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

VOL. I. BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 21, 1885. No. 30

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 perline 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.

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	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	12 MOS.
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Two inches.....	4.50	7.50	12.00
Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
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Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

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THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.9
"American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
"American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
"Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
"Texas Bee-Keeper".....	1.80

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 1/4 x 4 1/2 (ours), and 4 1/4 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.,
- B. 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 2883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

1-6m.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

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

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.

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.

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	\$7.50
"	1 Quart	15.75	8.00
"	1/2 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—

—\$6.00 TO \$8.00 EACH.—

STRONG AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

Colonies containing 6 frames (all that we use to winter on) with good laying queen \$6.00
Colonies containing 8 frames..... \$7.00
Eight frames with extra fine queen \$8.00

These prices are for delivery at once. We will make special arrangements with those who may want fifty or one hundred colonies.

D. A. JONES,

BEETON, ONT

The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

OUR OWN APIARY.

DOUBLING UP COLONIES.

WELL, after all that has been said about uniting colonies our assistants and students are beginning to come to the conclusion that there "must be a screw loose somewhere." Management, locality or bees may make a difference, but we have just finished uniting several hundred nuclei and colonies and it has been done so easily and with so little loss that the boys thought they almost went together themselves. If the weather is very warm and no honey coming in we usually take a strange hive and alternate the combs; when the weather is a little cool and the bees not inclined to quarrel we simply lift them out of one hive and mix them up with those in the other. The boys united twenty or more the other day in a few minutes, with no loss—the queens in some instances were caged. We find no more difficulty in uniting bees than introducing virgin queens, though some people imagine that is almost an impossibility. We now introduce hundreds of them without any trouble. We suppose everybody especially in northern latitudes will have their bees prepared for winter by this time, and it will not be necessary for us to urge prompt action on the part of all who have neglected to weigh and feed. If they are not prepared before the end of October, the owners may as well arrange to purchase new colonies in the spring.

SELLING HONEY.

Perhaps a word about selling honey now might be in order. At the present time there appears to be a good deal of the past season's crop remaining in the hands of producers. A little effort about your own neighborhood will dis-

pose of most of the crop this season without all rushing off to large towns. Were it not for the dull times and scarcity of money we should certainly realize much more for our honey this season as the crop is very short. Producers who can hold until after the fruit season is over should be able to realize enough to pay them good interest on their money.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

At our last Convention in Toronto, which was held during the first week of the Exhibition, a committee was appointed to see after the Canadian exhibit of honey at the Colonial Exhibition. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of many who are in the best position to judge that if we make an exhibit similar to that which we usually make in Toronto but larger, (say about 100,000 lbs of comb and extracted) our British friends will be favorably impressed with Canadian honey and we should do there as we did in Toronto, give them a chance to taste it. Once we establish a market in England we need not fear over-production in this country. Those who have watched the wonderful strides that our pursuit has made in Canada during the last few years will say that if the same amount of energy is expended towards making the Colonial Exhibition a success, backed up by the assistance of the Government so far as paying freight on the honey is concerned, furnishing free space for our exhibit and giving us such assistance as they may deem advisable in the interest of the country we shall be sure to have a grand exhibition. We have already had several interviews with the Canadian Commissioners having had them visit our honey show at Toronto and having talked the matter over with them they have come to the conclusion that the honey display will form one of the greatest acquisitions to the Exhibition; that it will do as much

to advertise Canada as anything else that can be shown; that if the plans and details connected therewith are carried out to the letter it will create a sensation and leave such a favorable impression of Canada as will not be forgotten during the lifetime of those who witness it. It has been suggested that on one side of the exhibit cheese be shown and butter on the opposite side. This immense exhibit of honey in the centre would leave the impression that Canada was indeed "a land flowing with milk and honey."

All those who intend to assist in this matter of furnishing honey for this exhibit will have to bear in mind that no extracted honey will be taken except that of superior quality; it must be fine in flavor, well ripened, very thick, and bright in color. The manner of putting it up and preparing it for shipment will be considered in future numbers. Comb honey will require even more attention. There are few producers who take the necessary pains in caring for their honey to enable them to share the advantages of the exhibition. It would perhaps be well for all who wish to produce some for this exhibit to write to some members of the committee stating what they think they will be able to do. The ordinary sections should not be used, only those of superior quality, that the appearance of the honey may not be injured by poor sections. The manner of grading, packing and preparing for shipment, will be explained more fully in future. It is unfortunate that so many producers persist in having their bees store honey in such an unmarketable manner. This year we purchased in Toronto a quantity of comb honey at from five to six cents per pound less than what its actual value should have been on account of the way it had been handled; a half-cent more of expenditure in preparation would have given an increased profit of five cents per pound.

HAMILTON HONEY SHOW.

WE attended the Central Fair in Hamilton this year and were much impressed with the keen competition in, and the excellent quality of, honey shown by the various competitors. The exhibit was very attractive and came in for no small share of praise from thousands of visitors who gazed with delight on it. Outside the building there were hives of different patterns. One device we noticed particularly, and as it may be new to the patentee and also to some of our bee-keeping friends, we will mention it more fully lest some of our young bee-keepers might be foolish enough to invest in a patent which would be just so much money thrown away. Perhaps the patentee has not had much experience in apiculture and patented his device imagining he was the original inventor, not knowing that it had been tested years before, and is therefore one of the things of the past. The principal features in connection with the hive were, that it had no entrance at the bottom board; it had an augur hole bored through it with wire cloth nailed over it, and the entrance to the hive was from the top. The frames hung about two inches from the bottom board, leaving the space below as an air chamber. There was also an air chamber of two or three inches above the frames. We examined it carefully but could find no ladder on the inside to assist the bees in climbing up from the bottom board to the entrance at the top with their dead bees, etc.

