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

**VOL. I.**

**BEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885.**

**№. 26**

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

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.

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All advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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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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One inch.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
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Three inches.....	6.00	10.00	16.00
Four inches.....	8.00	13.50	20.00
Six inches.....	10.00	15.00	24.00
Eight inches.....	12.50	20.00	30.00

**TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.**

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

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**CLUBBING RATES.**

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**

AND "Gleanings," semi-monthly.....	\$1.90
" " "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	2.75
" " " " " " " monthly.....	1.40
" " "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" " "Texas Bee-Keeper" " " " monthly.....	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.

## INCUBATORS TO THE FRONT

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

G. T. DOWN, Parkhill, Ont.

## NEW! NOVEL!! USEFUL!!!

INVERTIBLE HIVES,

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

INVERTIBLE SURPLUS CASES.

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

J. M. SHUCK, Des Moines, Iowa.

150 COLONIES OF BEES FOR SALE. — Mostly Italians, in eight frames L. hives for \$750. Single colonies, \$6; 10 to 20, \$5.50. Strong with twenty to twenty-five lbs. good honey per colony.

IVA ORVIS  
Whitby, Ont.

BEES FOR SALE. I have twenty colonies of Bees in good shape—Jones' hive—which I will sell cheap. Write for particulars and price.

S. DIBB,  
Duntroon, Ont.

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED  
LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IT—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto

## 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.

## Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

3-t.f. F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Manager, Beeton, Ont.

## Bees. Bees.

Thirty or Forty Colonies for sale, in good condition with lots of honey for wintering, at reasonable prices. Enquire of

W. H. SANFORD, Tottenham.

## TINNED WIRE.

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

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

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

D. A. JONES,  
Beeton, Ont.

## FOR SALE!

## FIFTY STOCK OF BEES

In Prime Condition for Winter.

In D. A. Jones' Hive. With privilege of wintering in first-class cellar.

ONLY \$8.00 PER COLONY.

WM. BUEGLASS, BRIGHT, ONT.

## HONEY PACKAGES.

FOR THE

The Best, the Handiest, and Cheapest

For storing or shipping write to

WILLIAM CLIMIE, LISTOWEL, ONT.

## BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

1-6m.

Port Colborne, Ont

# The Canadian Bee Journal.

D. A. JONES & Co., Publishers.

## OUR OWN APIARY.

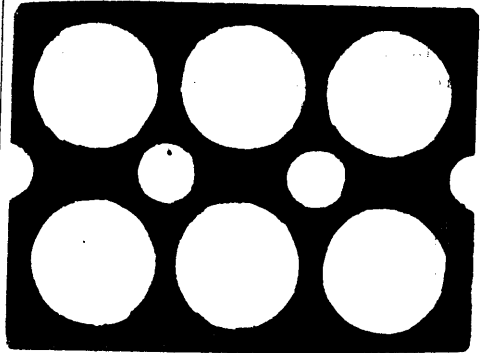
### FALL PREPARATIONS.

THE bees that we moved to the new location thus far seem not to have secured enough stores to keep them, although there is abundance of bloom in the locality. This is the poorest year for fall honey we have ever had. About the close of the honey harvest basswood ceased to yield, and there has been no weather favorable for the secretion of honey for the last four weeks. We are not discouraged yet although the frost has destroyed all the more tender flowers. A few days of fine weather may give us some honey from the more hardy flowers, such as mint, golden rod, boneset, etc, although honey gathered so late or when the weather is cold, has a tendency to be very thin, and unless the bees are strong and crowded up closely on the comb it is questionable whether it would be ripened down thick enough to make good winter stores; but we intend to use any that may be so gathered and in order to make it suitable for winter food will mix sufficient thick granulated sugar-syrup with it that no bad effects may arise. Late in the fall or even anytime during the cold weather when bees are ripening and sealing their winter food, the hives should be so arranged that all the heat can be utilized to the best possible advantage. The entrances should be closed up very closely during the cold weather, leaving the least possible space for the bees to pass out and in, the covering over the frames should be so arranged that the moisture in the shape of vapor can pass off. It is very important that the stores be well ripened. It is best to have them in a liquid state with the least possible moisture. Thin syrup or honey capped over

by the bees (even though the colonies be strong enough to winter) will produce so much more vapor in the hive that they often become injured with dysentery. The thicker and finer the stores the less heat is required to pass off the surplus moisture from the abdomens of the bees. Great care should be exercised in securing such stores as will leave them in the best possible shape to withstand their winter confinement.

### BENTON'S SHIPPING CAGES.

WE have received queens from our Friend Benton in a cage which we think is so near perfection that it should be described. In our opinion it is the most perfect cage that we have ever seen for shipping purposes. It is small and light, and provision appears to have been made for every possible emergency likely to arise in connection with the shipment of queens from Palestine and Cyprus, or from any point in the East to this country and we see



no reason why on this principle they would not go safely to any part of the globe. To Friend Benton we think is due the credit of solving this difficulty of shipping queens by mail from the East to America. Many times have Friend Benton and ourselves talked this over when together, and he believed then that he would yet be able to accomplish what has now become a fixed fact. The post office and quarantine regulations heretofore have kept back this enterprise

