them. This hive is excellent for either comb or extracted honey as I frequently have it full of frames below for extracted honey and a case of forty-five one-pound sections on top, removing all at once at the close of the honey season unless they should swarm, which they seldom do. I will Winter full colonies in my cellar and deliver in good condition next Spring at the express office, for 75 cents extra if ordered and paid for in August. Cash to accompany all orders unless otherwise agreed upon.

G. A. DEADMAN,
Druggist &c., Brussels, Ont.

\$400 WORTH OF BEES & BEE FIXTURES.

For sale or exchange for other property. The reason for selling out is because of lameness and inability to attend to the work. Apply to

R. SHANNON, Colborne, Ont.
July 22nd, 1885.

BEES FOR SALE.

100 colonies Italian Bees for sale cheap! Price \$7 or five for \$30. Originated from Doolittle and Root stock. Are full of bees, in Jones hives, on frames from wired foundation, with twenty-five pounds of stores, and safe arrival guaranteed. References P. M., J. P., Mayor and station agent. Send for Price List of Hives and Supplies.

LEON E. DYER,
Sutton, P. Q.

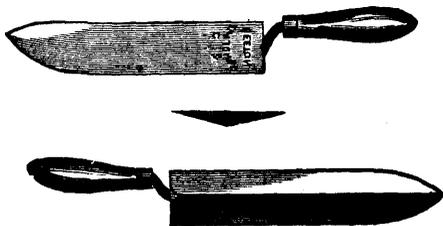
BEE HIVES, FOUNDATION,

Cheaper than ever. Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors. Our superior Honey Pails now ready to ship at any time. Send for Price List.

S. P. HODGSON,
Hornings Mills, Ont

HONEY KNIVES.

We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had made yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel.

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish.....\$1 50
 - Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 25
 - Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 00
- If by mail, add 18c extra for, each knife.
D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

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

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

J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y

DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- A. H. NEWMAN, Chicago, Ill.,
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.,
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.,
- DOUGHERTY & McKEE, Indianapolis, Ind.,
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.,
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.,
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.,
- ARTHUR TODD, Germantown, Philadelphia Pa.,
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- E. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- KING, ASPINWALL & CO., 16 Thomas Street, New York.

C. A. GRAVES, Birmingham, O. and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

150 COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 2883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

1-6m

ITALIAN BEES!

\$5.00 TO \$10 PER COLONY.

Blood Bros. Quincy, Mass.

MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR

Is second to none in the market. **Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc.**

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." Address

CHARLES F. MUTH,

976 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

SECTIONS.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

Though these sections cost more to make than the old style, still we are supplying them at the same price. We keep in stock 3½x4½ (ours), and 4½x4½ (Langstroth), and can make any other sizes to order on short notice. Prices:

Per 1,000.....	\$ 6 00
" 5,000.....	27 50
" 10,000.....	50 00

Sample sections sent on application.

D. A. JONES,

Beeton, Ont

r-tf.

Bees & Queens

At greatly reduced prices. After June 15th I will sell two frames of Nuclei, with two pounds of bees in each, no queen, for \$2.25. Tested queens, \$1.50 each. Warranted purely mated, \$1 each. Untested, 75 cents each; to Canada 10 cents more each queen, unless five or more are taken at one time.

I. R. GOOD,

Sparta, Tenn

ITALIAN QUEENS.

TESTED \$2.00 TO \$4.00.

UNTESTED \$1.00 TO \$2.00.

COMB FOUNDATION.

ROOT'S IMPROVED CELL,

Sheets 12 inch, wide cut to order.

WM. BUEGLASS - PROPRIETOR

BRIGHT, ONT.

TINNED WIRE.

We have just bought a large lot of Tinned Wire, No. 30 which seems to be the number best suited for wiring frames and we are able to sell it very low:

Spools holding one pound, each.....	30c
" " one-half pound, each.....	18c
" " one ounce, each.....	07c
Reels, of from three to five pounds, per lb.	25c

The spooled wire is much more convenient than that on reels as there is no danger of tangling. These prices will supersede those in our price list.

D. A. JONES,

Beeton, Ont

