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

Vol. I.

BEETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11, 1885.

Nc. 33

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY

D. A. JONES & CO., BEETON.

WEEKLY - - \$1.00 PER YEAR

POSTAGE—Free in Canada and the U.S. Ten cents per year extra to all countries in the Postal Union.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any one sending us \$5.00 in cash, with the names of five subscribers, we will send for one year, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE.

To any one sending us \$3.00 in cash, with the names of three subscribers, we will send for six months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 40 cents additional.

To any one sending us \$2.00 in cash, with the names of two subscribers, we will send for three months, one copy of the JOURNAL FREE, or for one year by sending 60 cents additional.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Space measured by a scale of solid nonpareil, of which there is twelve lines to the inch, and about nine words to each line.

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
One inch.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Five inches.....	10.00	17.00	24.00
Six inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly..... \$1.80

" " "American Bee Journal," weekly..... 1.75

" " "American Apiculturist," monthly..... 1.75

" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly..... 1.75

" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly..... 1.75

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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

The number on each wrapper or address-label will show the expiring number of your subscription, and by comparing this with the Whole No. on the JOURNAL you can ascertain your exact standing.

# "FOUL BROOD"

## Its Management and Cure.

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

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

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

## NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST.

One Hundred Colonies of Italian Bees, and 4000 pounds Extracted Clover and Basswood Honey for Sale. Also want to exchange Italian Bees for a 4 or 5 or 6 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, new or second hand or will pay cash for Engine and Boiler. All kinds of hives made to order. Write for prices.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,  
Cheapside, Ont.

## 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 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 (ours), and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 (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

1-tf.

## FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

### EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto

## DADANTS FOUNDATION

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

- 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.,
- C. 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 1883 We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.

### FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

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

3-tf.

## 120 Colonies For Sale!

Having too many colonies on hand I will sell the above number, all in movable frame hives, in first-class condition for wintering, and insured against fire. Purchaser can winter them in my cellar without extra charge. Address

J. B. LAMONTAGNE,  
Box 964, Montreal.

## BEEES 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. O.

## GLASS JARS!

We have several gross of these jars ready for shipment by return freight or express, at the following prices:

		Gross.	Half gross
"Crown" brand"	1 Pint	\$14.75	\$7.30
" "	1 Quart	15.75	8.00
" "	3/4 Gallon	19.00	9.75

They are put up in half-gross cases—no charge for packing or cases.

D. A. JONES.

# BIG OFFER.

WE HAVE MORE COLONIES THAN WE CAN POSSIBLY CARE FOR, WITH THE EXTRA WORK ENTAILED BY OUR INCREASING SUPPLY BUSINESS. TO REDUCE OUR PRESENT STOCK WE WILL SELL

## 500 COLONIES

—AT FROM—

—\$7.00 TO \$8.00 EACH.—

STRONG AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

- Colonies containing 6 frames (all that we use to winter on) with good laying queen \$7.00
- Colonies containing 8 frames..... \$8.00
- Eight frames with extra fine queen.... \$9.00

These prices are for delivery at once. We will make special arrangements with those who may want fifty or one hundred colonies. All our bees are ready for winter quarters.

D. A. JONES,  
BEETON, ONT.

# The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

## OUR OWN APIARY.

### EXAMINING COLONIES NOW.

THE weather being cold here, the bees are already clustered quite closely and compactly between the ranges of comb. It is a good time to see that the hives are all perfectly dry, as the moisture escaping from the cluster is liable to condense in the hive and make it damp. Before setting into winter quarters it is very important to remove the lids and cloths, where they are not wholly porous, and allow the sun to shine in on the top of the hive; even though the bees fly a little they are not much inclined to rob unless the day be very warm, and when that is so, we keep the cloths over the top so that no bees can get in or out except at the entrance. Frequently in looking over the ranges of comb, we find condensed moisture upon the capped stores. By opening the hives on a warm day this is thoroughly dried out, so that when set into winter quarters the combs, hives, bees, etc., are perfectly dry. Anyone setting colonies with dampness in the hives into winter quarters, as compared with dry ones, will see a marked difference in the wintering. We go over the hives and examine them by lifting off the lids carefully, so that the bees are not disturbed. We examine the cluster to see how they are clustered, and notice also how the different strains and races of bees are clustered in the same case and under the same treatment. It will be found that some races cluster more quietly and more compactly than others; and these are sure to winter better than the less closely-clustering ones. We also observe the exact size of each colony. Some contain more bees than others, and by marking the various colonies

large, medium, or small, as the case may be, and watching results in the spring we can then tell the difference in their wintering. It is also necessary to mark the distance between the combs. Those that are farthest apart give the most room for the bees to cluster, thereby causing them to consume less stores. Some of our hives weigh 75 pounds with only six combs in them, and these also are marked that we may see if the extra amount of stores give any better results than those with merely enough to carry them through the winter. Hives that are set very near the ground should be raised sufficiently to prevent the bottom board from becoming damp. We notice that Carniolians and crosses appear to cluster more quietly and compactly than some of the others, and consider this a good point in their favor. Our surplus combs are all taken from the colonies and put in the loft of bee-house for future use, where the mice cannot get at them. If they are not put out of the way of the mice they are almost sure to be damaged.

### WINTER FEEDING.

In examining bees now in this locality, if they are found to be short of stores, unless the weather becomes much warmer, it will scarcely be safe to feed them liquid food. We would much prefer using our winter feeder, filled with what we usually term "Good" candy. This may be done at any time in fall or winter when the stores are found to be exhausted, without exciting the bees; all that is necessary to do is to fill the feeder and set it on the frames over the cluster.

### LIQUIFYING GRANULATED HONEY.

As we stored much of our honey in 60 lb tins before it granulated; we have now to liquify some of it to fill case orders of small tins for shipment, as the 1lb and 5lb tins are being extensively used having become very popular for re-tailing. We find when it is liquified

very slowly that it retains its color and texture much better than when rapidly liquified. When honey is set in hot water, or in any place where it receives too high a degree of heat, the color, texture and flavor are injured. We left a 60th tin on the reservoir of our stove at home, where it was kept warm for about a week, and you would scarcely imagine it was the same honey. It evaporated very slowly; now it will hardly run out it is so thick. That kind of honey ought to easily bring from one to three cents more per pound than ordinary grades.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### PREVENTING AFTER SWARMS.

