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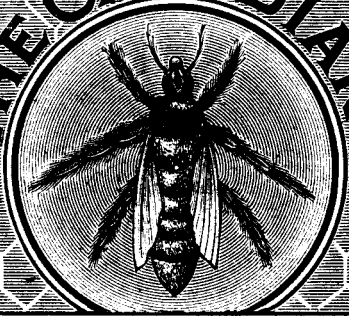
VOL. II, NO. 48.

1887

FEBRUARY 23.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



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Reports from subscribers are always welcome. They assist greatly in making the JOURNAL interesting. If any particular system of management has contributed to you success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL.

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## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

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VOL. II. No. 48. BEETON, ONT., FEBRUARY 23, 1887 WHOLE NO 100

**THE DEFENCE FUND.**

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Jones, Macpherson & Co., Beeton.....	5
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M. B. Holmes, Delta.....	5
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R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.....	1
Aspinwall & Treadwell, Barrytown...	5
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J. V. Battram, Bridgen.....	1
H. A. Scultz, Clontarf, Ont.....	1
Mrs. Henry Stennett, St. Marys.....	2
H. L. Leach, Penetanguishene.....	1
M. Richardson & Son, Port Colborne.	5
W. L. Soule, Highgate.....	1
Allen Pringle, Selby, Ont.....	3
J. Langstroth, Seaforth.....	1
Wm. Hartrey ".....	1
Geo. H. Engel, Musselburg.....	1

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

**LIGHT FOR BEES.**

NOTICE that in giving instructions for raising the temperature in bee cellars by means of lamps, you advise covering the lamps to prevent the light from shining in the cellar. This caution is not necessary, as I have proved beyond a doubt that the light *does not* disturb bees in their winter confinement, neither light nor noise will disturb them. Heat will, I have experimented considerably this winter with lamps and I find by burning one

lamp at night in my cellar I can keep the temperature from falling in the coldest weather. I set the lamp on one of the hives about the center of the cellar and let the light shine. The wall on the north side of my cellar is all under ground, but three feet of the wall on the south side is out of ground. In this wall I have a window, the bottom of which comes to the surface of the ground. This window is hung on hinges at the top and is double glassed. In mild weather, when the mercury rises above 45°, I open it at night. By using this window and lamp I can keep the mercury between 40° and 46° in any weather. 42° is about the average temperature of my cellar this winter. It has been as low as 40°, and as high as 46° and they are perfectly quiet at these temperatures. They are in a full blaze of light all day, and by night, in severe cold weather. I have 58 colonies in my cellar. They are in single rows, not tiered up. I left room between the rows to pass through so that I can examine them at any time. I put them in the last week in November, and I darkened the window for two days when they were first put in, I then let all the light in the window would give and have had the light up to this date. My cellar is light enough to sit down and read a newspaper in the darkest corner of it. The hives are sitting on benches two feet from the floor and when the sun shines it shines right on the hives and not only on the hives but right into the entrances. The first row faces the window and is only a short distance from it. All the hives are raised in front from the bottom board by means of blocks ¾ in. thick, and they have the whole of the summer entrance and the thickness of those blocks for ventilation, and on this front row the sun

shines quite a distance into the hive. I have been in to see them morning, noon and evening, most every day since they have been in the cellar. I have been down ten or fifteen minutes at a time, and I could never see that they were disturbed by the sun shining into their hives. The question will be asked, "do not the bees fly to the window?" Not much. There have been some go every day. I imagine that all that go to the window are old bees ready to die and would have died in their hives, had they not seen the light. All the bees are lying at the bottom of the window that have flown to it all the winter, and I do not think they would fill a quart measure. The bees are in fine condition, strong in bees, and no dysentery. I intend to raise the temperature to 50° in the next month, and I expect I will have to keep them dark at that temperature. I will keep them in the light as long as I can, however. Now, Mr. Editor, is this not a new thing? If so, will it throw any new light on the hibernation theory and winter problem?

A. BRIDGE.

West Brook, Frontenac Co., Feb. 16th, '87.

For a great many years, when entering our bee-houses, cellars, or repositories, we found that the bees flew out whenever the temperature was right. We have frequently gone in with lights or opened the door and allowed light to come in when the temperature was low and they did not fly out, but at a temperature of 50° or slightly higher, we have had them fly out so fast that it would only take a few minutes for a swarm to leave their hive. We are inclined to think that your thermometer scarcely indicates the proper temperature. Our experience is, above 40° they leave the hives more than is desirable. If the temperature in your repository is 46° and they do not leave the hives they must be wintering splendidly. Follow up your experiments and give us full particulars in detail, as wintering in light repositories at high temperature will be new to many.

From a Brother Jonathan.

MEL SANIT OMNIA.

REPLY TO AMATEUR EXPERT.

**R**EALLY, is that so! Does honey heal everything? If it does then we, 'cousin Jonathan,' ought to use lots of it, for under the above heading Amateur Expert on page 889 of last week's C. B. J. says "Jonathan is the sinner that claims all the brains, etc.," and

said Expert and those living 'south of the Tweed' should use large quantities of Canadian 'Linden' or American 'Basswood' honey *a la Pettit*, so as to heal their 'faults' and thus do away with so much suffering. Till recently I should have thought it would not make much difference which, but it seems that 'American Basswood' honey is the best, for the 'managing committee' have found said honey in such demand in England that they had to give their basswood honey a new name in order to (as new things generally do) attract attention and make sales at the 'Colonial Exhibition.'

Mr. or Mrs. or Miss (which?) Expert's article is a good one and I enjoyed its first reading so much that I have re-read it several times, and read it to my better half and the children and we had an enjoyable laugh over its contents and the 'modesty' of the writer; and you know it takes a pretty good thing to make such a small man as I am (weighing only 229 pounds) laugh.

In the first two and the last part of the third paragraphs there is so much 'metaphor' that it will probably be best understood by your 'Henglish you know' readers.

Expert says: "but what I want to point out is that some of us have discovered that all new things were not brought out first by cousin Jonathan." Well, I am glad to hear it, but why has'nt some of us discovered that before. We Jonathans have known it over a hundred years, and have not been at all stingy with what we have 'brought out,' for when we discovered a good thing, even if it has been lying 'as snug as a bug in a rug' right under a 'Henglishman's' nose, its merits unknown for years, we hasten to shake up the said drowsy 'Henglishman' and tell him, and everybody else, of its merits. But why don't Expert 'point out some of the new things,' that have been 'brought out' first by cousin Jonathan Bull.