THE CARE OF COMB HONEY.

At the Exhibition some of our friends asked to have the care of comb honey explained, complaining of its being troubled with moths, and to know how to prevent this nuisance from injuring the sections after they were removed from the hive. It was decided to set them on skeleton or rack frames in such

a way as to allow the fumes of brimstone to pass up freely among them. Some of those who had set their section honey in a cool dry room had not been troubled with moths. Many complained of brimstone settling like dust on the sections. If brimstone is burnt in large quantities it *will* settle on the floor like dust, but it seems to be unnecessary to burn a quantity sufficient to make such a dust, as a very small quantity is all that is required to kill moth-larvæ. If sections are set in a dry warm room, where the demperature is 90 degrees or more, especially if the sun is allowed to shine in, the honey will be improved, as it seems to ripen it, but if placed in a very damp room the moisture will be absorbed by the honey through the cappings, or the honey will so swell that the capping will burst and it will leak out of the cells and become sour. We have known honey to be capped over and afterwards ripened so that the cells were about three quarters full. Once saw capped honey exhibited at a convention which had been ripened down so much that the cells were little more than half full.

Following is the prize list :

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best display of Comb Honey, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd R. L. Patterson, Lynden.

Largest and finest display of Extracted Honey, 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd Mills Bros., Hamilton; 3rd A. Robertson, Carlisle.

OPEN TO AMATEURS AND LADIES HAVING LESS THAN 25 COLONIES.

Best 10 lbs. Comb Honey, in section, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd R. L. Patterson, Lynden; 3rd C. Marshall, Binbrook.

Best 10 lbs. Extracted Honey, 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd C. Marshall, Binbrook; 3rd Wm. McEvoy, Hamilton.

Assortment of sections filled with Comb Honey, different sizes and shapes of sections to be taken into consideration, 1st Joseph Barlow, Tyneside.

Best samples of Beeswax, not less than five lbs., 1st Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn; 2nd Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 3rd A. Robertson, Carlisle.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Best comb Honey, in section, not less than ten lbs., 1st Mrs. Joseph Barlow, Tyneside; 2nd Mrs. C. Marshall, Binbrook; 3rd Mrs. S. Campbell, Carlisle.

Best Extracted Honey, not less than five pounds, 1st Mrs. C. Marshall, Binbrook; 2nd Mrs. S. Campbell, Carlisle; 3rd Mrs. Jos. Barlow, Tyneside.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ITEMS ON WINTERING.

IN answer to Mr. J. Lux, on page 422 of the JOURNAL, will say that in the communication to which he refers, it was my aim to present in a general way the facts and principles that lie at the foundation of successful wintering. To have entered into all the details of preparation would have made the article much too lengthy. The additional and specific information now desired I am pleased to give, in so far as I am able, in the hope that it may help to prevent a recurrence in the future of the extraordinary losses of the past winter.

My experiment leading me to think a temperature of 50 degrees over the cluster an indication that a colony of bees were wintering well, was made in the winter of 1882-83 with double-walled hives, some packed with oat chaff, some with wheat chaff, some with sifted timothy hay chaff, and some with dry forest leaves. The space about the brood chambers which held from 9 to 15 Gallup frames, was about three inches in the clear and firmly packed with about two bushels of chaff and three of leaves. In the large super of these hives we placed from one to two bushels more of the same material that the body of the hive was packed with. A single thickness of muslin was spread flat on the frames so that the heat might readily permeate the chaff. In making the tests we operated on six hives at a time, with as many thermometers, during the coldest weather. On some of the hives we took off the cloth repeatedly and examined the condition of the cluster. We always found the bees on the outside of the cluster stupid, but they would very soon warm up and become active by the process of accelerated respirations. A few bees would come up out of the centre of the cluster and take wing at once. We were careful not to jar the hives, and the disturbances apparently did no harm, as all wintered well with a trifling loss of bees. In each case during the coldest of the weather, from zero to ten degrees below, we found the temperature over the cluster about 50 degrees, with only slight variations of a few degrees. The chaff and leaves were introduced

into the supers loose and in handling it over to get at the thermometers we found that it felt sensibly warm at 50 degrees, but the warmth extended only a few inches from the central point of the cluster. On many hives we had strips of wood between the top bars, shutting off all upward ventilation, and found the same warmth just over the cluster. All such stock wintered well, but in small single-walled hives no warmth could be felt in many cases and all such colonies showed signs of diarrhoea. Hence the conclusion as stated. In making these observations we found that at 50 degrees there was no dampness in the chaff where there was upward ventilation, the heat of the cluster driving it outward to the surface where the chaff would often be found wet. But in the hives where the temperature ran much below 50 degrees the chaff would get damp down to the frames and the colony invariably wintered poorly. When the temperature in the hive ran low the moisture would collect on the sides of the hives and on the combs and become frosty. In all these cases we found the bees did not winter well, consuming large amounts of their stores and great numbers and sometimes the whole stock would die before spring. The colonies that kept up the 50 degrees were the ones that kept bright and clean and healthy, and the combs were also dry and clean. Hence, our belief with such protection as would permit the maintenance of this temperature, the effect was to force outward the dampness while a much lower temperature seemed to favor the accumulation of dampness close about the cluster and thus cause disease.