I HAVE read Mr. Pringle's article, on page 484, with the usual interest with which all his articles are read, and perhaps more because of his controversy regarding my methods of preventing after swarms.

Because I have always succeeded perfectly with that method, and further because Mr. Hutchinson and other such practical men have also met with like success, and again, because I have failed to gain any advantage from clipping queen's wings, but rather been damaged by the practice, I am induced to write this essay, notwithstanding the required time must be snatched from other business. Continued experience with clipped queens has proved to myself and assistants, beyond all question of argument, that in our location, with large numbers of colonies in each apiary, surrounded by our special environments, clipping queen's wings, is certainly an unprofitable practice. I will not dispute but that in locations where bees are less inclined to swarm, and where smaller number of colonies are kept, clipping might prove profitable or satisfactory.

I notice that Mr. Pringle's method of preventing after swarms, is quite like my own, embracing as it does many of the same manipulations and their advantages; though with his manipulations and his locality, it seems that it will not work without multiplying the labor and care several fold, by handling all the frames and cutting out queen cells.

Mr. Pringle says, "With due respect to Mr. Heddon, I must here express the opinion that his method of preventing after swarms, must inevitably prove a failure in a large proportion of cases."

If Mr. Pringle means "cases" tried in his own location, and under his own management, though

that management be ever so good his statement is not illogical; but after I have succeeded perfectly with it for several seasons, and many other bee-keepers widely scattered over the country have also reported success, with only one or two reported failures. I cannot think that Mr. Pringle wishes to be understood that my method will "inevitably prove a failure in a large proportion of cases" tried throughout the country. I notice that most of the manipulations used in Mr. Pringle method are in principle just like my own; this removing the surplus from the old colony to the new one, also carrying the old colony away, are basic principles connected with my method.

I see that he considers it necessary to see if young queens are hatching on the same day the colony casts a prime swarm. If with his bees in his locality, such postponing of prime swarming or premature hatching of young queens are common, I venture the assertion that such a state of affairs is an exception not the rule as applied to our whole country. Further, I have always found that by the removal of my old colony alone, without shaking out any of its bees, provided I postponed such removal till just before the young queens began to hatch, not only reduced the old colony all it should be reduced, and that too at a time when the brood was in a stage to best admit of a greater loss of bees than natural swarming involves, but reduced it sufficiently that no after swarming occurred.

My method having been before the public for some considerable time has been criticised by some able writers who had not given it any trial whatever. One of the main objections they raised, was that I exhausted the old colony too much; that I made it nearly worthless, and though I gave all forces taken from it to the swarm, yet this didn't compensate for the great loss sustained by the old colony. My experience proved that these gentlemen were mistaken, that both old and new colonies were at all times in a condition to do all that the recreation of nectar admitted of, and no matter just how the working force was divided, the result of its energy could not be lost. I would be sure to get it in one hive or the other. They also said that by this unnatural method of reduction I was endangering the brood in the old colony. Now, it seems, Mr. Pringle goes to the other extreme; he not only removes the old colony, but "shakes" bees from its combs, and that too at a time when there is much more unsealed brood in the hive than there is at the time I make the reduction by my method. I think he is quite right in telling us we need have no fears of bad results from

confine to the hive the bees that are left after the prime swarm has issued, if we keep the hive shaded and do not contract it too much before opening the entrance.

Whether it is Mr. Pringle's management, or his locality, or both, that forces him to so multiply labor and care in order to prevent after-swarming, I feel confident that could he succeed as we do, with so little labor and trouble, he would much prefer our method without the addition of his extra work.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

We think some difference in the management is probably caused by the difference in sizes of hives. Friend Pringle uses a twelve-frame hive, or about 3300 cubic inches brooding space. We have frequently had these large hives cast second swarms just as large as firsts, while those in which we had contracted the space by the use of the wooden division board, to the Heddon space were kept from swarming the second time. Some seasons it did not seem to make the same difference. There is also a difference in the disposition of bees to swarm, when the combs are kept close together or spread well apart. We suppose friend P. had reference to young queens hatching where the former queen had died or been sold, or superseded. When this occurs in May or June, the bees are often sufficiently strong by the time the young queens are ready to hatch, to prevent the first one hatched from tearing down the cells, which frequently caused them to swarm. We frequently have swarms of this kind.

itself in the lifetime of the present generation of bee-keepers and it is a duty we owe to ourselves as well as to our country. that such an opportunity should not be allowed to pass without its being taken advantage of. I was not present at the meeting when the committee to carry this important matter to a successful issue (if such be the duty assigned to them) were appointed. I greatly fear from what I know of the number present at the meeting and the hurried way in which the business was put through, that no properly matured scheme was given them to submit to the Government or Commissioner. The committee therefore labor under a grave disadvantage in presenting a scheme for the adoption of the Government, having no sufficient assurance that their arrangements will be heartily entertained by those who must contribute to making up the display. Would it not be well for the executive committee to meet the special committee and arrange about what is best to be done and said by the latter in their interview with the Commissioner. I think it highly important that the exhibit should be gotten up and managed under the auspices of the Association; that contributors should be secured from among its members and that those contributors should select some one to take charge of the whole business, see to the collection, packing and shipment, accompany it to London, remain there while the show lasts and when over dispose of the goods to the best advantage. It will require some one properly qualified to set out the superior excellence of Canadian honey to visitors as well as to make arrangements with British dealers for future consignments. Without this the display may demonstrate the honey producing capability of Canada, but it will be of little practical value to the producer. A little more information about what has been done and what is intended shall be done in the matter?

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound.

Friend McKnight has taken this matter up in a way which is highly commendatory. If President Pettitt will take the matter in hand and call a meeting of the joint committees—executive and exhibition—some decided plan of action could be settled upon; a commissioner or agent who will look after this part of the Canadian exhibit; one too, who thoroughly understands "fixing" up the exhibit so that it will indeed be a credit to "this Canada of ours," is certainly needed.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
CANADA AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

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IRS.—In the last two issues of the JOURNAL you have called attention to the importance of a good honey exhibit at the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year. This exhibition will afford the best opportunity the honey producers of Canada ever had or ever will have in their day and generation of showing to the world the fine honey resources of Canada. It will afford an opportunity of establishing a foreign market for our surplus crop. such as will not again present

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## ORGANIZATION.