Well, yes, I suppose 'Jonathan is a sinner,' but is he a 'sinner above all' others; and with all his sinning when did he ever 'claim all the brains?' I am quite free to admit that he *uses* what he has got, and if not always wisely and to the best possible advantage he may possibly think that it is better to *do something*, even if some mistakes *are* made, than to never do anything. Expert, and 'some on this side the Tweed,' may mix Canadians and Jonathans and make them one 'in their minds,' but we beat that on this side 'the pond,' for we get together at Conventions and one can scarcely distinguish them, and we think lots of each other and work together like brothers, never a jar; caring [nothing for the 'geography and sentiment' of Expert's locality. Here is another good thing Exper

says, and one of the beauties of it is, it is true. "But in one respect you, as a body of bee-keepers, (and this is true of Jonathan also) have the advantage of us. *All your leaders are practical bee-keepers.* In England they are not so." Whew! isn't that nice? Don't it take 'brains' and lots of them to be practical? Thanks, Expert, for the modest, statement. It must certainly be pleasing to the vanity of Jonathan 'the sinner' and to 'you who dwell over in the frozen land north of him,' (I pity you if it is more frozen there than it is here) to have such an admission from such a 'modest' source.

And here is something else that shows who has got 'brains.' "As it is at present, many things are thought out and tried by some good practical but obscure man, and little or nothing is known of it for some time, until this same obscure individual finds a similar idea has been put forward and eagerly taken up by our transatlantic cousins and so comes into general adoption as an American invention." Well, I'm glad that Expert don't say 'this same idea' but a 'similar idea,' and that 'our transatlantic cousins' are not blamed for using their 'brains.' It might be a good plan for those 'who live south of the Tweed' to do away with some of their 'modesty' and wake up to do something for the bee-keeping world before it is too late, and not leave so much for the Canadian and Jonathan bee-keepers to do. Every bee-keeper will be *more* than glad to have Mr. Simmins bring out a new hive 'that is going to eclipse everything,' and will not hesitate to give 'honor to whom honor is due' if it should be a Johnnie Bull. We want the best there is, let it come from where it will. Expert says 'that Mr. Chapman is distributing the globe thistle with a long Latin name.' It seems to me some 'who dwell over in the land north of him' are doing the 'long Latin' part of the distribution. See the advertising columns of the C.B.J. where E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford, Ont. start their advt. in this way, "Echinops Spherocephalus," commonly called "Chapman honey plant." Mr. Chapman's adv. starts in this way, "The Chapman Honey Plant" and don't have any Latin in it.

I wonder why Mr. Cowan didn't let bee-keepers know what a wonderful honey plant he has had 'for the past twenty years,' and why Expert hasn't stirred around and found out before and told us of its wonderful properties, and of its growing in a 'gentleman's garden five miles west, and in another two miles south of him for many years,' and how 'it has also been grown in Westmoreland for the past 40 years,' and told us of its 'long Latin name' that has 'been dragged out from obscurity by Prof. Willett, a

'cousin Jonathan.' The plant also had to be 'dragged' out from obscurity by a 'Jonathan,' a 'Yankee' with 'brains,' such as Mr. Chapman. If it had not been for him I wonder how many more periods of 40 years it would have been before the 'Globe Thistle' would have been known as a honey plant, and its seeds scattered to 'the ends of the earth' as it has been done by Mr. Chapman.

'Modest to a fault.' Certainly, and that reminds me of an article in a to-day's paper, written by a missionary on his way to India. In writing of the trip from Edinburg to London (mostly 'south of the Tweed' you see) he says: "You may pay an exorbitant price for your board or lodging but the waiter who serves you expects to be reimbursed for his kind attentions, and although he keeps you waiting a half hour for a steak or cup of coffee, you are expected, when you finish your meal, to deposit a sixpence or shilling in his palm. Usually he asks you for it if you fail to do so."

And here is another from the London *Times*: "The last chance. It was at the Liverpool docks. A party of tourists were about to take the steamer for home, As they stalked along the gangway to the tender's deck, one of the three paused in the centre, and stretching out his hands dramatically, addressed the surrounding scenery: 'If there is,' he hoarsely exclaimed, 'one Britisher on the confounded Island that I haven't given a shilling to, let him come forward and get it. Its his last chance!' Then he stalked on board with an air of great relief."

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as other see us."

I wish to congratulate the senior editor of the C.B.J. on his safe return home from the "mother country," and thank him for the many good things he has said during his absence, but wish he had not so utterly forgotten to speak a good word for the "sinners who dwell" south of him. Everlastingly a "Cousin Jonathan."

A. B. MASON.

Auburndale, O., Feb. 5th, 1887.

My! but does not "Amateur Expert" catch it? We would think it terribly hard on him had it not been for the doctor's private note to us in which he says: "I just want to have a drive at 'Expert' if I do get knocked down." So that we may be almost sure that the doctor expects to "get left." "Amateur Expert" is thoroughly able to hold up his end and we are not afraid and think it will be best to leave the doctor in his hands.



The Senior Editor accepts Brother Mason's congratulations with thanks, and wishes to say at the same time that he was not backward in putting in a good word for the "Yanks" when opportunity afforded.

### THE VALUE AND USES OF HONEY.

ITS ADAPTATION TO THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

THE following interesting paper was read by Dr. J. W. Vance before the Wisconsin State Bee-Keepers' Association at their annual meeting held in Madison February 3rd :

The subject of honey ought to be of interest to the agriculturist, knowing as he does that every flower which blooms on his farm and along the highway yields its delicious nectar to the busy bee that, with tireless wing, flits from flower to flower in quest of its food.

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour,  
Gathering honey all the day from every opening flower."

From every meadow, orchard and forest the summer wind bears a way upon its wings countless tons of this precious product that ought to be gathered for the good of mankind.

It is not of the importance of bee-keeping as a pursuit, or the progress of bee-culture, that I wish to descant, but rather to say a few words about honey—to speak of its constituents, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of the human system, and of its superiority as a saccharine product to all other sweets in common use.

Although honey has a very ancient history, both sacred and profane, having been in use from time immemorial, its praises sung by inspired and uninspired poets, yet in modern times it has fallen into comparative disuse, perhaps on account of the competition of cane and grape sugars, and syrups made from them.

The use of honey has almost become a lost art. It seems to be regarded by most people as a luxury only, and seldom appears on the table except on great occasions.

Away back in the annals of time, our ancestors used it as a common article of food, and in cooking.

Honey is a physiological sweet, in other words its constituents are such that it is absorbed into the blood without undergoing chemical change.

Such is not the fact with regard to sugar. Sugar is indigestible, or rather not as susceptible of absorption and assimilation as honey, but it

requires the action of the gastric juice to split or invert its elements, the muriatic acid element of the gastric juice being the chief agent in this chemical transposition. This change produces what is termed in chemistry dextrose and laevulose. I presume this explanation does not convey a very clear or definite idea of the nature of these products, for the names applied only indicate how they affect polarized light. After this change occurs, absorption takes place. If in any way it is hindered or, on account of an excess of sugar above the capacity of the gastric juice to transform, there remains a residue, the result is decomposition into elements that irritate and inflame the mucus membrane of the intestinal canal, producing a list of ailments too numerous to mention here. Think of the legions of little ones who have been the victims of their universal fondness for sweets, and who so frequently suffer from gastric troubles which, are in a large degree, the result of sugar indigestion. How many, many children have perished from eating candy? Their little graves are innumerable.

