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VOL. II. NO. 24.

1886

SEPTEMBER 8

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

APR 26 1897  
THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD  
BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY  
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.  
BEECH ON ONT.

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

Send us the names of three subscribers with \$3 in cash and receive as a premium one C. B. J. Binder.

Send postal card for sample of leaflet, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten."

The CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL will be continued to each address until otherwise ordered, and all arrears paid.

Subscriptions are always acknowledged on the wrapper of first number after receipt

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**ERRORS.** — We make them: so does everyone, and we will cheerfully correct them if you write us. Try to write us good naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us anyway. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice we may do.

We can supply Binders for the JOURNAL 55 cents each, post paid, with name printed on the back in Gold letters.

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" "American Bee Journal," weekly.....	1.75
" "American Apiculturist," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keepers' Magazine," monthly.....	1.75
" "Bee-Keeper's Guide," monthly.....	1.75
" "Texas Bee Journal".....	1.80
" "Rays of Light".....	1.35

## TO CONTRIBUTORS

Communications on any subject of interest to the Bee-keeping fraternity are always welcome, and are solicited.

Beginners will find our Query Department of much value. All questions will be answered by thorough practical men. Questions solicited.

When sending in anything intended for the JOURNAL do not mix it up with a business communication. Use different sheets of paper. Both may, however be enclosed in the same envelope.

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WE CLUB

	Price Both Club	
THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL and.....		
Cook's Manual (cloth).....	\$2 25	\$2 00
A B C in Bee Culture (cloth).....	2 25	2 00
Quinby's New Bee-Keeping (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Alley's Handy Book (cloth).....	2 50	2 25
Langstroth on the Honey Bee (clh)...	3 00	2 75
Heddon's Success in Bee Culture...	1 50	1 40
"A year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 15

### "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

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.,  
Publishers Beeton, Ont.

## BEEES AND HONEY

TO ALL that are interested in Bees and Honey, send for our Free and Illustrated Catalogue of Apiarian Supplies. Address

M. RICHARDSON & SON.

Port Colborne, Ont

### THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

We keep in stock constantly and can send by mail post-paid the following:—

BEEKEEPERS' GUIDE OR MANUAL OF THE APIARY, by Prof. A. J. Cook. Price, in cloth, \$1.25 paper, 1.00

A. B. C. in BEE CULTURE by A. I. Root. Price, cloth, 1.25 paper, \$1.00.

QUINBY'S NEW BEEKEEPING, by L. C. Root. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

THE HIVE AND HONEY BEE, by Rev. L. L. Langstroth. Price, in cloth, \$2.00.

HONEY, some reasons why it should be eaten, by Allen Pringle. This is in the shape of a leaflet (4 pages) for free distribution amongst prospective customers. Price, with name and address, per 1000, 3.25; per 500, \$2.00; per 250, \$1.25; per 100, 80c. With place for name and address left blank, per 1000, \$2.75; per 500, \$1.70; per 250, \$1.00; per 100, 50c.

FOUL BROOD, ITS MANAGEMENT AND CURE by D. A. Jones. Price, 11c. by mail; 10c. otherwise.

BEEKEEPERS' HANDY BOOK, by Henry Alley. Price in cloth, \$1.50.

A. B. C. IN CARP CULTURE, by A. I. Root, in paper 50c.

SUCCESS IN BEE CULTURE as practised and advised by James Heddon—price in paper cover, 50 cents.

"A YEAR AMONG THE BEES," by Dr. C. C. Miller. Price, 75c.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING, by Rev. W. F. Clarke. Price 25c

FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED

LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto.

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## Queen City Oil Works!

The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

**PEERLESS OIL,**

Manufactured only by

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.

Toronto, Ont

# 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 15cts. Then in steel hammers we have three styles all with adze eyes, which we sell at 40c, 50c, 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 3/4th 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 an inch—price, each, 35c. 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.

### HAND SAWS.

Just at present we have but one line in these—26 inches 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 good steel, (Shirley & Dietrich make) and can be sold by us at 50c.

The 20 inch are silver steel (same make) price \$1. These last are a beautiful saw for 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 way, so that when ordering other goods you may just as well have any you may want at 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.,**

BEEON, ONT.

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



Read what J. I. PARENT, of CHARLTON, N. Y., says—We cut with one of your Combined Machines, last winter, 50 chaff hives with 7-inch gap, 100 honey-racks, 500 broad frames, 2000 honey-boxes, and a great deal of other work. This winter we have double the amount of bee-hives cut, to make and we expect to do all with this saw. It will do all you say it will. Catalogue and Price-list free. Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, 272 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.



**YES!** I take the Poultry Monthly and consider it the best magazine published, by a large majority. My fowls are now the best paying stock that I own. I have cleared over \$400 thus far, and business is just booming. I would advise every poultry keeper to subscribe for it without delay, as it is brim full of practical information.



**NO!** I did not subscribe for the Poultry Monthly, but intend to do so at once. I am told it is the best poultry journal published. I said I was too poor. My hens did not lay. They sickened and died. I had no poultry paper to tell me what to do, all because I wanted to save a dollar. I had to sell my place under mortgage. The "old woman" has gone back on me. My hair is getting thin, and the fact is I feel bad.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

We want to place the MONTHLY in the hands of every one interested in poultry and pet stock, and will send the paper for a full year for \$1 to all who subscribe this month. The regular price is \$1.25 per annum.

Address,

**THE POULTRY MONTHLY.**

P. O. Box 215, Toronto, Can.

## SECTION CARTONS

Or Pasteboard boxes for enclosing honey sections. We sold thousands of them last season and are receiving orders for thousands of the improved for this season.

The improved Cartons are shipped in the flat all ready for the sections; all you have to do is to put on the label.