ON page 473 of C. B. J. Mr. Edward Lunan has an article on the above important matter. An excellent idea to have a "Dominion of Canada B. K. A." if it will enlarge our association or be of benefit to bee-keepers at all. But here I think we do not strike at the root of the trouble. The meeting of the O. B. K. A. this year was, I believe, not up to the standard as to members in attendance and discussion, but might the discussion generally not be made of greater value and number by pursuing a different course. The meetings are being held at a time when travelling rates are reduced, and bee-keepers generally flock to Toronto, true, but at this time "day" sessions are almost out of the question. There are many other attractions for all and how can we expect the best results by two or three evening sessions at such a time. Why, business routine takes up a goodly portion of the time and however important in some respects many are tired of wasting as they think time which might be more pleasantly occupied in listening to such. Look at the N. A. B. K. Association, the Dairymen's Association, etc., sessions morning, afternoon and night, and for days, business done largely by committees at that and men going under such management know they run no risk but obtain plenty of information directly beneficial to the practical management of bees. Let the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association adopt such a course of sessions after our bees are in winter quarters of two or three days or more, we can get reduced rates no doubt, a large hotel, say in Toronto, can accommodate us all at reduced rates and in that way we can have little conventions at meals and all night as we had at Rochester last fall, and this last alone would be something we can never do under the present system as we could not get hotel accommodation and board at reasonable rates during the exhibition weeks. This done we will strike at the root of the present unpopularity of the O. B. K. Association. Next as to county associations to act with these great associations, the fall of 1884. Messrs. Spence, Wells and myself, if I remember correctly, were a committee to move something to increase the utility of the O. B. K. Association and we resolved to the effect that more thorough organization was necessary and it was published, viz: "That it is desirable that the local associations should affiliate themselves with the O. B. K. A., and that steps should be taken to gain that object and they decided to place before the association the advisability of approaching the local societies formed and inducing localities

without such societies to organize offering them the following terms: \$1 to give them the organ of the O. B. K. A. for one year, membership of the local society and the O. B. K. A. and allow them to draw to the amount of 25 cents for every member, to pay their local expenses. The committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to communicate with such localities for the completion of the scheme. It was a pet idea of mine before I went to Toronto. If a committee was appointed all I heard of the whole scheme since is this that in '84 Canadian Farmer under my "Apiary Notes" is the following: "Is the committee appointed to communicate with local associations regarding affiliates at work?" The local associations hold many of their meetings this fall.

Upon my return to Beeton at our association meetings there, I brought the matter up there and we moved a resolution and carried it to the effect that we would be happy to meet the O. B. K. A. in any scheme for the furtherance of bee-papers in Canada. I sent in a report of this and it was published. If my financial circumstances would have permitted I should have endeavored to meet other societies although not on the committee, but more was out of my power and it is to be hoped the idea has only hibernated. Bee papers are too divided and they fall. The price of honey has never been known to be so low; why? Because there is no unity of action. Could every county in Canada report results of crop to the Ontario association and a right to sell with lowest figures so that association could have sent a man to Europe and opened out a market long ago, and the man might have been paid out of the profits resulting from such a step and no more wrangling or cutting down to present market mostly by the man selling early at any price because he is afraid the market will be glutted. This item

ORGANIZATION REGARDING SALE OF HONEY, though great, is only one of the benefits derived from such a source; then we would receive a benefit from an organ; may we all do our best to accomplish this scheme. To benefit ourselves individually we must benefit all so even those that will not act, but from the most selfish motives cannot afford to lie idle in this matter, and bee-keepers are generally credited with unselfishness, so every one should have a strong motive and every one turning in to help there will be no hindrance, and bee-keeping in Canada placed upon the footing of prosperity it must have if bee-keeping is going to pay much longer. Let those better able to do this work financially and otherwise set to work and we will render them heartfelt thanks.

R. F. HOLTERMANN.

Fisherville, Ont., Oct. 24th, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

I "RISE AND EXPLAIN,"

**A**N anonymous correspondent of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL having called on me to "rise and explain" certain mysterious matters, and the editor himself having joined in this request, I should seem either very deaf, or very impolite, perhaps both, were I to keep silence. I think I recognise the correspondent through the thin disguise he has assumed for the nonce, and until now I have regarded him as a truthful and guileless man. But my veiled friend has laid himself open to the grave suspicion of not being better than other people. He says he is "seeking light." Now, is that fact or pretence? Is he not just as well "posted" as I or anybody else "anent" the identity of this "Canadian bee paper?" Well, if he is not in reality "seeking light," what is he "seeking?" Either to "pick a quarrel" with me, or to have a bit of fun at my expense. If I am right in my guess who the correspondent is, I feel sure he does not want to "pick a quarrel" with me or anybody else. His jolly, rubicund face is guarantee enough that he is not a mischief-maker and I have no doubt his pen spluttered ink all over the paper through the laughter that shook his hand and nearly split his sides as he wrote. Well I do like to see people enjoy themselves and have a little innocent fun occasionally, even if I am the butt of it. To be serious, I suppose, explanation is wanted from me on two points: "1st, my use of the phrase, "the Canadian bee paper;" and 2nd, my connection with the *American Bee Journal*.

As to the 1st point, it is the will of the proprietor of the *A. B. J.* that the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL shall be thus alluded to in the columns of his "bee paper." Rightly or wrongly, he considers the name "Bee Journal," without the qualifying adjective, his seclusive property, and urges, with some show of reason, that his "paper" is often, if not usually, so styled, "for short." I shall not go into the merits of the question further than to say that if I had been starting a "bee paper" in this country, I should have been very apt to have chosen the name that Friend Jones hit upon, and I should have done it without thought of injuring my neighbor, or trespassing on his right.

2nd, My connection with the *American Bee Journal*. Both correspondent and editor are quite right on this point. I have been associated with the *A. B. J.* more or less intimately for the past thirteen years. A few facts in regard to this connection, may interest, if not surprise, some Canadian bee-keepers, possibly the correspondent who is "seeking light" or something

else. In December, 1872, being then President of the North American Bee-Keepers Association, I received a requisition signed by eighteen leading members of that body, asking me to assume charge of the *American Bee Journal*. Its founder, the lamented Samuel Wagner, had recently died. There was a great wish to have the *A. B. J.* removed from Washington, where it was first published, to Chicago. This task I undertook and accomplished. I retained both business and editorial management of the *A. B. J.* until the end of 1873, when Mr. Thos. G. Newman became its proprietor, I, on my part, engaging to continue editor for two years longer. Since the expiration of that time, I have maintained a connection of some kind with the *A. B. J.* and have written for it, as other duties and circumstances permitted. I cannot but feel an interest in a periodical with which I have sustained relations, more or less intimate, so long. The active part I took in the early history of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association made me acquainted with many distinguished apiarists across the border, so that writing for and reading the *A. B. J.* have appeared almost like corresponding with personal friends. I expect to be the *A. B. J.*'s contributor or "own correspondent" as long as I live and keep bees, unless Mr. Newman and I should quarrel; which we are hardly likely to do after working together pleasantly for so many years. But whatever my relations with the *A. B. J.* may be, I am ready, as I have been in the past, to do all in my power to promote the interests of apiculture in "this Canada of ours."