By the term "large hive" it would mean one large enough to prevent a temperature in the hive so low as to condense the vapor. For Canada, where it is much colder than here, the space for packing should extend all around the brood chamber and it should not be less than four inches. If packed snugly, I should think that much space would be sufficient. The packing may be dry forest leaves or very dry sawdust or the fine ribbon-like shavings of white poplar obtained in sawing sections, as these agents are less apt to mould than the various kinds of chaff, and appear to be fully as warm, especially the latter.

After making various tests on the different plans of ventilation, we came to the conclusion that upward ventilation, as generally managed, let the heat of the cluster escape too freely upward and outward, that the force by which the heated air arose being impelled by a strong current of cold air drawn in at the entrance, was

far greater than any one had supposed. We then began placing the little wooden strips between the top bars of the frames on nearly all of our hives to prevent all escape of the heat except by radiation through the propolis and wood. We soon found that we had to enlarge the entrances, as we observed from tests in our apiary and others near by that with only a small entrance and no upward ventilation bees could not be wintered no matter how well protected. They would get restless and fly out whenever the sun shone brightly, cold or no cold. We then made the entrance three-fourths of an inch deep and eight inches long for a full colony, wintering on the summer stands, and placed a board in front of the hive so as to prevent the cold winds from driving into the entrance. Mice have never troubled us, but when they do we shall take a piece of wire cloth over the entrance so as to allow the bees exit at the bottom. With us the above plan has been a great success resulting in a loss of fewer bees and the consumption of far less stores than any plan of upward ventilation we have tried. I recognize the fact, however, that a number of bee-keepers have succeeded well with upward ventilation, including my friend Mr. S. Corneil, who uses a heavy wool quilt over the frames which is effectual in confining the heat at the same time that the vapor is permitted to escape above. But there is this fact about ventilation that must not be overlooked. A large hive *freely* ventilated in any way is much more safe than a small one however well ventilated. Such a hive may contain a large amount of comb and stores or be largely composed of wood, if it is only big, frost does not penetrate to the centre as in a small hive and the bees may keep warm enough to survive. Ample protection is, therefore, more important than the system of ventilation.

We have no experience in bee-house wintering but think the temperature that would enable the bees to maintain fifty degrees over the cluster or about that, could be very readily ascertained by experiment. But the plan of ventilation adopted for the bee-house or cellar will affect very much the plan of ventilation required for the hives.

According to our experience a well banked cellar having no ventilation at all will safely winter bees if the hives are freely ventilated both at the top and bottom. In such case, upward ventilation, especially where there are many bees in a cellar and the temperature ranges about 45 degrees, is quite indispensable to the best results. On the contrary, if the repository has good sub-earth ventilation and a pipe leads from a point near the bottom to a stove pipe or

chimney above, the bees fare the best without upward ventilation. But in case free lower ventilation cannot be given, owing to the construction of the hive, then it is advisable to give some upward ventilation through a wool quilt.

As to wintering on "ten or twelve frames" it can be done in the manner here indicated at any point in the north where the winter temperature does not go below 15 or 20 below zero in the coldest weather.

Now a few words on the method of contracting brood chambers as a winter management. Three years since in the *A. B. J.* I referred to it as the method of Mr. D. A. Jones' and commended it. Since that time I have practiced it extensively and now believe that the wintering on five or six brood frames is a measure of the greatest economy in the use of stores, in the conservation of heat and in the valuable results obtained in bringing nearly every bee through the winter in a vigorous and healthy condition. Particularly in out-door wintering, a measure at once so highly practical and productive of such satisfactory results should not be forgotten. If I mistake not Mr. Jones first practiced the method and was the first to make it known to the bee-keeping public, and all credit in the matter rightfully belongs to him. It is therefore a cause of regret that any one, who, after a trial of the method, without being original in anything, and finding it a procedure of great value, should deliberately essay to claim all honor in introducing the same to the public.

DR. G. L. TINKER.

New Philadelphia, O.

The above report of careful experiments will be read by many with much interest. There is no doubt that if moisture is allowed to condense in the hives and thin the stores that bad results will follow. Cold and moisture injure bees in winter and for many years we have been practicing and experimenting in wintering on fewer combs, and have come to the conclusion that the more bees that can be clustered together without being divided by combs or stores the better the results will be providing they have access to sufficient stores. In the best cases of wintering especially of small colonies that we have known five combs were arranged about as follows: the two outside combs filled with stores were full depth, the two

next were about two thirds their usual depth and the one inside, or central comb was about one third the usual depth, all filled and sealed with good stores. This allowed the bees to cluster all together with their stores over and around them. Any one who will arrange their combs, stores and bees in this manner will be astonished at the results.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE "CANADIAN BEE PAPER."