The importance of sugar as an element of food may be inferred from the large proportion of the elements of our food which is transformed by the action of the digestive organs into the constituents of sugar. Consider the proportions of bread, potatoes and vegetables, we consume daily, all of which must undergo this saccharine change before they are suitable to be appropriated by the human system; it may give you an approximate idea of the amount of these elements that are required to nourish our bodies.

If, therefore, the saccharine comprises so large a part of the elements of our food, does it not become an important question as to what form of sweet is the most appropriate and healthful for the nutrition of the human body? For the reasons I shall hereafter enumerate, it seems, to me you will agree with me that honey is the most important and the most healthful, because it is absorbed into the system without change, and because, unlike sugar, it does not easily undergo fermentation. The formic acid which is an ingredient of honey prevents chemical change and the morbid processes arising from decomposition of sugar.

Let me repeat the points of difference in ordinary sugar and syrups, and their comparative inferiority to honey as a saccharine food.

Honey is an inverted sugar consisting of laevulose (fruit sugar) and dextrose (starch sugar) and readily absorbed into the system without being acted upon by the gastric juice.

Sugar and syrup require the action of the gastric juice, converting, or as it is expressed in

chemical language, inverting it into dextrose and laevulose, before it is susceptible of absorption and assimilation in the blood. When thus acted upon by the digestive organs, it is assimilable, but in case of weakness of digestion, this action does not occur and decomposition is sure to follow. Honey is not only a delicious form of sweet, but is a very healthful and nutritious form of food. It aids the natural functions of the alimentary canal. It is recommended, by those who have thus used it, as a refreshing drink, diluted with water in the proportion of from 2 to 5 per cent.

As a remedy for croup and sore throat it is quite efficient. It is highly useful as a vehicle in the administration of medicine in the treatment of diseases of mouth and pharynx, in the form of a gargle.

It would require too much time and space to enumerate the many valuable uses to which honey is adapted in medicine and surgery, as well as a most nutritious and healthful food. I will not therefore trespass further upon your time. It was not my object in preparing this paper to do more than to give a few hints on the subject. If these hints may tend in even a small degree toward bringing back into general use that sweet which comprises so large a part of the food of our remote ancestors, I shall be glad.

I have purposely avoided the subject of sugar adulteration, it being a subject requiring another paper which I may give at a future time.

Let us hope the people of our country will recognize the presence of such a perfect natural product as will induce them to make a larger use of it as a food as well as a luxury.

From our British Correspondent.

**MEL SAPIT OMNIA.**

**B**EE-KEEPERS on this side are scanning the reports of your Ontario Convention of Jan. 5th and 6th, just as we imagine you used to scan reports from England last fall. I need scarce say how much we are complimented, and may I add amused, also at a few of the remarks. I am certain we shall both improve to one another on closer acquaintance.

The very system of storifying and ripening honey in the hive as advocated by your esteemed President, Mr. Pettit, has been practiced for some years by some of our leading bee-keepers.

I see in another column of your JOURNAL the editor acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Cowan's little book on "Doubling and Storifying," which is as neat a little pamphlet on the subject as has ever seen the light. I hope your President has

read it. I hope he will act on it, and I further hope he will report to his brethren the results.

Talking about your President reminds me how sorry we were that his stay in England was so short, and that so few of us had an opportunity of making his acquaintance, especially as he is now "the chief speaker" of his party. We hope also to be a gainer in another way through your Ontario Convention. We have had for years Mr. Jas. A. Abbott, of Southall, amongst us, who was born a bee-keeper, if one may say so; but has never given the world the benefit of his experiences, but you having brought him out, we hope to keep his "ball rolling."

But probably some of us let our pen run on too fast at times and all our words are not 'silver' if our silence would be 'golden.' But after all we are worth just so much as people estimate us at and no more, and if the people we get thrown amongst are like that proverbial 'cat that kicked the fiddler,' of course we shall get fiddler's treatment. It does not occur to me that you require the province to be stumped as to how to get honey, but I judge a good course of lectures on the scientific side of bees and bee-keeping would do much good. The greater portion of the papers read at our conversaciones are on this phase of our industry, but I observe that yours, as a rule, are about the practical side of the question, consequently I do not imagine we could get a trial in good faith, as your representatives on board the Allan steamer on the question of fertilization of clover, etc., by the bees. So that if your association got up a series of lectures on that and kindred subjects, the public press would give reports, that portion of your community who serve on juries would be enlightened as to the usefulness of bee-keeping as well as its profits, and the price of one suit in your court of appeal would pay the bill.

On page 814, of C. B. J., I see a lady bee-keeper, Mrs. Joseph Farr, asks a question about her bees, especially 'small, dark, hairless' bees.' From what she writes, I judge the bees are infested with a peculiar bacillus disease, known as 'bacillus gaytone,' so known because attention was first called to these kind of bees by Miss Gayton, an English lady bee-keeping friend of mine. It is as common here as foul brood, so called, and the bees invariably kill off their fellows thus infested, just as they do the drones.

As I began with your convention, so I will end with it. My friend, Mr. McKnight, referred to your honey exhibit as an advertisement for Canada, and he is right. A land of snow could not possibly produce such honey, nor such apples and vegetables as were on show during the last three weeks the exhibition was open.

The \$1000 grant was a good investment by the Province, and will repay the Government with compound interest in a very short time. As to your buckwheat honey, I prefer it, for flavor, to all the nine samples of your honey that I have still by me. Linden, I like the least.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

England, Feb. 3rd, 1887.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

UNDER THIS HEAD will appear Questions which have been asked, and replied to, by prominent and practical bee-keepers—also by the Editor. Only questions of importance should be asked in this Department, and such questions are requested from everyone. As these questions have to be put into type, sent out for answers, and the replies all awaited for, it will take some time in each case to have the answers appear.

### AN APIARY REGISTER.

QUERY No. 129.—Do you keep an Apiary Register, if not how do you keep an account of the queen's age so that she may be superseded without loss?

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Yes.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I keep a register.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—Yes. I keep a record of them all.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—Keep a slate on each hive with register of queen, etc.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—As a rule I allow the bees to do their own superseding.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—We keep a card on each hive that gives all necessary data. This gives the least labor.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I do not keep an apiary register, as you use these words, meaning a bound book, but I use small cards, which I keep in the tops of my hives.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.—Each of my colonies has a pasteboard slate on which is kept a record, that among other things gives the age of the queen.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—All hives are numbered and entered in register. I use a round tin label 1½ inches in diameter with number painted on it. When a swarm comes off the number goes with it to the new hive.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—Yes, I keep a full and complete register of queens, and deem it of importance so to do. If no record is kept, everything is at loose ends, and a mere matter of

guess work, which I can't allow in my apiary.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—I just allow the bees to attend to the duties of superseding old queens, and they seem to understand and get along with the work very nicely. It is not an uncommon thing, late in the fall, to find queens rolled out at the entrances. I always say well done; cheaper and better than I could do it.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—I have one of Mr. Newman's apiary registers, but do not use it as much as would likely be well if I did. I do not care so much about knowing the age of my queens except when I am breeding, and selling. We use many thin blocks and a lead pencil.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I used to keep memoranda of the ages of my queens, but I have quit the practice now, except as pertains to a few choice breeding queens. I do not now advise superseding of queens. The bees will make less mistakes, when it comes to this "nice business," than the wisest apiarist in the land.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—No. I find the best way is to clip the queen's wings in such a way that she will tell her age as soon as you see her, and besides, clipping saves a lot of trouble in swarming time. I clip off about half of the right wing of those queens raised one season, the left wing of those raised the next season, and the next season clip the right and the tip of the left to distinguish from first season.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—An apiary register ought to be kept. I keep one, but it is too much on the principle of the old lady who kept store, and as her education had been neglected in her younger days, she kept her accounts by notches on a stick, to describe here. There are some very complete registers to be had, and it will well repay the outlay to have one, and use it, when you do get it.