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Oct. 27th, 1885.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

VISION OF THE HONEY BEE.

**T**HE current number (November) of that excellent magazine the *Popular Science Monthly* contains the following in the department of the "Popular Miscellany": "According to the Rev. J. L. Zabriskie's observations, the honey-bee sees as through the woods. The ocelli are situated on the top of the head, arranged as in an equilateral triangle, so that one is directed to the front, one to the right, and one to the left. 'Long, branching hairs on the crown of the head stand thick, like a miniature forest, so that an ocellus is scarcely discernible except from a particular point of view;' and then the observer remarks an opening through the hairs—a cleared pathway, as it were, in such a forest—and notes that the ocellus looking like a glittering globe half immersed in the substance of the head, lies at the inner end of



the path. The opening connected with the front ocellus expands forward from it like a funnel with an angle of about fifteen degrees. The side ocelli have paths more narrow, but opening more vertically; so that the two together command a field which, though ledged in anteriorly and posteriorly, embraces, in a plane transverse, of course, to the axis of the insects body an arc of nearly one hundred and eighty degrees."

I beg here to say a word in favor of the magazine from which the above extract is taken. No student of Nature who wishes to keep abreast of the times in modern science and modern thought can afford to be without the *Popular Science Monthly*. In these vast fields it gleans the latest and the best and presents the rich sheaves of knowledge and ripe fruits of investigation to its readers in pleasing, popular and attractive form. It encourages all new sciences—including the science of Apiculture—and crystallizes the older into practical form.

The magazine is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York at five dollars a year.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Lennox Co.

October, 30th 1885.

#### "A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT."

**K**NOWING the interest felt by the bee-keeping fraternity throughout the country in the result of the suit brought in this county by a sheep man against Mr. Freeborn, a bee-man who keeps from one hundred to three hundred colonies of bees in the neighborhood of the sheep raiser. Therefore I take the liberty of writing of the case which came up to-day in the circuit court before Judge Clemenson.

It was claimed by the plaintiff that his sheep were driven from the pasture by the great number of bees that came to the field in quest of honey, and that they were thereby deprived of food and rendered so feeble that they were unable to live through the winter. After presenting their claim before the court the Judge asked if the bees stung the sheep? No. Did they injure the clover? No. But they buzzed about and frightened the sheep away, and prevented the sheep from grazing.

On a moment's reflection the judges informed the plaintiff's counsel that there was no cause of action and no law or precedent to meet the case, and threw the case out of court.

The plaintiff was represented by three lawyers. There has been a stir over this case from the fact that it was an extraordinary claim, and it was doubtful how a jury might find under the circumstances, and the interests of the whole

bee keeping world were involved in the issue. If the case had terminated adversely to Mr. F. it would be a precedent that might be ground for numberless claims for damage by others whose pretexts might be as shadowy as Judge Powers' were.

There was quite a number of bee-keepers present from the vicinity and all were highly delighted with the result.

J. W. VANCE.

Richmond Center, Wis.

Thank you, Friend V. for so kindly notifying us of the result of the sheep vs. bees lawsuit. We are indeed glad to know and are pleased at the result, that it is just about what we expected. It was an utter collapse, was it not? This will probably relieve us for a while from these cases where people try to air their seeming knowledge before the courts.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

#### WHAT A FARMER'S SON DID WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED BY ACTUAL WORK.

**I** AM happy to address a few lines under the above caption, have read with zest all the articles since the commencement. I am only two years in bee-keeping up here. I formerly lived in the county of Ontario, and happily fell into bee-keeping in this wise:—While a boy at home on the farm, some persons cut down a large elm tree one night to get a swarm of bees that had located there. I found them next day and so made a box as soon as I could and went back and secured most of them; carried it into the garden and set it on a stand and went with another box for the remainder. But the queen was dead, so father and I went about three miles to a bee keeper to get one, but he said it was no use, as they would not build a comb larger than a man's hand it being September.

The next year father bought me a new swarm which was to be a good first swarm, whether it was or no, they did not come off till 23rd July, and in that section very little is gathered after that time, I fed them some and wintered as directed by the one we got them of; they died that winter and I felt worse than ever. Nothing daunted was I, but father was. I had not enough money to buy another so the best I could do was to find some information about the little creatures, so by chance about this time I saw an advertisement in an American paper of the *National Agriculturist and Bee Journal*. Sent for a copy; became a subscriber, and that let me right into

the light of apiculture, for many books were advertised, some of which I obtained including *Quiply*. There I studied, gave up the former paper when the *Bee-Keepers Magazine* was started and took that.

When I was eighteen, or three years after leaving the tree, I bought two stocks in the spring and commenced in earnest with a fair knowledge of their habits. I had not time to attend to many having to do my share of the work on the farm, but I must say over an hour was taken some noons, but in return I supplied the family with honey so no objection was made. This lasted four years when I sold all out and left home to start for myself. I wrote down in full my experience every year and have it now. It is a real pleasure to read these yearly experiences. The expenses for bees and hives or rather lumber as I made the hives, all moveable frame ones cost myself, amounted to nearly \$25.00, and sales \$75.00; so you see there was quite a profit for a beginner. What I did other farmers' sons can do who feel inclined and are suited to it.

Six years passed away before I commenced again; that was last year with three. I increased to twelve and took about 150 pounds honey. Last four last winter and spring; have increased this year to thirty-two and took about 200 pounds honey. They built nearly all the comb for the new hives. Fed a few in September and close up with them all in good condition for winter.

THOS. STOKES.

Minesing, Simcoe Co.  
October 30th 1885.

There are hundreds of farmer's sons who could do just as much as friend S. has, and perhaps more, now that bee-keeping has advanced to the extent it has; where a farmer has two or three sons, let one of them go into bees, and he will soon see where the pleasure and profits come in, and then what nicer way to give your son a start in the world than this.

For THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS CHADDOCK.

BEES CONSUMING THEIR STORES.

BEES that is just what they are doing, using up their winter stores now. Three weeks ago Mollyony and I, moved our apiary, and as we carried them between us we weighed them—i. e. if they were so heavy that they nearly broke our backs and we had to set them down two or three times to rest, we pronounced them heavy for winter; but, if we could pick them up

and go tripping along with them, we know they would have to be fed; we found three such and I fed them about twenty-five pounds each of honey each and yesterday, as I was putting bricks under them, I found them lighter than when we carried them there three weeks ago.

SEALED HONEY IS NOT AIR-TIGHT.

In answer to query 35, I want to say that sealed or capped honey is not air-tight. If it was it would not drip sweet stuff when kept in a damp place. Canned fruits never sweat black-berry, nor raspberry juice; no matter how damp they are kept.

I have just been examining the capping of honey and brood under a magnifier. That of the honey looks like frost work, and I can see where the little flakes are joined and flattened down when I look at the upper or outer side but when I turn it over I find the under surface very rough and jagged looking; very beautiful withal—I suppose those little yellow spots are propolis, if not what are they? I thought at first it was caused by the bees walking over the honey, but when I turn it over I see some of it is built in, but perhaps that was done by accident.

YELLOW SPOTS IN THE CAPPINGS OF COMB HONEY.

I have examined a great many cappings and I find that all of them have those yellow spots in them, perhaps we always have to eat a little propolis when we eat comb honey. If we do, I for one would prefer the extracted article. Then I examined the cappings of the brood. The outside looks like peach-leather, brown and rich as if it would be good to eat, and there is quite a coating of it, but when I turn it over, ah, then is the beauty of it, a fine silk-papery-cocoon, looking strong enough to hold a much larger body than a young bee. The sides of the cell seem to be entirely of this silk paper, if there is any wax I cannot see it. This was taken from an old comb, I suppose a comb that had only been used a few times would show the wax. After I was through looking at the cappings I put under the young bee that I brought in with the comb. And I must say I was delighted. The scales on its underside looked as large as the scales on a buffalo-fish, and of about the same color, and that great "shelalah" of a tongue,—no wonder they can suck up honey, and the gauzy wings, and the head, shoulders, and back all covered with silky down. Who would not have a magnifier?

MAHALA B. CHADDOCK.

Vermont, Fulton County, Ill.,

October, 19th, 1885.

The little brown spots that you speak of must be either bits of old comb which

they have used in capping propolis, or where the bees have soiled the comb, as we have just examined a section of beautiful capped honey with a powerful magnifier and failed to discover the black spots you speak of, except a little propolis, also some places slightly soiled by the bees passing over. We have seen capped sections that looked quite dark because so much old wax had been used in the capping. Yes it is very interesting to examine bees under a microscope. Any one who will go to the expense of one will be well repaid by the interest it will awaken in them with the little insects.

From British Bee Journal.

#### WHAT OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS SAY.

IN a report of the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, assembled in the City Hall of Toronto, on Sept. 10th last, the President, Dr. J. C. Thom, remarked that: "The Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held at Kensington, England, next year, afforded an excellent opportunity for the display of Canadian honey." Further on in this report we read that: "The recommendation of the President, in regard to the exhibition of Canadian honey at the Kensington show next year, was discussed at some length, and a resolution passed appointing a committee to wait upon the Ontario Government to secure their co-operation, and endeavor to make a creditable show of Canadian honey on that occasion."

Now we entertain no doubt whatever that other Colonies of "Greater Britain" will follow suit, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, West Indies, &c.; all honour be to them, and a hearty welcome will they all receive. Judging from the magnificent and enormous displays of honey, of the very finest qualities, at the Canadian Honey Shows and Fairs, there will be little chance of victory to other competitors. But, is the mother of these great colonies to make no effort to meet her own children by a display of her own produce, or, at all events, by a collection of her own appliances, to which she may welcome and introduce her stalwart sons? Surely the occasion will be one on which she will be called upon to render hospitality with no niggardly hand. Let our "Council" then take early action in this matter, and let those who, *wisely and justly*, keep so tight a grip on our purse strings, provide a separate

fund, if necessary, for giving a worthy reception to our brethren beyond the seas.

Excellence is always a big point, and with this admission on the part of English friends surely our chances of becoming burdened with the imaginative surplus crop which we are to have are reduced to a minimum.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### MR. PRINGLE ON HIBERNATION.

FRIEND PRINGLE cannot very well tell me about writing long essays. It is "the pot calling the kettle black." He is very liable to write "a long essay" himself when the fit seizes him, and does it well too. I want him to "nail his colors to the mast" about hibernation and sleep. He says, "The two words are synonymous, but *probably signify about the same thing*,"—the italics are mine—"when applied to"—and here follows the best definition of hibernation I have ever seen—"the quiet condition bees assume portions of their time in

#### HEALTHY WINTER QUARTERS.

Bravo, Friend P., "I thank thee Jew for teaching me that word." "Healthy winter quarters," i.e. pure air at the right temperature, secured by *due protection*. Then successful wintering will follow.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Oct 27th, 1885.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

I WENT to Detroit last week to meet Mr. Cutting, and complete the arrangements for the coming meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. We worked hard to find some public building that could be had free of charge, but it was simply impossible. None of the city churches were ever used for such purposes, it seemed for awhile as though we should be obliged to pay \$90 for the use of a hall. At last, however, we found a hall called the "Red Men's Wigwam," in which an organization called the "Red Men" hold their meetings. This hall will comfortably seat about 250 people, is well lighted, carpeted, furnished, and neat and cosy, and was secured for \$40.00. It is located at 63 Michigan Avenue, one block west of the City Hall, and just across the street from the Antiadel Hotel, which will be the hotel at which the society will make their headquarters. The regular rates are \$2.00 per day, but they have given us rates at \$1.25 per day, provided we will "double up" on rooms, and who ever know a bee-keeper at a convention who wanted to be put off into a room all alone!

We called upon Mr. G. E. King, Secretary of the Mich. Railway Association, and we will have reduced rates in Michigan, and he said there would be no doubt but that he could secure reduced rates as far east as Buffalo, as far west as Chicago, and as far south as Toledo. I am now in correspondence with the secretaries of other associations, and expect to have reduced rates to still further points.

As soon as the arrangements are all completed I will make the announcements in all the bee-papers, and then all who intend to come can send for certificates.