considerably. We will try to describe this new queen-cage of Benton's, which, for convenience, and in justice to Mr. Benton, we will call the "Benton Queen-cage." It consists of a block of very dry light pine wood, seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, four inches in length and two and three-quarter inches in breadth. There are six one-inch holes and two half inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of the bottom. Three one inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of each edge of the top side, thus leaving a quarter of an inch of solid timber in the centre between the double row of three-inch holes. Then there are two half-inch holes bored between the first and second hole, about an inch and an eighth from each end, that being the place where the boring of the inch holes leaves the most timber. All these holes go within about a sixteenth of an inch of the bottom. Then through the centre lengthwise he has bored a quarter-inch hole, passing through the two half-inch holes, letting air from either end through these central holes and also into the inch holes; the air can also pass in through this central hole, and into the inch holes, through small openings made with a brad-awl. There is also a groove at each end of block so that should it be placed on end the middle air passages would not be stopped, also two grooves on each side running the entire length through which the air is admitted into the end inch hole through brad-awl holes. Sugar food is put into one of the end holes at one side and in the opposite end hole on the other side, the hole being first waxed to prevent moisture from escaping; then, when the sugar is placed in, a piece of beautiful white comb foundation of the Vandervort make is placed over the top of the sugar. This covering would keep it air tight but for a little hole which is made through the central inch hole into it. After the bees and queen are placed in

the cage, when they are in the central hole no air can get into that hole except from the central air passage or from the inch hole in the other end, and thus, as it were, they may occupy the central hole with the sugar in one end on one side of them, the hole in the other end giving them plenty of air through a little opening between the two through which they may pass to the outer one whenever they wish. If it is warm and they require plenty of air, they may occupy the end hole; if cool they may occupy the centre where they would be much warmer and closer to their food. There was air admitted from the top as two pieces of paper were first laid over and then a light board between an eighth and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness nailed over all. Through this board were two half-inch holes cut to allow the air to pass down into the two central half inch holes. Our excuse for occupying so much space with this description is the fact that the mailing of queens is rapidly becoming a very important matter.

#### SINGLE CAGE

We have since received a single queen cage containing one queen, a description of which cage we think will be interesting. It contained one queen and sixteen workers; the queen and fifteen of the workers were alive and in fine condition. The cage was made of light, dry pine wood four inches in length by one and three-eighths in width and seven-eighths in depth. There are three three-inch holes bored within one-eighth of an inch of the bottom, then the centre hole has a half-inch passage cut through to the end holes. In one of these end holes is the Benton candy, made of pulverized sugar and honey and arranged as described before. In the opposite end hole are twenty little brad-awl holes ten in either side, though the thin part of the wood to admit of air. There are also two three-eighth grooves in each side of the cage to allow air to pass in through these holes

in case the cage rest on any flat surface. The top is covered with a piece of thin wood one-sixteenth of an inch thick. The whole affair weighs just one ounce and is a model of neatness and perfection. Those who order queens of Mr Benton will see how perfectly he puts them up.

### THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS.

#### ANNUAL CONVENTION—THIRD SESSION.

THE third session of the above Association was held in the City Hall Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, the President, Dr. J. C. Thom, in the chair.

Owing to the non-arrival of the Secretary for a time the meeting was carried on in an informal way. Several subjects were discussed, amongst them being the approaching Colonial and Indian Exhibition at London, Eng., in 1886. Later in the evening J. Laidlaw, Esq., who was commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition from Canada some years ago, also addressed the audience on the same subject.

#### PECULIAR PHENOMENON.

Dr. Thom stated that about July 20th clover began to come in, and that one morning he went out into his yard and found a large number of the bees crawling in the grass, shivering and in seeming misery. Many died, and the stench was somewhat strong. Had written to several, but could not ascertain from them what the trouble was. There seemed to be an unusual number of black shiny bees around.

D. A. Jones could not, he said, say what effect Paris green would have on bees, but it had been suggested that that was possibly the explanation of this mystery.

Wm. F. Clark, Speedside, had noticed something similar; bees looked black and shiny, and were crawling around listlessly, but had heretofore heard no solution given.

Mr. Cudmore, Doncaster, knew several who had used slug shot to destroy insects on plum trees. Possibly that might have some effect on it.

Dr. Thom's own opinion was that Paris green was at the bottom of the trouble. He was both druggist and

bee-keeper, and kept a considerable quantity of Paris green on hand. A few days previous Paris green had found a pretty good sale.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The minutes of former meeting were next read and confirmed. Then came the enrolment of members for the ensuing year.

#### DOUBLING UP COLONIES.

While this was going on the following question came up for discussion; "In the event of stocks being weak in the fall, what would be the best mode of procedure to unite? Should the queens be caged?"

D. A. Jones said that if the weak colonies he wished to unite were in different yards he would bring the colonies together at once; in case they were in the same yard they would need to be moved only a few inches each day until they were sufficiently close together. Then put a new or strange hive between the colonies, lift out the frames from each colony, alternately placing them in the new hive, till you get them all together. If there is no choice between the queens, and queens are plentiful, if both are left in the new colony, one or other of them will shortly be disposed of. If one queen is better than the other, hunt out both queens and cage the best one in the new hive as in ordinary cases; in case one queen was all you had, you had then better cage the queen then too.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, with the following result:

President.....S. T. Pettitt, Belmont.  
1st Vice.....Allen Pringle, Selby.  
2nd do...Mrs. R. McKechnie, Angus.  
Sec.-treas...W. Couse, Meadowvale.

Executive Committee: D. A. Jones, Beeton; Dr. J. C. Thom, Streetsville; S. Corneil, Lindsay; R. McKnight, Owen Sound and J. Spence, Toronto.

The communication from C. B. Robinson with reference to the continuation of the *Rural Canadian* to members was read and after considerable discussion it was moved and carried, that a committee of three, to be named by the secretary, be appointed to decide the whole matter and report.