MR. EDITOR,—Do you know anything about the above mentioned "paper"? We would like to know something about it; where it is published, by whom, etc. In the last issue of the *American Bee Journal* is an article entitled "Notes on the Ontario Convention," immediately under which caption appears "By our own Correspondent." The writer of this article, in referring to the notice of the late Convention in Toronto, says: "It was published only in the Canadian bee-paper and in the *Rural Canadian*." Now the *Rural Canadian* we know, but the "Canadian bee-paper" we do not know. We thought we were acquainted with all the periodical apicultural literature of Canada, but here it seems is a "bee-paper" which has entirely escaped our notice. Although it will no doubt be against your own interests, Mr. Editor, to give us any information anent a rival paper—this "Canadian bee-paper" above mentioned—still we must ask for the information, for if this new "bee-paper" is a good one we want to subscribe for it. "There is room in this world for us all," and from your well-known liberality and magnanimity we doubt not that you will enlighten us even at the expense of your own interests. If, however, it should, peradventure, be that you yourself, Mr. Editor, are as ignorant in this matter as ourselves, we must in such a strait call upon "our own correspondent" himself to "rise and explain." We take it that "our own correspondent" is our Canadian Rev. W. F. Clarke for these "Reports" and "Notes" are well written in his interesting style, and if our surmise should prove correct we have no doubt that gentleman will cheerfully vouchsafe to us the information we pray for. Tell us all about the new "bee-paper" and we will surely take it if it is worth taking. Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, do not get jealous or envious of "new arrivals" or unwelcome rivals for "there is room in this world for us all!"

A SUBSCRIBER,
(Seeking Light.)

Like the writer of this article we can only surmise. The only paper devoted to bees in Canada that we know of is our own CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. But possibly there may be some other. From some words dropped at the Convention referred to we are led to believe that you are right in your conclusion that the Rev. W. F. Clarke is the correspondent referred to, and we also call upon him to furnish us with the desired information. Possibly this "Paper" may be the same one referred to in the clubbing list of the *American Bee Journal*. We have written the publishers of the *A. B. J.*, to know where said paper is published.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE BEE-KEEPERS' ORGAN.

SIR,—At the close of an interesting and instructive Convention held in Toronto five years ago the Ontario Bee-Keepers Association was organized. The names of about thirty bee-keepers were then and there enrolled as members. You, Mr. Editor, were elected its first President, and your humble servant its first Secretary-Treasurer. Soon the membership was increased by over 100. Many of those who joined after the meeting had not been present at the convention. It was felt that those who subsequently joined were entitled to something more than a mere membership netted as a *quid pro quo* for the fee they paid, accordingly and with the consent of the Executive Committee, I entered into negotiations with the proprietor of the *Canadian Farmer* which resulted in his paper, with one page devoted to bee-literature, being sent to each member for the last half of that year free of charge. This arrangement was renewed each year until the paper passed into the hands of Mr. C. Blackett Robinson who carried out our contract with his predecessor, and furnished the *Rural Canadian* up till the last annual meeting. It appears that no decision was arrived at during the last meeting as to whether this or any other paper should continue to be sent. It appears also that a committee was appointed to attend to this matter, but from the letter of Mr. Pettitt in the last issue of the JOURNAL we learn that nothing definite has been arrived at. He thinks, justly enough, that if the Association is to have an organ at all, that organ should be the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and

he wants to know what you have to say in the matter, and you in turn want to know what some others, including myself, have to say on the subject.

Well, I think just as I thought five years ago, that if the membership is to be kept up something more substantial than the honor of being enrolled must be offered. It is probable that most if not all the late members are subscribers to your JOURNAL and a duplicate number would be of little use to them. Here then is my proposition. Let the committee arrange with yourself or some other supply dealer to furnish each member with some article useful in the apiary, the regular price of which is one dollar, or let them arrange with some one to mail each member a good fertilized Italian queen sometime next June. Dollar queens are staple articles nowadays and they are often as good as those that cost a higher price. I apprehend that queen-breeders can be found who will send out 100 good queens next June for a \$50 bank bill and consider themselves well paid for their trouble. Now I have "said my say" and await the opinions of others.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, Ont., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Now, Friend McKnight has spoken; let us hear from the rest of those on whom we called and from any others as well who are interested as all should be, in the success of our Association. If anyone should know what is required for success that one is Friend McK.; he was one of the first officers and has continued in office in one position or another ever since. Our worthy President, Mr. Pettitt, has, we believe, already nominated the committee to decide on the matter, and if those who have suggestions to put forward will do so now the committee may be able the better to decide.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

NOTICE TO BEE-KEEPERS.

INTEND, if encouraged by you, to make arrangements with railways for reduced rates to Detroit at time of approaching North American Bee-Keepers' Association. Will every bee-keeper who purposes attending said Convention kindly drop me a card stating your station and railroad, and how long you would like to stop in the city. You see, when I approach the railway authorities I must have

some data upon which to talk. Also give number of hives of bees you lost last winter and spring, the number you started with this spring, number you have now, amount of honey taken and how much of it was comb. Also give what information you can about others who have bees in your locality. I am expected to make a report at the Convention but cannot do so without your assistance. Please, friends, do not delay, it always takes time to accomplish any such undertaking.

S. T. PETTIT.

Vice-President for Ontario branch North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

Belmont, Ont., Oct. 13th, 1885.

We hope that every one intending to be present will notify friend P. at once and send as well a report of the season's operations, and, whether you intend going or not, send him your report that he may be able intelligently to talk of the work of the year in Ontario. A full report of the proceedings will of course appear in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL directly after.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

ORGANIZATION.