I am working hard to get up a good programme. It is not yet complete, but I can announce the following: Reversing Combs, James Heddon; Bee Pasturage, Thomas G. Newman; Marketing Honey, C. F. Muth; Production of Extracted Honey Chas. Dadant and Son; Production of Comb Honey, G. M. Doolittle; The Pollen Theory, Prof. A. J. Cook; Selling and Shipping Bees by the Pound, E. M. Hayhurst; Comb Foundation, John Vandervort; Wintering Bees, Ira Barber; Excellence or Cheapness, Which? A. I. Root. There are several others to whom I have written, asking if they would lead in the discussion upon certain subjects, and I have not yet heard from them; hence I am not at liberty to make any more announcements.

Father Langstroth writes that he hopes to be with us, yet he is not certain. E. J. Oatman will be present, also Wm. F. Clarke, Allen Pringle, H. R. Boardman, Dr. L. C. Whiting, H. D. Cutting, Dr. A. B. Mason, O. J. Betherington, and James Ure. I have written to Mr. D. A. Jones, asking him to take the lead in the discussion upon the "Different Races of Bees." I have also written to a large number, asking them if they will be present; but their answers are only beginning to arrive.

The President of the Mich. Agricultural College, Mr. Willits, will be present, and welcome the society to Michigan. It will be remembered that he is the one who helped Prof. Cook to get the ruling that allows us to send our queens by mail. He will give us a "rouser." I have met him, and I know that he is capable of it.

The evening sessions will be devoted to answering questions. There will be a question-box, and all questions that come up during the day will be written out and dropped into the box, and at the evening session they will be taken out and discussed. Any one who will not be present can send questions to me at any time previous to or during the meeting, and I will put them into the box. If any questions are

sent to me during the meeting, send them to Detroit, care of Antidel House. The present indications are that the coming meeting will be one of the most pleasant, interesting and successful ever held by the society, and I sincerely hope that as many of you as possible may be present to participate in the "good time."

8—W. Z. HUTCHINSON, 70—40.

Rogersville, Mich. Sec. N. A. B. K. A.

The above we take the liberty of copying from *Gleanings*. It explains what is being done by the able Secretary to make the meeting a grand success and we are sure it will be. By the way, we want to advise our Canadian brethren a little. You all know the small-pox is bad in Montreal, and naturally enough our American friends don't want it over there. The authorities will not allow Canadians to cross the line without first showing a properly filled in certificate of successful vaccination. You had all better go prepared therefore, or you may not be allowed to cross over and enjoy the convention, until you have been vaccinated.

## 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.

### HOW FAR DO BEES FLY.

QUERY No. 41.—How far do bees fly in search of stores?—W. S. W.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—When scarce five miles or more.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I should put five miles as the maximum.

H. COUSE, THE GRANGE, ONT.—Some authorities say they fly four, five or even six miles.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I cannot add any facts to those already known to bee-keepers.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—In good weather in June, July and August from four to eight miles.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I am well satisfied they fly over two miles, how much further I cannot say.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I believe evidence has been given of seven or eight miles, but this may be very exceptional.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—From one to two miles; in fine weather when forage is scarce I have known them to go three miles.

P. C. DEMPSEY, TRENTON.—I cannot answer positively. My bees go two miles for basswood honey; no doubt they would go much further.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Certainly five or six miles. Who can say how much further. It is better, however, to have plants hard by.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I have followed them two miles and a half while hunting bees in September and October; think they would go further in warmer weather.

B. LOSEE, COBOURG, ONT.—Bees prefer going away some distance for their stores. You may find them in early spring a mile away when flowers are in full bloom in the garden at home.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I don't know. During the season of 1882, twenty-five colonies and their increase gathered an average seventy pounds of sweet clover honey, and the nearest sweet clover was two and a half miles away.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I have found my Italians working in numbers four miles from home in a bee hive. There are reliable reports in the journals of their having travelled and brought stores much further than this distance, they have been known to go from five to seven miles.

P. H. ELWOOD, STARKVILLE, N.Y.—We are satisfied that our bees get the most of their stores within one and a half or two miles from the hive. We have repeatedly had a yard of bees within two miles of large fields of buckwheat without getting much honey at times when other bees nearer by were storing rapidly. I think they will go some farther for white than for dark honey.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I introduced the yellow race of bees in my locality and when there was no other yellow bees but mine within miles of this place, it gave the best possible opportunities to gain some information on this subject. Two and a half and three miles was as far as I could trace my bees in their flight in quest of stores.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I have observed Italians working freely on clover at a distance of five miles from their homes. A

bee-keeping friend who used to make a business of hunting wild bees, tells me that he has followed blacks for four miles to their homes, and Italians seven miles. I have no knowledge how much further than the above distances, if any, they ever travel.

R. MCKNIGHT, OWEN SOUND, ONT.—A moot question, to which I am not able to give a correct answer. Authorities generally fix the limit at about three miles. It is much more satisfactory when they are not obliged to go so far. An experienced bee-hunter once told me that he rarely ever caught a bee at a greater distance than two miles from the bee-tree, which is as good a test of their flight from home as any I have known to be given.

J. E. POND, JR., FOXBORO, MASS.—As a rule from two and a half to three miles, this I think is as far as they can fly with much profit. The claim has been made, and I think proved, that under some circumstances they will fly six or even seven miles and perhaps more. One writer in *Gleanings*, some two or three years ago, stated positively that he had traced his bees for over seven miles in a bee line, and that they went in large numbers after stores. This is exceptional, and the distance given first above is I think about the average.

BY THE EDITOR.—On bright, clear days they fly very much farther than they do in cloudy weather. If ranges of tall timber intervene between the various patches of flora, they will not go nearly so far as they will otherwise. We think from two to four miles is as far as they are likely to go in the first case, and three to six in the more favored localities. When the air is very clear they will even go much further.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### APIARY REPORT FOR THE SEASON.

JESSE MEHEL.—April 1st, '85, six swarms well wintered in chaff hives. Increased to fourteen; last two of August swarms. Took off over 1500 lbs. of comb honey in two pound sections. Left in each hive 30 lbs. for winter use, making nearly one ton at the first of October, gathered during the season. Having had but three years experience, see opportunities for improvement.

Poplar Ridge, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1885.  
We don't see how you could complain very much, friend M., with such a report as you give us.