Arrangements were then made that the secretary should grant certificates to delegates attending the National Association Convention at Detroit in December next, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

### BEES IN INDIA.

**B**ELOW I send a clipping from the papers for which you will probably find room with comments of your own.

Selby, Ont.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

"The *Englishman*, of Calcutta, states that the experiment made by Mr. J. C. Douglas, who has imported a hive of Italian bees, has been crowned with complete success. The bees appear to thrive admirably at Calcutta, and have yielded during the present season 80 pounds of splendid honey. This is considered to be a proof that a lucrative industry may be established in India, and a new dainty placed at the disposal of teeming millions of its land cultivators. We fear that this exultation is premature. The experiment of establishing bees in countries of perpetual summer has been tried before now, and has failed signally. For a time the bees work diligently, and lay up rich stores of honey for their winter's food. But so soon as the bee discovers that there is no winter, and that from year's end to year's end the flowers offer him a daily supply of nectar, he ceases to store up honey. Indeed, did the bee do otherwise he would forfeit much of his title to our respect as an industrious and thrifty creature. Did he labor ceaselessly and earnestly, for no other purpose than to store up honey for which he can never have any use, he would show himself to be but an idiotic kind of insect, and in no way superior in moral status to the human miser."

The above is a fair sample of false impressions that exist in the minds of many in respect to the honey bee. Similar statements have been made frequently, but only to recoil on the head of the originator. It is unfortunate that parties will attempt to deal with a subject with which are so little acquainted. That bees cease to work when they find there is no winter is *not* a fact. The worker bee seldom lives more than 60 to 90 days in the working season, and this should be sufficient proof. Bees work in countries of perpetual summer so long

as there is honey in the flowers. We suppose this is why people imagine they *cease* work at times. There are long periods without any bloom, or, if there is bloom, the weather is unfavorable for the secretion of honey. Sometimes three or four months elapse without a particle of honey being gathered from the flowers, although the weather may be very warm. Any reader of Friend Osburn's letters from Cuba will have learned this already.

North-West Farmer.

### BEE-KEEPING IN MANITOBA.

**B**EE-KEEPERS of this Province do not seem to have fallen into the habit of sending in reports of their successes and reverses in this young and rising industry. The sooner this is the case the better for us all and the *Nor'-West Farmer* is the medium through which we should talk as it is and will be the bee-paper of the North West. Having been unfortunate with my apiary in Ontario the past winter (only three colonies out of forty-five surviving, and they weakly) I was forced to procure a supply of bees elsewhere, after losing a good deal of time. Still, the loss was a grand incentive to move the apiary to a more favorable (?) climate. The first shipment of bees arrived after vexatious delays, on June 8th. They were destitute of stores on arriving, so they set to work with a will gathering pollen and honey. There was an ample supply of both for brood rearing and they very soon had quite a supply. So anxious were the little fellows to get in a stock of honey some would work right on through a thunder shower while I stood and looked on complacently beneath an umbrella, feeling quite comfortable under such damp circumstances at the sight of the rolling in of atoms of wealth. After they got in a good supply they were more particular about getting wet. Sometimes when short of stores, they will work as late as nine o'clock in the evening, when uncomfortably cool, and appear as lively on their return as at any other time. This, in a measure, reduces one of the fears I formerly entertained and a theory persistently urged by others against bee-keeping in this country. It is true, the evenings sometimes turn cool quickly but Italian bees are not so tender that they cannot keep up sufficient circulation, when out on business, to prevent getting helplessly chilled, except in few cases with old bees, whose race is nearly run. But this is not all, these cool evenings, urged as a draw-

back, are a necessity, if otherwise it would destroy the economy of nature at the expense of bee-keeping in Manitoba. It warns the bee instinct of the shortness of the season, urging it to even greater activity in gathering stores and rearing broods. That the bee is more prolific here than further south is not strange, knowing as we do that the same insects and animals become more prolific as they inhabit the north. If the bee were to deport himself here as he does in his native land he would very soon find out that it would be impossible to "grow up with the country;" like anybody else he must adopt habits suitable to the country if he would thrive, his instinct teaches him this. The peculiarities of our short summer, cool evenings etc., prompt his instinct.

Some think our summer too short for bees. This is not necessarily true. Take fifteen of the best honey producing days from the eastern provinces and not a bee would be kept. They count on most of their surplus honey in one or two "honey flows," which lasts but a few days; the rest of the summer the bees get but little honey—sometimes none, when they are apt to rob. There are many times when their summers could be shortened with advantage to the bee-keepers. Since June last when the first shipment of bees arrived the honey income has been steadily increasing—no "big flow," but enough to be profitable and excellent for brood rearing. When honey fails the queen ceases to lay and will not begin again until a few days after honey has started to come in. This is a serious loss which we do not know here. Our queens have done a brisk laying business right along; one deposited 2000 eggs in one day and then did not think the supply exceeded the demand for next day she was at it again. There is no basswood or clover in this locality, the main source from which eastern bee-keepers derive their wealth and without which bees would be unprofitable there; both thrive in this country. Judging from the quantity of bloom promised, beginning the fore part of August, it is not unreasonable to expect a "big honey flow." Now I believe, that without basswood and clover, bees will pay as well here as elsewhere and with them, as in some localities west, be much more profitable.

C. F. BRIDGMAN.

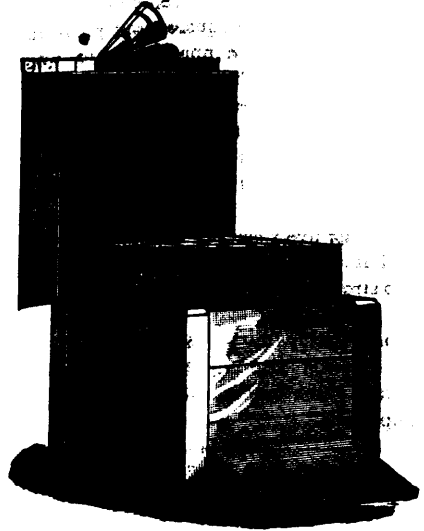
Bird's Hill, Man.