IN attending the late Ontario Bee-keeper's Convention in Toronto, I was greatly astonished at the small attendance; instead of the fifteen or twenty persons that were present at the first morning's and night's meetings there should have been at least one hundred to two hundred present. And in looking at the small assembly, it occurred to me that there was a cause for such a small showing of bee-keepers. I believe the cause exists in not being organized as we should be, and if that be the real cause it is time we were making an effort to drag ourselves out of the deplorable condition we have got into. By so doing we will show to other bee-keepers, that are not members, that we exist in something more than name only. I want it understood that I am speaking for myself only, and giving others my opinion, for I believe if we and giving others my opinion, for I believe if we exchange ideas it will help to promote our best interests. I will in the first place propose that we change the "Ontario Bee-keepers' Association" to the "Dominion of Canada Bee-keepers' Association," or the "British North America Bee-keepers' Association." In conjunction with the head Association let there be formed county organizations, or, if thought best, let two or more counties amalgamate, and let its name be that of

the united counties. If there already exists two or more associations in one county let them be amalgamated under one name. By forming county organizations we would be able to reach every bee-keeper in Canada. If the bee-keepers could meet quarterly or oftener, they would find that it would be of great benefit to them in deciding upon the price of honey, and how to dispose of the same, to the best advantage. In this paper I will not attempt to give a full explanation of how to accomplish it, but leave it for some future time or until I find out the opinion of other bee-keepers upon organization.

EDWARD LUNAN.

Buttonville, Ont.

While this subject is under discussion let everybody who has an idea put it forward. You all know the old proverb: "In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

AT THE LATE MEETING OF THE O.B.K.A.

THIS address we endeavored to get directly after the Association's meeting, but as it had passed out of the hands of the President—Dr. J. C. Thom—we were unable to secure it till now.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bee-keepers' Association of Ontario.

It being prescribed by the Constitution that the President deliver an annual address at the expiration of his term of office, in compliance therewith I have thrown a few thoughts together, which may serve to indicate the progress already made in the past few years, and the directions in which we are now tending toward further developments in the science and art of Bee-Culture.

Our art is eminently a progressive one, as the most casual observer cannot fail to notice, more especially if he be of somewhat mature years. Let him enter the well-kept apiary of one of our progressive bee-men, during the month of July, we will suppose. Instead of the few weather-beaten, worm eaten, weed-overgrown homes, (save the mark!) of the tidy little insect, placed in the most neglected corner of the garden, which he remembers in his boyhood's sunny days, what does he behold? Why the long rows of neat, trim hives, shaded by the broad-leaved purpling grape, the avenues as closely clipped as the lawn of the millionaire. Swarming is in progress; but with the quickness born of experience, the golden queen is caged, other swarms return as at the

word of command. He enters the bee-house where order and system reign, and while the busy assistants uncap the snowy comb and set the imprisoned nectar free, by a few revolutions of the extractor, he looks around on the shining cans and portly barrels and when he is told that these are filling up at the rate of hundreds of pounds per day, the startled visitor cannot but exclaim that bee-keeping is indeed advancing in no uncertain manner.

There is another side to the picture, however, as, since we last met in convention many have had to mourn the loss of their pets caused by the extreme cold of the last winter. The remedy, I have no doubt, will be eagerly discussed in this assembly, and while none can control the severity of the seasons, I am satisfied that compliance with a few prime requisites will always enable the apiarist to save such a large percentage of his stock as will permit of a steady increase from year to year. Such, at least, has been the experience of your President during the past ten years. The prime factor in safe wintering I have found to be a sufficiency of honey; young queens; non-intervention after the first of October; placing the stocks in a dry, quiet, frost-proof repository, the temperature of which varies little from forty-two degrees, before severe frost sets in; and free upward ventilation.

A good deal of attention has been given during the past year to labor-saving appliances in connection with hives and it would seem as if reversible frames, cases, and hives were about to be added to the appliances which the wily exhibitor places before the bewildered gaze of the incipient bee-keeper.

Among the discoveries of the past year, I may mention that the preservation of honey has been found to depend on a well known constituent of the poison-sac of the bee, namely, formic acid. This shows us that the sting serves not only as a weapon of defence, but possesses the power of infusing into the stored-up honey an antiseptic substance. Observers have noticed that bees in the hive, even when left undisturbed, from time to time rub off against the comb, from the point of their sting, a tiny drop of formic acid. This excellent preservative is thus, in minute quantities, introduced into the honey, in fact a sufficient admixture is essential to its existence as honey. These facts serve to explain why the stingless bees of South America store up very little more honey than is required for daily use. It contains no formic acid, and therefore will not keep any length of time. Fierbend in 1877 recommended formic acid as a means of preserving fruit from fermentation.

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you

that we now have the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL an established fact, and from the patronage it has already received, it bids fair to be a success.

I am of the opinion that it would greatly promote the object so many are desirous of attaining (I refer to the *Apis Americana* or the perfect bee of the future), if under the auspices of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, an Experimental Bee-farm could be established, in which races of bees from foreign countries could be thoroughly tested before being disseminated throughout the country. After having had the Asiatic races inflicted upon us (with a good intention no doubt), we are now threatened with the Carniolan. The Italian race ought to be maintained and cultivated as the best bee America has yet tested generally. I speak thus as, personally, very great loss has been sustained in exterminating the traces of other races from an Italian apiary, after they had been tried and found wanting. Many others have had a similar experience.