### RAISING TEMPERATURE IN CELLAR TO START BROOD REARING.

QUERY No. 130.—My cellar under the living room contains 47 colonies of bees. The temperature keeps at about 40° and will not rise more than 5° before the middle of April, consequently they remain very quiet and breed but little. Do you think it advisable to raise the temperature by artificial heat, say to 50 or 55°, about the beginning of March so as to start brood raising more

extensively or better to let well alone?  
R. H. S.—

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—I would let them alone.

H. COUSE, CHELTENHAM, ONT.—Let well enough alone.

JAMES HEDDON, DOWAGIAC, MICH.—Let well enough alone.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—I think I would let well enough alone.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I know nothing about cellar wintering.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—Let alone. If you can afford to make experiments, try artificial heat, and report result.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—I should let them alone. My best colonies two months later have been those which had no brood when set from the cellar.

DR. A. B. MASON, AUBURNDALE, TOLEDO, O.—Certainly, it is always better to let well enough alone, but 40° is not well enough in my cellar. I prefer 45° to 50°.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANBURG, KY.—I should say let well enough alone. Bees that are reared too early in the season, are not of much force, according to my experience.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—No, I think not. The temperature will be apt to raise about that time without any artificial heat, from the bees getting uneasy and also the weather moderating. Better let well alone.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—If the bees remain quiet, I should follow their wise example, and let them alone. I have yet to see any substantial advantage of cellar breeding.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—I try to let well enough alone. In this locality if we get too much of a start early, and the weather is cold when set out, they suffer. It sets them back more than to hold them back in the cellar.

S. T. PETTIT, BELMONT, ONT.—It past experience teaches you that your bees winter well and come out strong under the above conditions, by all means let well enough alone. In my latitude I prefer to have my bees not start brood-rearing until from first to middle of April.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—No, leave them as they are. The temperature will rise soon enough without the use of heat. I speak, how-

ever, for my own locality, and have no reason to believe that the rule should not be followed anywhere in the U. S. or Canada.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If the temperature of my bee-cellar was but 40° I certainly should raise it about the first of March, if I could do it without disturbing the bees—if not, I would leave them alone. I have a stove in my cellar, entirely outside the bee department, and hence can raise the temperature of the bee department without disturbing the bees in the least.

#### HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the parlor of Farrell's hotel, on Tuesday, Jan. 17th, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Wm. Kindree, President, and Messrs. Jas. Armstrong, Elijah Kindree, H. Smith, W. T. Anthony, James Grogan, Robt. Coverdale, M. Birk, Thos. J. Smith, John D. Rae, Jas. Jack, A. Vanderburgh, Jos. Evans, Rev. P. Bardou, and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President—Wm. Kindree.

Vice-President—Jas. Armstrong.

Sec-Treas.—E. C. Campbell.

Directors—Thos. J. Smith, Walpole; Frank Rose, Rainham; Robt. Coverdale and John D. Rae, North Cayuga; Geo. B. Stevenson, Seneca; Hugh Stewart, Hagersville; Owen Fathers, South Cayuga; Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga.

The members present reported the number of colonies put into winter quarters, and the amount of honey taken during the season:

W. Kindree,	..	64	..	2100
Jas. Armstrong,	..	80	..	3000
H. Smith,	..	10	..	400
Robt. Coverdale,	..	34	..	400
E. Kindree,	..	17	..	
James Jack,	..	13	..	100
Rev. P. Bardou,	..	3	..	
A. Vanderburgh,	..	60	..	2000
Thos. J. Smith,	..	7	..	
John D. Rae,	..	6	..	
W. T. Anthony,	..	2	..	
James Grogan,	..	2	..	
M. Birk,	..	2	..	
E. C. Campbell,	..	23	..	300

An informal discussion took place on various subjects, questions being asked and answered by different members. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads and the cold weather, there was a very good meeting, and a pleasant time was spent.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. E. Kindree, that the next meeting of the Association be held at Nelles' Corners, on Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a. m.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

### BEES SWEATING IN CELLAR.

GREENHORN,—Would you kindly answer through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL. What is the cause of my bees sweating and becoming damp in the cellar? they are about fifteen inches above the ground but quite close against the wall. Cellar appears to be quite dry.

Without particulars as to your manner of arranging them in the cellar it would be difficult to say positively, but if your bees are weak and unable to produce sufficient heat to carry off the moisture, that of course would account for the condensation in the hive. The atmosphere must be cold enough to condense the moisture else it would not condense. You may have the hives so covered as to prevent the escape of moisture. If you will cover the frames with a dry sawdust cushion and exchange it once a week for a dry one placing the damp one where it will dry you will no doubt be able to get the hive free from moisture unless the stores are very bad and becoming sour. Sometimes warm bricks may be placed over the cushions to cause a current of air to pass and the absorbed moisture as well. If you examine closely you will have no difficulty in ascertaining the cause of its presence.

### THE RIGHT TEMPERATURE.

2nd. What is the right temperature for bees in cellar? Mine is 38°.

Your second question almost answers the first. A temperature of 38° is quite too cold to winter successfully, and you should set yourself at once to remedy the difficulty by banking the cellar and making it warmer in some way that the temperature may rise from 45° to 50°. You had better

keep it up to 50° or even slightly higher until the hives dry out.

### A HOME MARKET FOR HONEY.

MISS H. F. BULLER.—I am pleased to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Jones have returned safely from England, where, I am sure, they must have spent some very pleasant months, and I hope the efforts of Mr. Jones and the other enterprising members of the O.B.K.A. will have satisfactory results, though it seems as if the price of honey in England, having come down of late, will prevent there being as much profit in exporting to that market as we could wish. We must all exert ourselves to educate Canadians to eat honey and to think it as much a necessary article of food as butter and sugar, etc., then we shall not be so much in need of a foreign market. Judging by the quantity consumed in this neighborhood and town, compared with what there was three or four years ago, I should say there was hardly any limit to what *might* be used throughout the country.

My bees seem to be wintering finely both in the wintering house and out of doors.