#### THE HILTON BEE-HIVE.

**M**R. GEORGE E. HILTON, Free-mont, Mich., has kindly favored us with cuts of the "Hilton Chaff Hive," and directs us to page 555, pres-

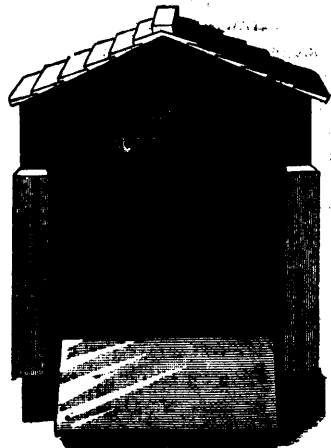
ent volume of *Gleanings* for a description:

The open hive shows two sets of crates filled with 1½ pound sections, giving surplus room for 90 lbs. The closed hive simply shows the general appearance.



GEORGE E. HILTON'S CHAFF HIVE.

The outside is made of ½ lumber, two feet long, the ends nailed on the sides, making outside dimensions about 24x25 inches. This leaves the side walls 6 in. thick, and end walls 4, to the top of brood nest. There it is decked over flat, allowing the whole upper part to be used for surplus. For extracting, I use a super holding 14 frames; and for comb honey a crate similar to the Heddon, only it holds forty 1 pound sections, or thirty 1½ pound sections, and can be tiered up, and the cover will shut over all, leaving an air-space all around.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF HILTON CHAFF HIVE.



During the present hot weather I raise the covers an inch or two, which gives a circulation and permits the bees to remain in the cases. I have in my yard at this time some colonies with 80 sections nearly complete; and when they swarm, oh my! what swarms!

For wintering, when I remove the surplus in the fall I place on a Hill device, spread over a piece of burlap two feet square, and press in a cushion that just fills the upper part to where the cover comes off. This is hinged at the back, and rests on two brackets, and makes two shelves—one at the top where the smoker now stands, and one inside. The alighting-board, which is also hinged, rests on the sand or sawdust in front.

For the past five years my winter losses have averaged about 10 per cent., and my bees were never so strong as the past spring.

G. E. HILTON.

Fremont, Mich., July 25, 1885.

P. S.—I would also add that the bottom is double and three inches thick, which I think very important.

#### PREMIUMS AWARDED.

##### HONEY DEPARTMENT.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

**T**HE show in supplies was larger than ever, and the many new features on exhibition were highly spoken of by visitors. The following is the list of prizes, as awarded in the various departments.

- Largest and best display of extracted honey, 1st D. A. Jones, Beeton; 2nd, J. B. Hall, Woodstock.
- Largest and best display of comb honey, 1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, W. Goodger, Woodstock.
- Assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, not less than two pounds of each variety named, 1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, W. Goodger.
- Assortment of extracted honey, granulated, in glass packages, the marketing style of glass to be taken into consideration, 1st, J. Spence, Toronto; 2nd J. B. Hall; 3rd, W. Goodger.
- Assortment of comb honey in sections, 1st, W. Goodger; 2nd, J. B. Hall; 3rd, D. A. Ramer, Cedar Grove.
- Beeswax, not less than 10 pounds, 1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best mode of marketing extracted honey, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
- Best mode of marketing comb honey, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, D. Ramer.
- Best comb foundation for brood chamber, 1st, J. B. Hall; 2nd, W. Ellis, St. Davids.
- Best comb foundation for section or honey boxes,

- 1st, W. Ellis; 2nd, J. B. Hall.
  - Best mode of wintering out doors in any kind of hive, 1st D. A. Jones; 2nd, D. Ramer.
  - Best mode of securing the largest yield of surplus comb honey from a single hive, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey from a single hive, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best winter and summer hive, 1st, D. Ramer; D. A. Jones.
  - Best wax extractor, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best honey extractor, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best arrangement for uncapping, 1st, E. L. Goold & Co.; 2nd, D. A. Jones.
  - Best smoker, 1st, E. L. Goold & Co.; 2nd, D. A. Jones.
  - Best bee-tents, 1st, D. A. Jones.
  - Best bee veil, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best bee hat where veil is not used, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, J. B. Hall.
  - Best queen nursery, 1st, D. A. Jones.
  - Best labels for extracted or comb honey, D. A. Jones.
  - Best style and assortment of tins for holding extracted honey, J. F. Ross, Bronze Medal.
  - Best section frame for body of hive, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, E. L. Goold & Co.
  - Best section crate for top story, and system of manipulation, 1st, D. A. Jones; 2nd, J. B. Hall.
  - Best machinery for nailing frames, 1st, D. A. Jones.
  - Best collection of honey plants, D. A. Jones.
  - Best and largest display of apiarian supplies, D. A. Jones, Silver Medal.
  - Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist, 1st, D. A. Jones.
  - Best exhibit of bees and new races of bees, 1st, D. A. Jones.
  - Best assortment of fruit preserved in honey, not less than 5 bottles, 1st, W. Goodger 2nd, Mrs. H. R. Duke, Deer Park.
  - Best cake or pastry made with honey, 1st, Mrs. H. R. Duke, 2nd, W. Goodger.
  - Best honey vinegar, 1st, W. Goodger, 2nd, J. B. Hall.
- OPEN ONLY TO BEE-KEEPERS WHO HAVE NOT HAD OVER 25 COLONIES DURING THE SEASON OF 1885.
- Best 10 lbs of clover honey, extracted, 1st, F. Mehlenbacker, Fisherville.
  - Best 10 lbs. of Canadian Thistle, extracted, 1st, Grainger & Duke.
  - Best 10 lbs. granulated honey, 1st, Grainger &

Duke.