I would draw your attention to the desirability of the formation of union among the honey producers of Ontario for the purpose of establishing a foreign market for our surplus product. The appointing of agents in Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Paris and Berlin would be a simple matter, and yet might save our home markets from becoming demoralized in the event of an extra good season.

The Foul brood question has been relieved of the necessity for immediate legislation, by the kindly hand of the frost king removing most of the diseased stocks forever. The discovery of Mr. Cheshire, of England, of phenol as a cure for the dread disease has also greatly lessened the dangers of its appearance in an apiary.

A most favorable opportunity for an exhibit of Canadian honey presents itself in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, which will be next year under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. This is a rare chance for showing to the world what Ontario can do in the production of honey of a quality which, I am sure will be excelled no other colony of that Empire which girds the globe with the homes of her children.

I would suggest a revival of the Constitution by committee appointed for the purpose. One of the points requiring attention is the payment of the travelling expenses of the executive and other committees that may from time to time be appointed by you. Members cannot be expected to incur expense as well as devote their time to furthering the general interests.

To conclude, notwithstanding an unfavorable season. Ontario again displays under the

fostering care of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition the products of the dairy and apiary, in such quantities and of such unrivalled excellence, that it may truly claim to be the Western successor to Palestine of old, in being, "a land flowing with milk and honey."

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.

LOSING QUEENS WHILE MATING—QUEEN CELLS ON DRONE BROOD.

QUERY NO. 36.—I have lost so many young queens after they were hatched, (I suppose in leaving the hive for the purpose of finding a mate) that I would like to ask you the best way of remedying the loss and would like to have the query answered in the question department of the JOURNAL. My hives are six feet apart from centre to centre, painted alike, and I fear the young queens often mistake their hives on returning, and thus get killed. Are queen cells formed by natural swarming, surrounded by drone brood, generally as good as those formed on worker comb, or are they likely to be from drone eggs? If the difference in such cells well marked?—A. G.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—To the first would say, we lost one year a number of young queens as we supposed by bee martins. After shooting a number we had no trouble.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—My hives are less than six feet apart from centre to centre and I seldom lose a young queen on that account. I have never observed closely enough to be able to answer the second part of the question.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—When hives are painted all of a color I lay a board or stick of wood in front of every other hive unless there are trees or shrubbery near a part of the hive, and in this way very rarely lose a queen. 2nd. A queen never deposits a drone egg in a queen cell no matter where such a cell is built.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—I would also like a satisfactory answer to the first part of this "query." My hives are also six feet apart and painted alike, but am quite sure the loss of queens is not from returning to the

wrong hive, [for I have often seen them leave the hive and watched for their return, and have never seen but one return to the wrong hive. Have had no experience with the latter part of the query.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Have the hives facing different directions; have the young queens ready for mating, before as after the swarming season. A young queen will sometimes go with a swarm if both are out at the same time.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Hives six feet apart are all right. If drones are few, and birds plenty that may account for the loss. Our hives are only six feet apart and we very rarely lose a queen in mating. The queen cell will be of no use unless it has an impregnated egg in it. Then it will be all right no matter what cells are around it.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Instead of having the hives uniformly six feet apart from centre to centre, I should prefer to have them in pairs, the hives of each pair as close together as they can be worked with the same space between the pairs that you now have between the hives. This will give you more hives on the same ground with much less liability to have queens go into wrong hives.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—In all large apiaries where stocks are close together more or less of this loss occurs. Always have larvæ and eggs supplied to such hives, bearing in mind that such loss is likely to occur. If you wish to reduce your loss in this respect to a minimum. Place your stocks widely apart. I do not care for queens hatched from cells surrounded in this way. They frequently never mature—drone eggs probably.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I do not think your queens got lost in returning. My hives are about three and a quarter feet from centre to centre and I have not lost (if my memory serves me well) one queen this year before commencing to lay, but several have disappeared after. I place land marks at every fifth hive. Queen cells built under the swarming impulse, are, so I believe, just as good on drone comb as anywhere. I never knew bees preparing to swarm make the mistake you mention. I can see no difference either in cells or queens.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—My hives are not more than six feet apart, and are all painted alike, yet I do not meet with severe losses of queens. When clearing off the ground for my apiary I left quite a number

of trees standing irregularly around the hives, and I have always thought they were of material help to young queens in properly locating their own houses. I never depend on queen cells found among drone brood. Nearly all writers on bee-culture claim that there are marked differences in the appearance of queen cells containing drones and those containing queens, but no dependence can be placed on those differences.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I know of no way by which you can "remedy the loss" already sustained: you can only take all possible precautions against future loss. You no doubt want to know how to remedy the difficulty or evil. If your hives are six feet apart as you say I hardly think you lose many by the young queens' mistakes in returning unless indeed your apiary is perfectly monotonous and not diversified by tree or other landmark. But I do not believe in or practice painting hives all one color and setting them all in precise rows. Paint your hives like Joseph's coat, many colors, and break up the monotony by a little, in this case, wholesome disorder. There must, however, I should think, be some special disadvantage in your location or defect in the manipulation and management which you do not mention, when you lose so many queens. Another season try and study it out and apply the remedy. As to the relative quality of queens reared in drone brood or worker brood I have had splendid queens from cells surrounded by drone brood and never remarked any difference. As to whether such queens are not "likely to be from drone eggs" if any such contingency as that is likely then we may all shut up shop—Jones, Corneil, Thom, Pettit, Cook, Newman, Root, old Father Langstroth *et alii*, may throw down their quills and we may all begin over again.