### THE USE OF SAWDUST CUSHIONS.

I notice J. C. Woodwards letter about his bees packed in clamps. Last winter I had one hive out of five that I packed, which only had a thin cotton quilt under a thin sawdust cushion and the bees in this hive flew out constantly, as he says his do, and the coldest days they were running about over the combs and at the entrance as if it was summer. The result was they consumed 35 lbs. of honey and starved or died before March, leaving not an ounce of honey in the hive.

The other four colonies, with warm quilts under the sawdust cushions, came through the winter in fine condition and with plenty of stores to last them till they could gather more.

You will judge by my letter that my zeal as a bee-keeper has not abated, though I am not going into it very largely thinking it best not to have more bees than I can attend to myself.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 7th, 1887.

We are glad to hear from Miss B., and we can assure her, on behalf of the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, that they would be even more pleased to hear from her oftener. It is astonishing, as Miss B. remarks, the difference in the amount of honey consumed locally, now and three or four years ago. We are of the same opinion as our correspondent respecting the quantity which *might* be sold, if it were properly pushed. However, we believe that

honey can be sent to England and disposed of at a profit, and, if all goes well, we purpose sending a large consignment after the coming honey season is over.

THE BEST PACKAGE FOR ENGLAND.

I intend sending the bulk of my honey this year to the English market, and would like you to suggest through the C.B.J. or otherwise the most suitable package to be used. Would it be best to send it in our 60 lb. tins, or would it pay better to put it up in packages suitable for the retail trade?

I put up some honey last year in 3 lb. glass sealers and they sold better than anything that I used; how would they do for the English market? I could get some pickle bottles quite cheap, they hold about 2 lbs., how would they answer? Any information on this subject will be very thankfully received.

Respectfully Yours,  
A. BRIDGE.

West Brook, Feb. 8th, 1887.

P.S.—I enclose you a short item that I had published in the Kingston *British Whig*, you will learn from it that I was satisfied with the prices realized for honey sent to England. A. B.

We would advise you not to make any definite arrangement just yet as to the method of putting up your honey as that matter is receiving careful consideration. We are now negotiating to open up a Canadian Honey house in London, England. The style of glass, size and shape of package requires to be very carefully gone into as it will be necessary to establish a different package from those in which foreign honey is placed on the markets. Our English friends are assisting us in this matter. With the experience of the past and the assistance of practical men, we hope to be able to decide on a package which will be looked upon as our Canadian brand. Soon as arrangements are a little more advanced we shall announce the same through the JOURNAL and hope to arrive at such as will be pleasing to all bee-keepers.

PUTTING BEES IN WINTER QUARTERS IN FEBRUARY

OLCOTT WELLS.—Will you please give me some advice about my bees?

I built a house in which to winter them but did not get it done until now. I would like to know whether it would be advisable to place them in it so late or leave them undisturbed. My bee house is 20x30x8 feet, lined with straw paper with an inside wall. I have over 100

colonies of bees to put in, and have a stove in the house. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Dresden, Feb. 11th, 1887.

You do not say how thick your wall is and if frost proof. The fact of straw paper being an inside lining would not add to its porous condition. We prefer sawdust and a house so constructed that the moisture can escape, either through the dry sawdust or ventilators. You will not be able by artificial heat from a stove to keep up a sufficiently even temperature in the building to winter successfully. If your bees are on summer stands at this late date we would not advise you to disturb them as it might start dysentery. As soon as you can examine the bees, say some warm day in March when they are flying, you might select the weakest colonies and place them in the bee house during the cold snaps, returning them to their original stands on warmer days.

CLEANING UP BEE CANDY.

H. F.—What is the best method of clarifying for bee use, candy which has been soiled by diarrhetic excreta of bees?

If it is so badly soiled that it will not do to use in its present state, re-melt, skim and cake it again.

FRESH AIR INSTEAD OF WATER.

S. T. PETTIT.—When my bees get noisy in cellar, and the mercury is at about 46° to 48°, I just give them a little more fresh air and it quiets them. It occurs to my mind, that if those who recommend water for bees in winter, will try a little more fresh air, that it will answer every purpose. In fact, is it not the air let in while feeding water that does the work after all? Will those who water their bees experiment and report.

Belmont, Ont, February 9th, 1887.

If any one has already noted anything like the above, we will be glad to hear their report in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

SEED CATALOGUES.

Those to hand up to the present time are:—Wm. Rennie, Toronto; John A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton; E. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia; J. A. Simmers, Toronto; I. C. Vaughan, Chicago, Ill. In ordering seeds from any of these houses, please mention to them that you noticed the name in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## BEE LORE

FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING.

Switzerland has in years past given to the bee-keeping world some of its most renowned followers. During the past year many of these have passed away. The *Bulletin d'Apiculture de la Suisse Normande*, says:—"Switzerland deplores, among others, the removal by death, of M. Mona; Italy, Mr. C. Fumagalli, the author of a hive largely in use among Italians; France, M. Jules Madare, President of the Societe de la Somme, and M. Maurice Girard, a distinguished entomologist and author of a valuable book on bees; and Scotland has lost her James Anderson, a veteran of Scotch apiculture, who in his day was remarkably successful with the Stewarton hive; and, lastly, Russia has seen the passing away of Dr. A. Butlerow, Professor of Chemistry and of Medicine at the St. Petersburg University. Dr. Butlerow was the promoter of modern bee-keeping in Russia, and his works are considerable, among which is a Russian translation of Berlepsch's book. The deceased doctor was also founder of a school of apiculture."

\*\*\*  
OPEN UP A HOME MARKET.

The "sum total" of the discussion going on in the American bee periodicals of late seems to sum itself up in the fact, that, to successfully dispose of his surplus crop, the bee-keeper must depend to a more or less extent upon his own home market. This is the way one correspondent puts it:

"In conclusion, I want to say that we will hear no more wails from bee-keepers about dull sales, low prices, and the need of a honey-producers' association, if every one who has honey to sell will go to work, and by a persistent effort sell his honey to his neighbors and to all within a reasonable marketable distance. Let all pursue this course, and *keep it up*, and I will guarantee that in less than six months from to-day, they will be offered a paying price for their honey by commission men who will then be willing to pay for space in our bee-papers for the privilege of quoting the markets, or be left out."

There is, however, a feeling that the question will bear discussion at a public meeting, which will likely be held in the spring at some central point. Discussion will certainly do no harm if it does no good, and we are quite satisfied that good *will* come of it. Producers will get a more thorough knowledge of each others method of disposal and hints will be thrown out that will be of use to everybody.

\*\*\*  
PREVENTION OF SWARMING.

[H. Andre, in *A. B. J.*, says, on the above subject:—"The general opinion of those who have spent a life-time with bees, is, that there is no sure way to prevent swarming, unless the

colonies are kept weak by dividing, and then one must use care or the hatching of young queens will frustrate his plans. But if one does not want natural swarms, he will hardly want to divide colonies. My way of preventing swarms (remember, I do not say it is infallible) is to feed the bees in the spring until the apple blossoms furnish nectar; if there are no blossoms, feed the bees later, but discontinue the feeding at least a week or ten days before white clover blossoms; this will get the colony strong in bees, and enough should be fed so that 10 pounds will be stored in the hive.