## HONEY DEPARTMENT—LONDON EXHIBITION.

Following are the names of the prize winners at the Provincial Show, London, for which we are indebted to the *Free Press*.—

Largest and best display of extracted honey in marketable condition, 1st, J. B. Aches, Amiens; 2nd, D. P. Campbell, Parkhill; 3rd, R. H. Smith, Ealing.

Largest and best display of honey in the comb, and in marketable condition, 1st, D. P. Campbell; 2nd, J. W. Wheally, Lakeside; 3rd, J. B. Aches.

Honey in comb, not less than ten pounds, 1st, R. H. Smith; 2nd, D. P. Campbell; 3rd, J. W. Wheally.

Jar of extracted honey, 1st, W. C. Beatrice, Omagh; 2nd, J. W. Wheally; 3rd, Mrs. F. Lingard, Mitchell.

Beeswax, not less than ten pounds, 1st, Jas. Skeoch, Corunna; 2nd, Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn.

Bee-hive, 1st, D. P. Campbell; 2nd, John Rudd, city; 3rd, R. H. Smith.

Best wax extractor, bronze medal, D. P. Campbell.

Best and largest display of apiarian supplies, silver medal, D. P. Campbell.

Extras, highly recommended, white beeswax, Wm. McEvoy.

## BASSWOOD BLOOM—USING STARTERS ETC

## BASSWOOD.

THE names of the three specimens of basswood I sent you, with the dates at which they commenced to bloom, are as follows:—

No. 1, *Filia Europoea*, July 7th. No. 2, *Filia Europoea parrifolia*, July 18th. No. 3, *Filia Americana*, July 23rd. I did not accurately note the length of time each kind continued in bloom.

The tree I noticed first in bloom had ceased before the second variety commenced, but I think some trees of the same kind were still bearing honey up to that date. There is some difference in individual trees. Judging by the quantity of bloom and by the number of insects attracted to them, I should think the European varieties are quite as good as the natives. In No. 17 of the C. B. J. you mention that the basswood shade trees in your village, bloom not earlier than the trees in the bush. Is it not possible that the European basswood has been planted for shade trees? Notice if the leaves are smaller.

The names and dates of the plants are very interesting and prove that careful selection would give us a month or six weeks of basswood bloom. We are quite sure the trees we planted in our village were not European, as we got them in the woods in this neighborhood. Friend Chubb will have the thanks of many of our bee friends for the interest he has taken in this matter.

## HOW TO USE STARTERS.

I had a small quantity of foundation left from last summer, and having, unfortunately, lost my queen early in the spring, and so spoiled my prospects of a crop, I was unwilling to try any more, so I have been making my bees build their own comb this season, giving them only very narrow starters. At first I put my starters along the top bar of the frame in the usual way. But I observed that the bees do not finish off the comb evenly, carrying it down the full width, but run down a narrow strip and widen it out afterwards. I then put in a strip of foundation an inch wide, attached by one end to the middle of the top bar. On the second day I found eggs in it and put in another. On the second day I found eggs in that too. A frame which I put in two or three days earlier than either of these had not yet any eggs in it, not being yet carried down so low. I have since put all my starters in in this way. On account of reaching well down among the bees they get brood in the sooner, and then the bees widen them out rapidly, the queen keeping them full all the time.

SAMUEL J. CHUBB.

Toronto, Ont.

Your plan of hanging starters in the frames will we have no doubt be new to many. By hanging one within a quarter of an inch of each side bar and others at intervals of two inches in the frames the opening between would be very soon filled up. We have sometimes placed small strips, say half an inch, on the side bars as well as the top bar and found that the combs are always much better attached to the side where they have something to work from where full sheets of foundation are not used.

EAST ELGIN BEE-KEEPERS Association, in St. Thomas, at the Hutchinson House, on the second Saturday in October—18th—at 1 o'clock, John Yoder, Secretary, Springfield P. O.

From Lewiston Journal.

## WESTERN MAINE BEE-KEEPERS

THE two fine days the 1st and 2nd instant, which ushered in another autumn, called together a good number of the members of the Western Maine Bee-keepers' Association at North Paris, at the home of Mr. W. W. Dunham, president of the Association.

After getting into working order, several important and timely questions were discussed.

## GETTING READY FOR WINTER.

The first topic introduced was "When should we prepare bees for winter?" This called out a lively discussion.

Some would not prepare them for winter till after the frosts or the honey flow ceases. Others would prepare them after the surplus honey flow.

Mr. Fuller, of Oxford, would prepare early so as not to encourage late brood rearing.

Mr. Pearson, of Locke's Mills, had adopted no rule. He had fed late and suffered no inconvenience in breeding.

Mr. J. F. Moore had more or less trouble in that way.

Mr. Welcome, of Poland, commenced to contract the brood nest the first of August to the wintering capacity. Had extracted after frosts had closed the honey flow.

Mr. Wm. Mason, of Mechanic Falls, would not contract the brood nest as it discouraged breeding, as the bees needed more room for fall honey flow.

Mr. Durham, of North Paris, President of the Association, received a large flow from golden rod and not always from buckwheat.

Mr. Welcome had room enough on six or eight frames to encourage the requisite amount of brood with room for fall honey.

Mr. Crawford, of Massachusetts, thought that different localities produced unlike results. His bees were in two stories; could not contract them to eight frames.

James B. Mason, of Mechanic Falls, could get his bees on seven or eight frames and give room for surplus, and could get more brood from that number.

It was finally resolved that at the close of the honey harvest was the time to prepare bees for winter.

## ITALIAN BEES AGAINST THE BLACKS.

Col. Wm. Swett, of South Paris, inquired if the Italian bees were really any better than the blacks. He preferred the blacks as they had proved more hardy and pleasant to handle.

Mr. Mason had observed no material difference in that direction, giving many points of excellence of the Italians over the Blacks.