BY THE EDITOR.—Queens sometimes do mistake their hives in returning, but we find this the exception and not the rule. When we have from three to five hundred in a yard the hives are often not more than two feet apart in the row, and sometimes not that, yet when the weather is favorable, we seldom lose a queen. This has been one of the most unfavorable seasons for queen-rearing and the loss was so great from various causes that it was sometimes difficult for us to get them at all. We think good weather will remedy the difficulty to a very great extent. It is

not unusual for queen cells to be found around drone eggs. We would prefer to have them on worker comb. It is not a good sign to see them on drone comb as you speak of, but if worker eggs were used and received the same care we have no doubt good queens could be raised in that way. There is usually a difference in the general appearance.

DO BEES SLEEP?

QUERY No. 37.—Do bees sleep, and if so, where and when?—C. G.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I guess not.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—I don't know.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I should think they must, but have never had any direct proof.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I never caught a bee asleep, and if they do sleep it is something I never could detect them at.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Very likely they rest, I presume in the hive, when they are weary.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—They undoubtedly repose in the hive. I would not say they ever sleep.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—Friend W. F. Clarke says they hibernate and I believe he is right; but I do not know that they sleep. If they do they sleep with their eyes open, doubtless.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—Cannot answer this without too much theorizing. I know from practical experience that when one got in my bed at the state fair two years ago he did not go to sleep.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Not as long as they can find anything else to do. An Irishman was once persuaded to have some bees put to sleep with chloroform and take them to bed with him as their breath might be good for rheumatism. He said they would neither sleep nor let him sleep.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Have never caught any of my bees with their eyes shut, but believe they do sleep. Have seen them in a glass hive at night when every bee on the side of a Langstroth frame and all in sight were perfectly still, not even an antenna was moving.

or the light from the lamp did not set them in motion, and when I jarred the hive slightly they acted as though they had not had their "nap" out.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If the word "hibernate" were substituted for "sleep" in this query Mr. Clarke would forthwith write a long essay to prove the affirmative. The two words, however are not synonymous, but probably signify about the same thing when applied to the quiescent condition bees assume portions of the time in healthy winter quarters. But the propounder of this query no doubt has a curiosity to know whether the bees sleep at night after their busy day's work, say in the middle of the clover honey flow. Well, all I can say about that is that if they do not rest and sleep after such a day's work it is not because they are not fairly entitled to it. During the active life of the worker bee in the honey season I have no doubt she takes certain rest and sleep as nature requires, because her activity in work involves a constant waste of tissue, nervous as well as muscular, and the due replenishment requires rest and a condition tantamount to sleep. It would seem to be during sleep, at least in the case of mammals, that the tissue is deposited not only in the process of growth but in that of replenishment. This is why the young require more sleep than the old. In winter quarters the bee certainly does betimes assume a condition even beyond sleep, being more prolonged as well as profound. If bees are like humans I should say the drones would be excellent sleepers.

BY THE EDITOR.—We never caught them asleep.

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

A LOCALITY HARD TO BEAT.

A LOVER OF BEES.—Lest you should think that the report you received from Fisherville is the best that this locality can produce I send you that of two ladies. Mrs. Holterman put four into winter quarters, one starved two weeks before examining. Increased from three to eight, with 750 lbs. extracted and 63 lbs. comb honey. Mrs. Otterman from 5 to 9 with 1150 lbs. extracted honey. Alsike is abundant here, it has not failed for years, but colonies require stimulating after thistle bloom. There are no fall flowers.

Ever since our pleasant visit to Fisherville we have been convinced that it is a most excellent locality for bee-keeping, and one thing which makes

it specially so is the wisdom displayed by the farmers in sowing large quantities of Alsike clover, and the sooner other localities follow suit the sooner they will reap their reward by having much more profit from their land than they receive from wheat and other grains.

TAKING OFF SECTIONS AND ARRANGEMENT OF BROOD NEST.

CALVIN BOYD.—As so much is being said of late in the C. B. J. about winter stores and granulated sugar syrup, I am getting a little uneasy as to the condition of my bees. About the middle of Sept. honey commenced coming in rapidly from golden rod and boneset, when I removed all surplus boxes and reduced brood chambers to from seven to nine frames according to size of colony, spreading them to one inch between combs, these combs were all speedily filled with good golden rod and boneset honey and well capped. Now will you kindly inform me through the JOURNAL if you consider such stores perfectly safe for winter, all other conditions being favorable. Each colony will have from 40 to 60 lbs. of such honey and are in doublewalled walled hives. This is not my only trouble. After the brood nests were well filled I again put on top storys from which I extracted twice in about ten or fifteen days and honey was still coming in up to the first October, when it suddenly became cold with a heavy frost that has killed everything in the shape of flowers leaving me with the upper stories all on the hives and a quantity of brood in some of them and the weather too cold at present to admit of taking them off. Please state what is best to do in such a case, and oblige a novice.

Petrolea, Ont., Oct. 8th, 1885.

From twenty-five to thirty pounds of honey is sufficient in each hive. As soon as the brood hatches out remove the top story leaving them crowded up below. You will find plenty of suitable weather yet to remove them. Should any of them be scarce of stores in the lower story feed, sugar syrup until they have the necessary quantity.