There is usually a short honey drouth between apple bloom and white clover, and if the bees have been fed liberally previous to this, it will be quite natural for the queen to cease laying. This will give a strong colony of bees, and of the right age to gather honey instead of swarming, and when the harvest of white clover comes these colonies will not be overstocked with eggs or brood. Give them a chance to work on surplus, and if you take off the cases entire, do not wait for them to fill the last sections, but put the unfinished ones in the next case. This is a good plan to try, and one that does no damage."

\*\*\*  
Eugene Secor, suggests as a very good means of making a repository of the right temperature, if too cold, the use of an ordinary coal oil stove, such as are in very general use throughout the country.

Advertisers, of former years, appreciating the services rendered by their advertisements in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, are again renewing. This is a proof that it pays to advertise in a journal having a large circulation which is read *weekly* by the bee-keeping fraternity. Advertisements in monthlies cannot possibly pay as well as where the advertisement strikes the eye of the public four times as often, in fact three or four insertions is the limit in such a periodical. Advertisers should make a note of this in selecting periodicals in which to advertise.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,  
BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

Our discount on supplies for March will be 2 per cent on all prices as found in our catalogue.

The advertising pages of THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL are being brought into requisition again. We hope this year to admit none such as Thos. Horn proved to be last season—but we learn he is trying to pay up his debts and is giving notes at two years, secured.

The *Bee-Hive*, printed at Andover, Con., comes to us in its usual bright form for February. It is to be a monthly, hereafter, and it costs 30 cts. a year.

The costs in the case of "McIntosh vs. Harrison," thus far, amount to about \$1000. If the case were carried to the Supreme Court, the costs would be an additional \$1200.

We shall be glad of the names of honey producers who are still holding a stock of either extracted or comb honey, particularly the former. We are nearly out of extracted honey and can take several thousand pounds; in any event, we should be glad to have the names, so that we can direct purchasers providing we cannot supply them ourselves.

The latest thing out is a trap for catching the bees while you take the honey from the brood or surplus chamber "without killing a bee, breaking a cell, or getting stung." It is called the "Arkansaw Traveller." To look at the picture of it, reminds one of the old box hive, but the patentee says "the old box hive with the frames in it is away behind the age. We advise investors to go slow.

#### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Frank Boomhower, Gallupville, N.Y.—8 pages, bees and poultry.

Geo. Wheeler, Norwich, N.Y.—8 pages, sections, crates frames, etc.

J. D. Goodrich, East Hardwick, Vt.—Price list of bees and supplies.

J. W. K. Shaw, Loreauville, La.—4 pages, bees, queens, and typewriters.

Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R.I.—Pamphlet entitled "Facts about Honey."

E. S. Hildemann, Ashippun, Dodge Co., Wis.—Price list, 4 pages, bees and supplies.

John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mont Co., Mo.—8 pages, bees, queens and supplies.

A. Gilchrist, Guelph, Ont.—8 pages—evergreens, roses, spruce, shrubs, etc. See advt.

Chas. H. Smith, Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.—A 12 page circular, bees, queens and supplies.

R. P. Small, Dunham, Que.—Supplies, bees, queens, etc. Sells "our own make" of goods principally.

A. D. D. Wood, Rive's Junction, Jackson Co., Mich.—8 pages, bees and sections a specialty—other supplies.

M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.—A 12 page circular and price list of bee-keepers' supplies, bees, queens, etc.

Jno. A. Thornton, Lima, Ill.—A pamphlet of 8 pages, queens, bees, Plymouth Rock cwls and eggs, honey, supplies, etc.

P. L. Viallon, Bayou Goula, La.—Sends us his 20 page "Illustrated Catalogue and Price List" on bees, queens and supplies, in which is also to be found instructions as to the introduction of queens.

#### CONVENTION NOTICES.

THE ST. JOSEPH INTER-STATE BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.—Will hold its spring meeting in Unity Church in St. Joseph, Mo., on 9th, between Edward and Felix, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 16th, at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. All are invited.

E. T. ABBOTT, Sec.

St. Joseph, Mo.

## HONEY MARKETS.

#### BEE-TON.

EXTRACTED. Quantities have arrived, nearly all of which has been disposed of, at about the same prices as were paid. For A 1 clear, clover or linden, 9 cts. is paid; Mixed flavors 8 cts.; Amber colored 7 cts.; Fall honey 6 cts.; Buckwheat 6 cts. COMB.—Demand is thus far light, a market can at once be found for 500 to 1000 pounds of nice plump one-pound sections, 14 cts. is the best price; No. 2 12 cts. There is very little left in this country.

#### 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.

#### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

Best white comb honey in one pound sections at 12½ cents; other grades, 10 to 11 cents; beeswax, 23 cents. M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch, Feb. 11th, '87.

#### NEW YORK.

Since Christmas the comb honey market has been very sluggish and sales slow, but has shown more activity the past week. Stock in dealer's hands is large and prices rule accordingly. We quote present prices as follows:—White comb, 1 lb. sections, 10 and 12c.; white comb, 2 lb. sections, 9 and 10c.; off grades, 1 and 2c. per lb. less; buckwheat, 1 lb. sections, 8 and 8½c.; buckwheat, 2 lb. sections, 7 and 7½c.; California extracted, 5 and 5½c.; buckwheat, 4 and 4½c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

#### CHICAGO.

Since my last quotation honey has come forward very freely and from information now at hand it would appear that the Middle States will have all the Honey produced at home this season that can be marketed or consumed, and that we shall not be apt to draw upon the Eastern States as we did last year. Best grades of white comb to-day at thirteen cents. Extracted six cents and beeswax 25 cents.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

#### HONEY OUTLOOK FOR SEASON OF '87.

The new comb honey coming in shows good quality. There was but little old comb held over, and consequently new arrivals sell well. Fancy white comb in 1 lb. sections, in paper boxes or



glassed, commands 12 to 14c. and 2 lb. sections, glassed, 10 to 12c.; while lower grades of both sizes go at 8 to 11c. Dark pungent flavored Buckwheat Honey will probably be a good crop and go lower. The crop in N. Y., Pa. and Vt. is reported fair, while Ill., Iowa, Kas., Wis. and N. W. are said to have yielded well. A small quantity of Southern strained irregular Honey comes here, and sells as low as 50c. per gal. The crop there is large. Eastern Honey in barrels, sell at 5 and 6c. The California crop is reported heavy, and the 5 gal. cans (two in a case.) finds ready sale in the East. In consequence of the big crop of this splendid Cal. Honey and low freights, there have been a number of cars disposed of here already at 4- and 5c. per lb. and much larger sales are expected in cooler weather.