The discussion seemed to show that the Italian bee was the best for all purposes.

## WINTER FOOD.

Which is best for winter food, sugar syrup or honey? It was decided that sugar was preferable.

How shall we prevent increase of swarms? Mr. Dunham let each hive swarm once, and after four days cut out all queen cells. Mr. Moore had had three colonies swarm themselves queenless. Others had the same experience.

At the evening session J. B. Mason read an essay, subject,

## BEES AT FAIRS.

Mr. Mason urged the Association to take their bees and hives to the South Fair. Mr. Wellcome thought it was for the advancement of the business to show their interest to the public, who should be awakened to the importance of bee-keeping, as bee-keeping alone has been sadly neglected in the way of exhibiting and advertising at fairs. Mr. Fuller said the subject was timely and important, and favored forwarding the movement. Mr. Moore, of Hyde Park, Mass., said he was a Maine man and felt very much at home and interested in the above subject. He urged them to "brace up" and present some enthusiasm and interest and thus advertise the business. Mr. Dunham read the premium list in which nearly \$100 were offered as premiums. Very much more was promised for next year provided that bee-keepers would turn out en masse. Several members proposed to make some exhibit of either bees or supplies, or both, together with honey.

## OTHER QUESTIONS.

How many bees should a colony have to winter best? Mr. Crawford thought no inconvenience was realized in having too many bees. Mr. Wellcome's weakest colonies had often wintered better than the stronger. Mr. Mason had

never had so good results with large colonies. They had better be divided or bees taken to the capacity of a fair stock. Mr. Pearson thought that the size of the colony did not signify. He would not winter small colonies in the cellar. Mr. Mason would prefer colonies occupying from five to seven frames well compacted, which when balled or clustered for winter would measure 5x8 inches.

#### ANOTHER IDEA.

Mr. Moore had one colony that was loaded "clear to the muzzle," which had wintered the very best; consumed less honey than those occupying five to seven frames. Mr. Goff wintered three nuclei on six small nucleus frames, which had much less honey than was required for full stock. It was finally summed up as a fact that the largest swarms were not so advisable as those of medium size. The largest are partially composed of old bees, which are a nuisance.

#### UTILITY OF STIMULATING BEES.

How much should bees be fed to cause them to breed the most? Mr. Dunham thought that if bees have little honey they should be fed more and oftener than those that had plenty. Mr. Mason said that if bees had plenty of honey, that one feed twice each day was as good as more.

If he had a colony that had no honey he should feed at night a half pint. Would not recommend feeding in the morning while bees are gathering honey.

The last of September Mr. Goff took a ball of bees and queen the size of his fist, (which is not very large,) and fed them twice each day, and built them up to a good colony, and wintered them safely in the cellar.

The morning session of the second day was spent in the reading of an essay by the Secretary, on

#### MARKETING HONEY

by L. F. Abbott, of the Lewiston Journal. A very timely and exhaustive essay, setting forth the importance of honest weight, and honest honey; neat and attractive in appearance; a close watch of the market, etc.

Mr. Mason thought that bee-keepers should put up their extracted honey, so as to get pay for the package. Could sell more that way.

Mr. Crawford had better success by selling the glass jar and all as honey.

Mr. Dunham thought the best way to create a market for extracted honey was to give a full pound, and if they want jar and honey, he asked five cents more for the pound package, and ten cents more for three pound jars.

Mr. Mason thought it was better, and he could sell more honey to put in 14oz. and sell jar and honey for a pound, at 25c., than to sell 16 oz. and jar for 30 cents.

Mr. Pearson had educated his market to the fact that extracted honey was the most economical, by giving good weight minus packages.

Mr. Dunham thought in the long run the man who put up the best weight would get the best sale. The utility of labels, as spoken of in the essay, was a good and essential idea.

Mr. Moore had consulted the dealers in Mass. who preferred to sell their honey for even change. If you charge five or ten cents for the jar, they would urge to return the jar, but many times the jar would be lost. If you put up the package so as to sell the whole for even change, no fraud would be realized as it would only cover the cost of the package.

Mr. Wellcome thought it was a different thing in retailing your honey where you can pick up your jars, or wholesaling to the dealer, who could not get all the jars returned.

Mr. Dunham in his retail market would stick to the even pound weight.

Mr. Moore thought it a matter that would regulate itself. Not many would enquire as to the amount the package contains, but it should be sold for 25 cents.

#### WINTERING DISCUSSED.

How much honey should a colony have to winter it.

Mr. Mason would put 20 lbs. of sugar with the required amount of water which would make about 20 lbs. when sealed.

Secretary Wellcome had only fed 20 lbs. with water in proportion of one part water to two parts sugar, but it would not carry the bees to the time of fruit bloom.

President Dunham fed all colonies whether light or strong, with 20 lbs. of syrup.

It was summed up that it was safer to feed 30 lbs. best granulated sugar with one gallon of water, adding about one teaspoonful of cream of tartar to keep the syrup from granulating.

#### THE POLLEN QUESTION.

Is it advisable to remove all combs or frames containing pollen?

Mr. Mason would remove those combs containing much pollen.

Secretary Wellcome thought the pollen theory was not applicable to his locality. Had never had to remove combs on that account.

President Dunham had never removed combs for that purpose, but thought it hard to exclude pollen entirely.

Mr. Moore thought that bees have to crawl into their cells to "keep their toes warm." If occupied by pollen they could not be utilized for that purpose even if the pollen was not injurious as a food.

Mr. Crawford thought they occupied those cells as a means to crawl away and die.

The conclusion arrived at was that an over-production of pollen may be injurious and should be removed as far as was practicable to do so.