## ORGANIZATION OF BEE-KEEPERS.

WM. F. CLARKE.—Let me briefly say in regard to Mr. R. McKnight's article on 'The Bee-Keepers' Organ,' and Mr. E. Lunan's remarks on "Organization" in last C. B. J., "them's my sentiments."

Guelph, Oct. 27th, 1885.

## CHAFF BEHIND DIVISION BOARD.

D. R. ELLIS.—Is it better to pack behind division board with chaff in clamp or cellar wintering, either or both?

In cellar wintering we do not pack behind the division board; in clamp wintering we think it better to do so.

## TO BEE-KEEPERS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Having been appointed Vice-President of the North American Bee-Keepers' for this Province, it is part of my duty to send in a report for the season, and it would aid me greatly if each one as soon as he reads this, will take a postal card and state on it the number of colonies lost last winter, number started with in the spring, number you have now, lbs. comb honey and lbs. extracted, also lbs. wax. It will take only five minutes to do so and we shall then be able to show what the Province of Quebec can do in the way of honey production.

H. F. HUNT.

Villa Masti, P.Q.

5th November, 1885.

## MEMBERSHIP FEE N. A. B. K. A.

S. T. PETTIT.—A friend writes me; "I would like to know if the N. A. Bee-Keepers' Association at Detroit will be open to the general public and if there will be an admission fee charged at the door, or is it open only to members? How much is the members fee?"

Answer. A fee of 50 cents each will make all bee-keepers members of the Association and entitle them to all the advantages accruing from such membership. Ladies are honorary members. We would be glad to have all bee-keepers attend and become members and take an active part. If you make bee keeping a specialty it will pay you so to do.

Belmont, Oct. 28th, 1885.

## WET HAY TO PREVENT ROBBING.

A. GRIFFES.—I have been here some three years in the bee business and until last winter everything well, but then I lost 58 swarms out of 80 and these that were left were very weak, so I took all summer to bring them to a proper strength, and I had to feed them a barrel of sugar to prepare them for winter. Now I am selling out and going to move

to Michigan. Albion, Calham Co., Mich., will find me after this. One item alone in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is worth \$10, that is the one where directions are given to prevent or stop robbing by putting wet straw before the hive. It can't be beaten, for I've tried it.

Mount Bridges, Ont., Oct. 25th, 1885.

## PACKING OUTSIDE.

J. R. BLACK.—In the case of colonies to be wintered outside, would you advise leaving off cushions and making it as far as possible air-tight above?

Belwood, Nov. 5th, 1885.

We would not make them air-tight above by any means; would consider it a great mistake to do so unless there was ventilation very near the top. The propolis cloths or honey board, as the case may be, should be taken off, and a porous cloth placed over the top, then packed with sawdust or chaff, or some other suitable dry material, and sufficiently warm to protect the hive so that the moisture will escape and the heat be retained.

## A MISTAKE.

WM. McEVoy.—In the prize list of the Hamilton Honey show you left Mr. Wm. McCoy, of Hamilton, out in the cold through a mistake. Where it reads 3rd prize, Wm. McEvoy, it should read Wm. McCoy, Hamilton. My post office is Woodburn and not Hamilton. Every exhibitor of honey showed for the prize for the best robes, of extracted honey. I could not get both 1st and 3rd prize in the same class. McCoy, Patterson and myself were the only beekeepers that did not take out entry tickets for our wives as lady beekeepers. When I can get a little time I will write a few lines on "Bees hearing," that is if you will print it as I know that bees can hear and their hearing is first class.

Woodburn, Oct. 26.

We thank you for the correction of prize winners; we printed it as received; the similarity in the two names has evidently led to the mistake. We shall be pleased to receive any communications you may find time to send us on any subject connected with bees; it is by a general exchange of thoughts that a well benefit.

BEES WINTERED WELL LAST WINTER AND ARE STRONG NOW.

W. S. ANDERSON.—I now forward you my

report for the present year. I put into a clamp last fall, five colonies of Italian bees in double walled Jones' hives, the walls of those hives are three inches thick and packed with one inch of dry pine sawdust, the bottom part is the same thickness as the side walls. Three of those hives are made on the above plan, and a chaff hive with wall ten inches, and the other a Jones' double-walled porous sawdust hive. Bees were crowded on three to eight frames, according to strength of colony, and sawdust packed behind the division boards, and over the frames I placed cakes of candy two inches in thickness made from the best granulated sugar, and to the sugar was added one fourth of its weight of honey, before being made into candy. I gave each colony five pounds of this candy, which lasted until spring, with plenty of honey in their combs in April. After placing the candy over the frames I put a cloth over the candy, then laid several pieces of old newspapers on it, then pressed down on it a five inch sawdust cushion, which filled the super, then put on the roof. This completed my way of packing each hive. Then I set the hives into the clamp on a platform raised three inches from the ground, as close together as the hive roofs would allow. Around the hives were packed about one foot of dry sawdust and shavings, half and half of each, and over the hives were put about sixteen inches deep. Then I put on a slanting roof on the clamp. Before the entrances I left an air chamber about one foot wide and one foot deep, which gave free access to the entrance of each hive, and closed the entrances within three-eighths of an inch. Now this air chamber was closed up with a plank resting on its edge on the ground which was used as door to permit the bees to fly in fine weather. At each end of this air chamber was a small ventilator nailed up against the front of the clamp to admit fresh air into this chamber. The front of the clamp was towards the south, and stood close to a fence and I kept it buried in snow all winter. When the weather was very severe I closed those ventilators. I left the bees in this clamp till June. Examined the bees on the 28th of February and found them all right. Bees had not a single fly from the 19th of November until the 9th of April. Bees wintered well, as there were very few dead bees on the bottom boards of their hives. In July I divided up those five colonies into ten colonies, which are very strong at present. I only got about 315 pounds of honey from them. White clover was a failure. Basswood and Canada thistle was our mainstay. Honey season closed about the 5th of August. I am well pleased with the C. B. J.; its form is very neat and it is a very welcome visitor at my home every week.

Bright, Ont., Oct. 26th, 1885.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

D. A. JONES.

F. H. MACPHERSON

D. A. JONES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BRETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid

BRETON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1885.

We have no more Queens for sale—all we had to spare are gone.

We have a lot of odd sizes in sections which we are offering at low rates. We will publish a list of the sizes and qualities shortly.

Our subscription list is still growing—thanks to the kind efforts of our many friends, and we are receiving many flattering notices of our feeble efforts to make a good JOURNAL. We shall continue to do our best.