PAICOAST & GRIFFITHS.  
242 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

**PRICES CURRENT**

**BEE SWAX**

Beeton, February 23, 1887.  
We pay 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

**FOUNDATION**  
Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound.....47c  
" " over 50 lbs. " " .....45c  
" " cut to other sizes " " .....48c  
" " over 50 lbs. " " .....46c  
Section " in sheets per pound.....58c  
Section Foundation cut to fit 3x4x4 and 4x4x4, per lb.....60c  
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only three to ten inches deep...43c

**EXCHANGE AND MART.**

**JOB LOT OF HIVES.**—See our advertisement of a job lot of hives in another column. The D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

**FOUNDATION MACHINE**—A Dunham Mill; cost originally \$50; about one dozen cells right in centre of rolls are broken—will make splendid foundation—will sell for \$10, cash. The D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

**NOTE HEADS AND ENVELOPES.**—We offer a special bargain just now. 20lb note heads with printed heading, \$1.75 per 1000. Envelopes, \$2.00 per \$1000. See advt. JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ont.

**I HAVE room for an assistant that wishes to learn practical Apiculture, or one who has some experience and wishes more. J. B. HALL, Box 378, Woodstock.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

**EARLY QUEENS AND NUCLEI.**

I have now on hand untested queens ready to send out by first mail. In regard to my responsibility, I would refer you to A. I. Root, with whom I received instructions in bee culture. Nuclei Colonies in shipping boxes to be sent by express. Safe arrival guaranteed.

**H. ADAMS.**  
Sorrento, Orange Co., Fla.

98-110

**NORWAY SPRUCE.**

Shelter for apiaries, Roses, Clematus, Climbers, Shrubs, Dahlias, Herbaceous, Plants, etc. Send for price list.

A. GILCHRIST,  
Guelph Ont.

47-59

**North Carolina Tar Heel Apiaries.**

1887 5 71-69 1887  
**ABBOTT L. SWINSON,**  
PRACTICAL APIARIST,  
PROPRIETOR,  
Goldsboro, Wayne Co., N.C., U.S.A.

**PRICE LIST of warranted American Albino Italian and Golden Italian Queens.**

For the Year 1887.	April	May	June	July to Oct.
Untested laying, each	\$1 50	1 00	1 00	1 00
Untested laying, 1/2 doz.	8 00	6 00	5 00	5 00
Tested Queens, each...	3 50	2 50	2 25	2 00
Tested Queens, 1/2 doz.	15 00	13 50	12 50	11 00

**NUCLEI.**—Add 75 cts. for each L. frame of Bees and brood to price of queen wanted. Bees by the pound, same price each month as an untested queen is. 100—2 and 3 L. frame Nuclei, with untested warranted queens to dispose of in May at \$2.50 and 3.75 each, respectively. I replace all impure queens, and all queens and bees lost in transit. Untested queens ready to mail by April 15th each year. Send for circular and testimonials of my "American Albino Italian" bees that originated with me, and that I have bred and sold the last two seasons, giving universal satisfaction. The finest bees on the American continent. I challenge the world to produce a superior bee. Pekin Duck and Chicken Eggs in season. 48-60

**ITALIAN BEE\$ AND QUEEN\$ FOR 1887.**

Tested Queens before June 15th, \$1.50 each. Untested Queens, \$1.00 each. After June 15th, 25 per cent less. Bees by the pound same price as untested queens.

I. R. GOOD,  
Nappanee, Elkhart Co., Ind.

**M. H. HUNT.**

Manufacturer and dealer in everything in the apiary. Alsike clover seed very cheap. Send for free price list.

M. H. HUNT,  
Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.  
(near Detroit.)

48-51

**WANTED.**

Competent assistant wanted in apiary.  
DR. THOM, Streetsville.

**Bee - Keepers' Supplies!**

of all kinds kept in stock, at low rates.

**"The Quinby Smoker" a Specialty.**

100 stocks of bees for sale, mostly in Quinby Hives, Italians, Hybrids, and Blacks. Prices from \$4 up to \$6. Send for price list. W. E. CLARK,  
Oriskany, Oneida Co., N.Y. Successor to L. C. Koot.  
98-110.

# PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,  
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER  
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

LABELS,

OR GENERAL PRINTING.

A large number of cuts in stock of  
which patrons have free use.

**JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,**  
BEETON, ONT

## HEDDON HIVES!



We are the owners of the patent on this hive in Canada, and we are in a position to make and sell the hive gotten up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in flat or nailed up.

A complete working hive consists of bottom-stand, bottom-board, entrance-blocks, two brood-cases, one honey-board, two surplus cases (in good seasons we often use three surplus cases on the hive at one time) and cover. So that if you order these hives in the flat this is just what will be sent you.

Sample hives we make up with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and wide-frames, surplus cases, the set-screws, brood-frames, and wide-frames with their tin separators are always included, both in flat and made

up. We quote the prices of sample hives made up, and of the various parts made up, so that should there be any portions of the hive you do not wish you can easily ascertain what deductions to make.

Sample hive, made up..... \$2 90  
Add ten per cent if you wish the hive painted.

### Prices Of Parts.

	made up flat.
Bottom-stand.....	12 09
Bottom-boards.....	15 11
Entrance blocks (two).....	03 03
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

The cost of one hive such as you would receive, in the flat, would therefore be (without honey boards of either description) \$2.15. Add the cost of whichever style of honey-board you prefer, and you get it exactly. If you do not designate either we shall always include the wooden-slotted one.

### Discounts in Quantities.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7 1/2 per cent. ; 25 or more, 10 per cent. ; 50 or more, 15 per cent. These discounts are off the prices quoted above, either nailed or in flat.

### Individual Rights.

We will sell individual rights to make for one's own use, and to use the new hive or any of the special features of Mr. Heddson's invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event:—

Woodscrews per 100, boiled in tallow.....	\$1 00
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 00
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 00
Wide " " ".....	1 25

## Heddson's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

### ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO., for theirs, as I have sold the patent for all the American British possessions to them, and have no more right to sell the hive in their territory than have they to sell them in the United States.

Address,

**JAMES HEDDON,**

DOWAGIAC, MICH

# ITALIAN QUEENS.

Bee Hives and Supplies.

One piece sections, crates, shipping cases, foundation extractors, honey knives, bee-feeders, wire nails and metal corners.

Please send your orders before the rush comes.

B. J. MILLER & CO.,

98-110.

Nappanee, Ind.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AND  
*Bee-Keepers' Magazine*

Both for the price of the

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

See advertisement on another page for particulars

### ITALIAN QUEENS, 1887.

For Italian Bees and Queens in their purity for beauty and working qualities they are equal to any in the U.S. or Canada. Comb Foundation, 40c. per lb. Untested queens, \$1 each, \$11 per dozen; tested \$3.50 each. Queens reared in full colonies from eggs; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

T. S. HALL,  
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

### BEE SWAX HEADQUARTERS,

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

**R. HOKERMAN & WILL,**

Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N. Y.

### BEE-KEEPERS ADVANCE.

Is a Monthly Journal of 16 Pages. 25 CENTS PER YEAR. Clubbed with the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for \$1.10. Sample copy sent free with our catalogue of supplies. Don't forget to send name and address on a postal to

J. B. MASON & SONS,

t.f. Mechanics' Falls, Me.