#### ALSIKE CLOVER.

The association urged the importance of sowing Alsike clover for a hay crop as it is a very fine honey producing plant; also, it was of equal importance to set basswood or linden for shade, as the linden is known to be one of the best honey plants. They could be bought while small for 2 to 4 cents each and bloom while young.

After attending to a few business matters and passing the customary resolutions of courtesy, including a vote of thanks to the host and his family for their generous hospitality in entertaining the association, adjournment was made to meet again at the call of the Secretary on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of May, 1886.

HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at Jarvis, on Friday, the 25th of September, at 11 o'clock, a. m. E. C. Campbell, Sec'y.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

#### BINDERS FOR C. B. J.

H. M. DeLONG, GRAVENHUBST, ONT.—I would like to know through the JOURNAL how subscribers would feel towards having a cover or binder to secure the year's numbers.

By the way, we have forgotten to mention that we are now having a lot of binders made specially for the C.B.J.—and have had to send all the way to Chicago for them. They will be of the right size to hold the year's numbers—52—and on the back of each will be the title of the paper—CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL—in gold letters. The cost will probably be about 60c. each—perhaps a trifle less, but it depends on freight and duty.

#### DOES DAMP AFFECT WINTERING?

J. ROADHOUSE, FARNHAM, QUE.—I have a few hives which I want to winter successfully, and have been counting on putting them in my cellar but am in doubt about them coming out next Spring all right, because of the damp state it is in all the year round, except a month or two in mid-summer. The ground is springy. I have a drain to the ditch in the street, but in the Spring the water backs up to the depth of two feet in the cellar. I consequently have to raise everything from the floor; otherwise the cellar is good. Last Fall I found such a disagreeable and unhealthy odor after closing up for the Winter, and fearing disease in my family, I got a five inch pipe put through the floor and attached to the stove pipe above, which, I think, saved my family some sickness if nothing more. I have contemplated putting my bees on an elevated rack under the ventilator. Would it be a safe plan?

If you wish to winter them in the cellar and suspend them over the water we think they will winter all right there. They should not be suspended from the joists or floor above, as the jarring in the house would be likely to irritate the bees. The water coming into the cellar will do no damage so long as the bees are kept above it: of course you must keep the cellar dark. You might pack a few on their summer stands according to the latest systems and see which of the lots will be the strongest and in the best condition in the spring, and report.

## CELLAR WINTERING.

JNO. MACPHERSON, MOUNTSBERG.—Would you please give me your opinion on the following: In my cellar, which is all under my house, there is a recess  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high by  $11\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad. A soft water cistern forms one side of this recess. The cellar at certain times of the year has water rising up in it and is sunk fully  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the ground, and with ordinary precautions is frost proof. The cistern is open at the top in the cellar. 1. Would it be prudent then to board off this recess as a winter repository for bees? 2. If so how would you proceed? With a little expense, stove pipes, with elbows attached, could be run up through cellar ceiling to connect with kitchen stove pipe above. If it would be suitable, about how many colonies should such a receptacle contain? 3. In wintering in clamps is it necessary to move them from their summer stands a little every day till they get to the clamp, or leave them till cold weather sets in.

Merely set up boards in any way to prevent the light from coming in, leaving a space to carry in the bees; there might be about one row of bees set on each side of the six feet, leaving a little passage in the centre. They may be tiered up about three or four tiers high, and it would then hold about 50 or 60 colonies. A pipe may be run up to connect with stove pipe above, and go within two inches of bottom of cellar. If you pack them before cold weather sets in they should be moved a little every day until you get them in position, but if left until cold weather sets in they may be lifted and set in clamp. It is better, however to pack them earlier.

## A CASE OF FERTILE WORKERS.

J. H. DICKSON, GLENEDEN.—I have in one of my nuclei (Holy Land) a fertile worker. When I divided them I put a queen-cell in with them instead of a queen. Two days after I looked at them and they had destroyed the cell and I put another one in and they destroyed that. I cannot find the queen though I have looked twice, changed them to another hive twice, and there is something filling the hive with eggs and they are building queen-cells, some having about a dozen eggs in each cell, and in many worker cells there is as many as four eggs. Please tell me what to do. I have not had any experience in that line. Would it best to divide it up and put a card of

this one into each of the other hives?

Yours is evidently a case of fertile workers; the brood in the combs will probably all turn out to be small drones. You may take all their combs from them, immerse them in cold water for one hour, which will kill brood and eggs. If any are capped over, the cappings may be shaved off, the combs put in the extractor, and the brood thrown out, or it may be partially shaken out and a comb put in each strong colony; they will be cleaned up ready for brood in a short time. The bees may be doubled up with another colony, or while in this combless state they may have a queen introduced to them, feeding them liberally with diluted honey, shaking them thoroughly in the box; repeat the operation after the queen has been introduced and after twenty-four hours give them comb.

## THAT SMELL OF TOBACCO.

In reading the correction of Mrs. Chaddock, in the C. B. J., page 358, we were surprised to hear that our foundation recalls to her the smell of tobacco.

Of course we don't use essence of tobacco in our manufacture of comb foundation; besides, as none of the men in our employ chew tobacco, being mostly French or German, and as the use of tobacco is forbidden in our shops, the smell of our foundation does not come from the weed. It is the pungent smell of pure beeswax that the truly good nose of Mrs. Chaddock mistook for the scent of tobacco. The scent is generally accepted as agreeable, for nearly every one of the bee-keepers who visit our shops, while entering in the dipping or in the moulding room, exclaims: "I like the smell of beeswax!"

As for the comb made on foundation being free from moth, we don't believe it. Moths prefer old comb to new, because they find in them a nitrogenous matter which is indispensable to the development of the worms. Then a comb newly built on foundation will be free of moths, while the comb beside, if old, will be covered with them. Such is our explanation of the idea that comb made on foundation, is never troubled by moths.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

Hamilton, Ill.