A REPORT OF BENTON'S QUEEN CAGES.

GUST MURHARD.—I see in your September number a description of Mr. Benton's shipping cages. I received this season, two queens from Mr. Benton, one Mount Lebanon and one Carniolan, both in splendid order. The Mount Lebanon came direct from Beyrout, Syria, via Alexandria, Trieste, Bremen and New York by N. P. R. R. in 30 days, in a large cage with

honey and bee-candy. The Carniolan came in small cage (such as the last described by you), in 18 days from Munich, with, if I recollect right but one worker dead. There is no risk with regard to cage and packing in sending for queens to Mr. Benton, whom I have found a reliable and honorable dealer and a pleasant man to deal with, not to forget Mrs. Benton as a most pleasant lady correspondent. Both queens received from Mr. Benton are very satisfactory. I have reared quite a lot of young queens off those for to breed from next season to supply my different apiaries. I have several crosses between the Syrian and Cyprian with the Carniolans, where the workers have proved most industrious honey gatherers the past season. I have 200 swarms of bees, mostly Syrians and Carniolans, and but few Cyprians and Albinos. The Italians are discarded by me.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 29, 1885.

LOTS OF HONEY AND A GOOD SEASON.

E. T. MARTIN. — I am in receipt of the C. B. J. of the 7th inst., and have read it as carefully as usual and got full value for time and money. At the last end (and that always comes too soon) you ask for reports, so being one of your scholars, I will try my hand at it for the first time. By referring to my bee book—April 22nd—five colonies alive out of eight; two in good order with brood, three weak ones (they were blacks); the two were Italians, the queens were daughters of a D. A. Jones' queen. By killing black queens and giving eggs and brood from the Italians I have all Italians and by dividing I have increased to nine, sold one, and now have eight and no natural swarms. The weather being wet and windy there was no surplus from clover and black berry, but plenty for brooding. On July 16th I commenced extracting from four hives not interfering with brood nest; finished extracting on August 22nd—265 lbs. of extracted honey and 35 lbs. of sections, making 300 lbs. from five hives. Overhauled them on September 28th, and found six hives with ten frames each so full of honey and so many bees that I could scarcely get a rack out; two were not so full but plenty capped for winter and more coming all the time; the queens still laying, in fact we have had almost a continual flow since July 20th and no frost till the 6th inst., and that was very light. We have had rain and wind for the last week so that the bees have done but little. It has been the best honey season in this neighborhood for fifteen years, so those say that have had bees for that length of time; the basswood, chestnut, sumach, buckwheat, golden rod, aster, bonaset, and several other flowers have been our bee pasture and in about the order stated. I am not aware that we have honey-dew and very little Canada thistle.

Griffin's Corners, Elgin Co., Oct. 8th, 1885.

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, OCTOBER 21ST 1885.

We still have a few queens to spare at the same prices as mentioned last week.

[THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government in reference to the Canadian exhibit of honey at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, Eng., next year is: Messrs. Corneil, Spence, Campbell, Morris, and Clarke. We suppose that, more properly speaking the committee should wait, not upon the Dominion Government, but upon the Commissioners appointed for Canada, of whom Sir Charles Tupper is chief. A meeting of intending exhibitors or rather a conference with the commissioners will shortly be held in Toronto.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM A GOOD BEE-KEEPER AS TO THE QUALITIES OF THE CANADIAN BEE-FEEDER.

Friend R. McKnight, Owen Sound, Ont., writes us unsolicited as follows: "I have given your new feeder a fair test and have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to its merits. It is unquestionably the best feeder that has ever been put upon the market. Certainly none other that I have seen can at all be compared with it for rapid, safe and comfortable feeding. Some of my colonies have taken down and stowed ten pounds of food from it in one night. In getting it out and putting it upon the market you have supplied a long felt want to the bee-keepers of Canada.

A CHANGE IN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Heretofore the Canadian Express Company have controlled the lines running out of Beeton in the carrying of express parcels, and we found it very much against our business with our customers having to pay double charges because of the very small number of offices on the list of the Canadian Express Co. Now, however, that is all changed. Instead of some 500 offices we have now connection with over 4000, and those customers who complained before will now rejoice, while those who were fortunate before will henceforth be a little more hampered by the change. We suppose, however, that the old

saying must come into force here, "do a little harm that great good may come." The American Express Company has taken over the line and all customers over the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Ry., and all the connections of that division, the Hamilton and North Western, the Michigan Central (Canada Southern) Credit Valley, and some other shorter lines have now direct connection with us at Beeton, and there will be but one charge to pay.

WELL DONE DR. TINKER.

Chas. Mitchell.—Well done Dr. Tinker in late number of CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL on diarrhoea. I think Friend Heddon would escape it too by raising the temperature. Why is it so troublesome among soldiers when exposed, with two kidneys in their favor?

Molesworth, Ont.

NORTH AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' SOCIETY, at Detroit, Mich., on December 8th, 9th and 10th, 1885. W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich.

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.

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.

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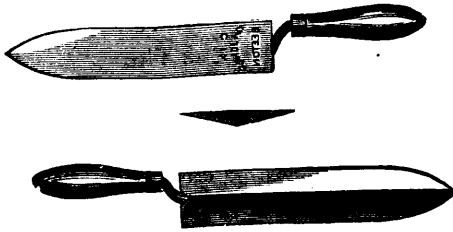
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