**RAYS OF LIGHT.**—A new publication devoted to Bee-keeping and Poultry-raising. A number of the leading, most practical and successful Bee and Poultry-Keepers have already been secured as regular contributors. Its principal aim will be to advance progressive ideas upon the various topics of modern scientific Bee-culture and Poultry-Raising. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Sample copy free.

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

## TORONTO SUPPLY DEPOT.

AT BEETON PRICES.

MR. JOHN MCARTHUR,

845 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

For the convenience of bee-keepers living within driving distance of Toronto, and inside the city limits, we have established an agency at the above address. All orders which he may be unable to fill promptly will be sent on to Beeton and be filled from here. He will have on hand a supply of hives, sections, foundations, knives, tins, etc.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Beeton.

**FOR SALE.** GROUP OF 120 AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' photographs, 10 of them Canadian, got up by E. O. TUTTLE, Vermont, almost all the leading bee-keepers of America in it. Supplied by R. F. Holterman from Hartford, Ont., who is the authorized agent for Canada. Price, post paid, \$1.35; size 11X14 in.

#### Feeders.

The demand for feeders seems to be growing. We offer three different styles suitable for different seasons:

#### ENTRANCE FEEDERS.

Double the usual size, each..... 15c  
" " " per 100.....\$12 50c

#### THE CANADIAN FEEDER.

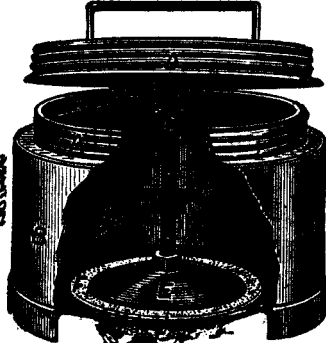


This is for fall feeding and enables you to feed 15 to 20 lbs. at once with no danger of robbing.

Made up, each.....\$ 50  
" " per 25..... 10 00  
In flat, each..... 35  
" " per 25..... 7 50  
" " " 100..... 25 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



10 lb. \$5 50.

## PERFECTION BEE FEEDER.

The "PERFECTION" having been thoroughly tested, and proved of inestimable value in bee culture, the undersigned, a practical apiarist, is prepared to furnish the same at reasonable prices, and the usual discount to the dealers. Among the many points in which this feeder excels all others are the following.

The supply of food can be perfectly regulated.  
The food will not become rancid, nor sour, and is strained before it reaches the bees.

The same method is used in feeding as provided in nature.  
The "PERFECTION FEEDER" is simple in construction, well made, readily cleansed and durable.

It is most admirably adapted to the use for which it is intended, and will give entire satisfaction to those who will give it a trial, as its merits are unquestionable.

Prices for sample Feeder, by mail, postage paid, 4 lb. Feeders, 30c. 6 lb. 40c. 10 lb. 70c.

For one dozen PERFECTION FEEDERS F.O.B., 4 lb. \$3.50, 6 lb. \$4.50. Address, M. E. HASTING, New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

# TOOLS For BEE-KEEPERS

## HAMMERS.

We shall hereafter keep in stock a full line of tools suitable for bee-keepers. For ordinary use, where a person has only a few hives, etc., to nail, we have an iron hammer (with adze eye) which we can send you at 15 cents.

Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c., 50c., and 60c each.

Small hammers—steel face with adze eyes, just what are needed for frame nailing, etc., No. 55, 35c.; No. 52, 50c.

## SCREW DRIVERS.

With good hardwood handles and of the best steel—nicely finished, round bits, in two kinds, No. 1, 5 inch bit, 18c.; No. 2, 6 inch bit, 20c.

## TWO-FOOT SQUARES.

In iron squares we have two kinds—the first of these is marked down to one-eighth of an inch, and is marked on one side only, the price is, each, 20c.

The other style is marked on both sides down to one-sixteenth of an inch—price, each, 30c.

We have a splendid line in steel squares which we can furnish you at \$1.35. They are well finished and are usually sold in hardware stores at \$1.75.

## TWO FOOT RULES.

A splendid line, in rules we offer at, each, 18c. Then we have a nice box-wood rule at, each 25c.

Just at the present we have but one line in these—26 inch long—A. & S. Perry's make—usually sold at 75 cents we offer them for 55c.

## PANEL SAWS.

These are what are often called small hand saws, and for the finer classes of the bee-keepers work are indispensable. We have started out with two lines in these. The 18 inch are of good steel (Shirley and Dietrich) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20-inch are finer steel—same make—that money.

## PLANES.

Iron block planes, just the thing for dressing off hives, each, 75c.

Wooden smoothing planes—the best of the kind, 85c.

All the above goods are sold at prices 20 to 25 per cent. below the ordinary retail price, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have a try you want as the cost of transportation will not be any greater. These will be included in the next revision of our price list.

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

BEETON, ONT

# HIVES NEW AND SECOND HAND.

We have about 500 hives all made up—some of them painted, which are just as good as new, having been used for storing combs in, a few have also been used one season, coat of paint will make them all as nice as new. We have no room to store them, and will sell them at less than regular figures.

In lots of.....	5	15	25	50
Regular price, each..	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.30
We will sell at.....	1.00	.95	.90	.85

These prices are for the painted ones, deduct 10 per cent. for the unpainted ones. The terms will be CASH with order, and these will be nett figures.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD.,  
Beeton, Ont.

# 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.

- T. G. NEWMAN, & SON, Chicago, Ill.
- C. F. MUTH, Cincinnati, O.
- JAMES HEDDON, Dowagiac, Mich.
- F. L. DOUGHERTY, Indianapolis, Ind.
- CHAS. H. GREEN, Berlin, Wis.
- CHAS. HERTEL, Jr., Freeburg, Ill.
- E. L. ARMSTRONG, Jerseyville, Ill.
- ARTHUR TODD, 1910 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- G. B. LEWIS & CO., Watertown, Wis.
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa.
- E. F. Smith, Smyrna, N.Y.
- C. F. DALE, Mortonville, Ky.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- CLARK JOHNSON, & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- I. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. I. GRAVES, Birmingham, O.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, accompanied with

## COMPLIMENTARY

and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1883. We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.

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

# THE CHAPMAN HONEY PLANT,

Having expended thousands of dollars in bringing before the people one of the most wonderful honey producing plants known in the United States, or even in the world, and testing it honestly and fairly, wish to say through your valuable JOURNAL, that the seed contains so much oil that nothing but fresh seed will grow, or by thrashing if the seed is bruised or broken it will not grow, for this reason, and by the advice of many prominent bee-keepers, I have decided to sell the limited amount of seed I have raised this season at the following prices, and will send to those who have already ordered, the amount of seed due them at this low price:

Half Ounce.....	50c
Onc Ounce.....	\$1 00
Two Ounces.....	1 50
Four Ounces.....	2 00
Half Pound.....	3 00
One Pound.....	5 00

One ounce contains from 1600 to 1800 seeds. One pound of seed is sufficient for half acre if properly thinned out and reset. Write all orders plainly and given your Post Office in full.

H. CHAPMAN,  
Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

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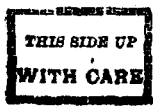


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