# 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 SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1885

Friend A. I. Root, Medina, O., has just been sent another large shipment of labels of our lithographed styles. U. S. customers will always find labels of all kinds with Friend Root at prices the same as if bought direct from us.

Our prospects for next season's supply trade are extremely encouraging. Many orders are being placed now for delivery along during the winter; we make a discount offer in this issue, which will be a standing one until further notice.

### THE CANADIAN FEEDER.

This new innovation has taken the "cake" as people say. We have sold a large lot of them, and several of the purchasers have already tested them and pronounce them the feeder *par excellence* for rapid and safe feeding.

Well, friends the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is over and we have cause to be very thankful at the measure of success with which we have been favored; the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is bound to succeed, because the bee-keepers have taken hold of it, and in conjunction with the efforts we shall continue to put forth to make the JOURNAL a thoroughly practical publication, success is assured.

### REDUCTION IN PRICE

The *A. B. J.* will after January first be reduced in price to \$1 instead of \$2 as it has been heretofore. The publishers say; "This we have contemplated for some years, and only awaited the proper time to warrant us in issuing the *Weekly Bee Journal* at the very low price of one dollar a year. That time has now come." Comment is we think unnecessary.

The Wabash County Bee-keepers' Convention will meet in G. A. R. Hall, no. 6 East Main st. North Manchester, Ind., Oct. 10, 1885. All bee-keepers are earnestly requested to be present.

J. J. Martin, Sec.

Mount Forest Bee-keepers convention, will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Mount Forest, Sept. 23rd, at 2.30 p. m.

J. H. Davison, Secretary.

### BOTANICAL.



P. TAYLOR, Fitzroy Harbor;—No. 1 belongs to the order *Compositas*, and is closely allied to the *Solidagos*. No doubt it is a honey bearing plant.

(In order to name a specimen with the certainty of being right, it is necessary to have all the plant, as the markings on the stem, leaves, &c., are sometimes indispensable to identification. You send only the flower.)

No. 2.—*Bideus frondosa* (Bur-Marigold, Beggar's Ticks) annual. A coarse and troublesome weed, found in wet places, the two-awned, retrorsely-barbed achenia adhering to the dress and to the fleece of animals. Leaves 3-5 divided and coarsely toothed. The involucre longer than the head and ciliate at the base. Prof. Cook places it among the valuable honey plants.

C. MACPHERSON.

Prescott, Ont.

## HONEY MARKET.

No change has taken place in the general feature of the market. Demand is slow for extracted honey with an abundance on the market. Depression in other branches of business and low prices have their bearing upon honey. Better prices will, in my estimation, not be obtained until a general revival of business takes place; our most ardent desires to the contrary notwithstanding. Custom has to be made, even at the short crop of this season. Small lots only of new comb honey make their appearance and are sold readily. Yet, demand is slow in proportion. Extracted honey brings 4 to 8 cents on arrival, and choice comb honey 15 to 16 cents in jobbing way. Beeswax is in fair demand and arrivals are good. We pay 20 to 24 cents for good yellow.

C. F. MUTH

Cincinnati, Sept. 12, 1885.

The following explanation in regard to markets seems to be in order to post some of our bee-keeping friends and save them from disappointment. When quoting prices "on arrival" I mean to say that honey will bring about the price quoted or that a figure within the range given will appear reasonable or acceptable to a purchaser. I quote as near as possible, the price at which I am buying and selling. I do *not* mean to say that purchasers are waiting for the arrival of honey and are anxious to buy at those prices quoted nor that I am willing to pay those prices on arrival for all the honey that may be shipped here. This latter would require a larger capital than I and two more of the largest dealers in America possess. It is unpleasant for us to be overrun with honey for which I will not pay on arrival unless agreement has been made previous to shipment.

C. F. MUTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

SECTIONS.

THE NEW ONE-PIECE SECTION.

Though these sections cost more to make than the old style, still we are supplying them at the same price. We keep in stock 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

i-tf.

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 ENTAILLED 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.

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.

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE

INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

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

My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

J. M. SHUCK,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

150 COLONIES —OF— BEES FOR SALE

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

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

Four frames of nuclei, as above \$3.50. One Jones' frame of comb and one pound of bees, \$1.50. Empty combs 25 cents each, or 20 cents each by the 100.

The above are nett prices, packing or hives will be extra, excepting for empty combs. The cost of packing or hives as follows: Box for nuclei 25 cents each; for colonies, 50c; a 10 or 12 frame hive from \$1.20 to \$1.80 or \$3.75 for my special 20 frame story and a half hive, which is double sided below, with one-inch chaff space, two chaff division boards, one chaff cushion (full length of hive), twelve empty frames (20 in all), and which has a special feeder whereby you can feed 50 colonies in 20 minutes without any work of lifting off covers and disturbing cushion. This hive has the entrance at the side which makes it much cooler in summer. For a partial description see "Gleanings" for 1884, page 691. It is well painted, comparatively light, as my son when not five years old could carry them. This hive is excellent for either comb or extracted honey as I frequently have it full of frames below for extracted honey and a case of forty-five one-pound sections on top, removing all at once at the close of the honey season unless they should swarm, which they seldom do. I will Winter full colonies in my cellar and deliver in good condition next Spring at the express office, for 75 cents extra if ordered and paid for in August. Cash to accompany all orders unless otherwise agreed upon.

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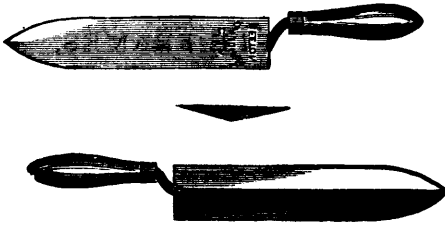
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