Owing to ill-health of himself and Mrs Poppleton, Mr. O. O. Poppleton will not be with us at Detroit, as they have, probably ere this, landed in sunny Florida their abode for the winter. We hope that they will find the good health they are in search of and that they will return to Iowa in the spring-time fully recovered and ready for the season's round of labors.

We are glad to see evidence of increasing prosperity everywhere, and no more so with anyone than our friend E. C. Campbell, of Cayuga Advocate. Friend C. is just putting in steam fittings in his office and a new steam-press. We are glad to know that his business justifies this onward movement. Long may it continue to increase. Mr. C. is secretary of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association and as such is known to bee-keeping enthusiasts.

### THE HONEY MARKET.

We are filling a good many orders for honey just now, all of them letter orders and got without solicitation. The bulk of it goes out in 60 lb. cases in tins holding 1, 2½ and 5 lb.; and the price for the honey nets us to the retail trade 10 to 10½ per lb., packages extra. We have sold none less than these figures, though sales by others have been reported at eight and nine cents; we do not think it policy to slaughter the prices, because as soon as the canned fruits are out of the market there will be a more lively demand for honey, and prices as a consequence better.

Friend H. F. Hunt, Villa Mastai, Que., has furnished us with the following. We suppose that it is almost too late this season to find, any of the bees referred to. However it can be kept in mind for another season. Mr. Hunt says: Referring to Dr. Thom's loss of bees, which is supposed to be from Paris Green, as this is composed of arsenic, would it not be possible to take some of these bees and test them chemically for that substance? it would then establish the fact beyond question.

**RAILROAD FARES TO DETROIT CONVENTION.**

S. T. PETTIT.—Will you kindly allow me to say to all whom it may concern that Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, Secy. of N. A. B. A., writes me that he will undertake to secure reduced fares over Canadian railways as well as all roads leading into Michigan during coming Convention to be held at that place, thus relieving me of any further responsibility in the matter. He thinks it a part of his duty and therefore proposes so to do.

Belmont, Ont., Oct. 28th, 1885.

**HONEY MARKET.**

**CINCINNATI.**

There is no material change in the market. Demand is slow for manufacturing purposes, while trade is fair in comb and extracted honey for table use. Arrivals are good. Extracted honey brings 4 to 8 cents on arrival, according to quality. Choice comb honey 14 to 16 cents in the jobbing way. Home demand for beeswax is fair, which brings 20 to 22 cents for choice yellow on arrival.

C. F. MUTH

Cincinnati, Sept. 12, 1885.

**BOSTON.**

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

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

Oct. 21, 1885.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

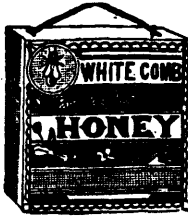
**Five Per Cent. Discount.**

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

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

**COMB HONEY PACKAGES.**

THAT HOLD SECTIONS OF HONEY 4 1/4 X 4 1/4 IN.



We call these in our price list "Honey Boxes for Sections." Each box has a nice tape handle, and when adorned with labels "A" or "B," which are made to fit this package, they look exceedingly attractive. The price for boxes is: per 1000, \$20.00; per 500, \$12.50. The price of labels will be, extra, per 1000, \$3.50; per 500, \$2.00; per 100, 45c.

In the blank space at the bottom of label (see cut) is room for name and address of producer, and these may be printed in at the following extra charge. Per 100, 30c.; each subsequent 100 to 1000, 12c.; per 1000, \$1.25. Sample boxes, labelled, sent on receipt of a 3c. stamp.

D. A. JONES, Beeton, Ont.

Pure bred Pekin Ducks for sale. S. G. RUSSELL, Box 34, Thornbury, Grey County.

**BEE SWAX WANTED.**

We will pay 30 cents per pound in trade for good yellow Beeswax, delivered at our R. R. station. Give us a trial order and see if we do not please you.

J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.

**FOR RETAILING HONEY**

Our Paper Box is The Cheapest In The World.

\$9 per 1000; printing, 50 cents extra. Large discount on big orders. Send stamp for samples and illustrated catalogue.

ASPINWALL & TREADWELL,

16 Thomas St., New York.

**FEEDERS!**

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

**CANADIAN BEE FEEDERS**

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

Made up, each.....	\$ 60
" " per 100.....	45 00
In flat, each.....	40
" " per 100.....	30 00

We can guarantee that they will give satisfaction. 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.

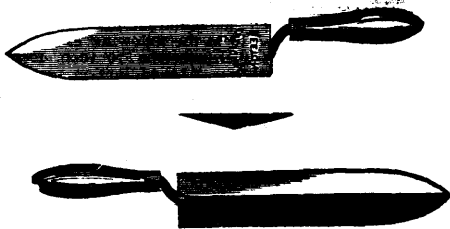
**J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO., N. Y.

**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.



**Electrotypes**

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

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

**THE  
INVERTIBLE HIVE.**

**INVERTIBLE FRAMES,**

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

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

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SUPPLIES**

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all styles of the **Simplicity Hive**, including the **Van Deusen-Nellis**. The "**FALCONER**" **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.

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Same price as one-piece. Also manufacturer of **VAN DERVOORT FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**. Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1885, Free. **Prices always reasonable**. Mention this paper.

**Red Clover Queens by Return Mail**

I am now up with my orders, and can send queens by return mail. My queens are almost without an exception purely mated, and my bees worked just thick on red clover from the time it bloomed until the present.

J. T. WILSON,  
Nicholasville, Ky

— TRY THE —

**BELLINZONA ITALIANS,**

And see for yourself that they are the best. **Warranted** Queens, bred from mothers imported direct from the mountains of Italy, \$1.00 each; six for \$5.00. **Satisfac-**tion guaranteed. Orders filled promptly.

CHARLES D. DUVALL,  
Spencerville, Mont. Co., Md.

**MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR**

Is second to none in the market. **Square Gear, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.** Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers." Address

CHARLES F. MUTH,  
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**BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,**

OR

**MANUAL OF THE APIARY.**

**11,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,**

The twelfth thousand just out. Tenth thousand sold in just four months. 2,000 sold the past year. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in 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 and Publisher,**  
State Agricultural College Lansing, Mich

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BEES AND HONEY.**

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **ONE-MONTHLY ORGAN OF THE BEE** with descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in Hives, Honey Extractors, Comb Foundation, Trainers, Sectors, 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.**