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$3 50	\$6 00
" 2 lb.....	4 50	8 00

Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb, \$1.25 per M

14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

Honey Labels—Best assortment in the U. S.—Send for Catalogus.

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,

S. Weymouth, Mass

## FOR SALE.

A few colonies of Italian bees. Some Jones' stock in single or double walled hives.

S. G. RUSSELL, Thornbury.

**A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.**

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the author.  
C. C. MILLER Marengo, Ill.

**THE YUCCA BRUSH!!**  
BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

I also manufacture a first-class article of Comb Foundation, and keep in Stock Sections, Honey Knives, Cane, Smokers, etc. Write for particulars.  
W. W. BLISS, Duarte, Cal.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

**BEE'S WAX 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. BOKERMAN & WILL,**  
Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N. Y.

**Do You**

Want to Buy some First-Class Colonies of Bees

• \* **NOW?** \* •

Owing to our largely increasing supply-business and the difficulty in securing trained labor for our bee-farms, we will sell for the next month colonies (up to 200) at unprecedentedly low prices. We offer them at once, so that purchasers may have an opportunity of deriving some benefit from them yet. Prospects here are in favor of a first class flow from fall flowers. The bees will be shipped in the Jones' single-walled hive.

Prices will be :

Colonies, including hive and 5 or 6 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen .....	\$5 50
Over four colonies.....	5 25
Ten and over.....	5 00
Colonies including hive and 7 or 8 frames of comb (balance of 12 empty) with good queen.....	6 50
Over four.....	6 25
Ten and over.....	6 00

The combs are nice and straight and each one measures about one square foot. The queens are, in most instances suitable to breed from—all will produce good honey gathering progeny. Nearly all of them are last year's tested queens.

TERMS—Cash with order—Delivered F. O. B. cars to go by express—and safely packed.

The D. A. JONES Co. Ltd.,  
Beeton.

Aug. 30, 1896.

**ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.**

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 egg; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular  
T. S. HALL,  
Kirby's Creek, Jackson Co., Ala.

**ITALIAN AND CARNIOLAN QUEENS**

By return mail, bred in separate apiaries away from other bees. Warranted Italians or untested Carniolan Queens, in June, \$1.10; 6, \$5.90; July, \$1.6, \$5. State which you prefer, BELLINZONA or GOLDEN ITALIANS. For full particulars and prices of bees, send for circular. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.  
CHAS. D. DUVALL,  
Spencerville, Mont. Co.

**CARNIOLAN QUEENS A SPECIALTY**

My apiary consists of 50 colonies, each with a Carniolan Queen fertilized by an Italian drone last season. I have no other bees. Untested Queens, safe arrival guaranteed, \$1 each. Carniolan queens fertilized by Italian drones August and September, 1885, 50c. each. Send money order or postal note. Queens to Canada, England, South America, 10 cts. each extra. Send for circular.  
S. W. MORRISON, M.D.,  
Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.

**HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.**

An illustrated pamphlet, just out, by Oliver Foster, describing improvements in methods resulting from 10 year's practical work and extensive experiment. Price 5 cents. Send also for free circular of Italian bees and queens, bred for honey and for sale. The "Adjustable" Honey Case, and other standard supplies for the apiary. Address

OLIVER FOSTER,  
MT. VERNON, LINA CO., IOWA.

**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 mailed to all who apply for it. Address

**J. M. SHUCK**  
DES MOINES IOWA

**BEESWAX WANTED.**

WILL pay the highest market price for any quantity of pure wax. Comb foundation for sale to suit any frame or section. 35 cts. for wax. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station, C. P. R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET  
Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.  
Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.



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

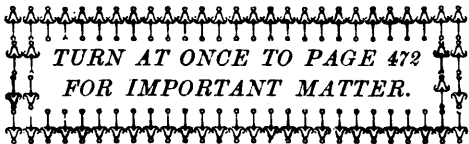
Vol. II. No. 24. BEETON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 8, 1886 WHOLE No 76

**EXTRACTED HONEY.**

HERE is more truth than poetry in the following item clipped from an exchange :

"A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* thinks much of the prejudice that exists against extracted honey is due to the fact that it does not taste like comb honey. This difference in flavor, he thinks, is due to the extractor, the metal of which more or less affects it. When honey can be extracted in porcelain and put up in glass, he is sure there will be less fault found with it."

If extractors are made of heavily tinned iron there can be no possible danger of it tasting of the metal, but we are sorry to say, there are supply dealers who do not possess sufficient practical knowledge to know this, and hence they use galvanized iron for the bodies and galvanized iron wire for the baskets of their extractors.



For the Canadian Bee Journal.  
**THE MULTIPLE BROOD-CHAMBER HIVE.**

IN response to Friend Pringle's question on page 428, also to your foot-notes, Mr. Editor, I will say that it becomes plain, that the more we use and theorise regarding the new hive, the more we recognize the many advantages that accrue by having the brood-chamber of a hive divided, horizontally into shallow sections. Nearly every useful ma-

nipulation, can be made by virtue of this function, and by the use of another and scarcely less important function of the new hive. All these manipulations can be made with greater ease, much less exposure to robbery and in less than one-fourth the time than heretofore employed. I refer to getting the frames solidly filled with combs, by inverting and constructing the frames and cases in such manner that the frames completely fill the cases, thus leaving no lodging places for bees when we wish to shake them out of any one of the cases for the purpose of finding the queen, or for any other reason. We find this function of more value than the one of invertability, for as mentioned in my book (page 96) interchanging the horizontal parts of the brood-chamber, accomplishes nearly all that we gain by inverting, after the first inversion, which causes the bees to completely fill the frames.

If I understand friend Pringle correctly, he would contract the brood-chamber of my hive, by placing a queen-excluding honey-board between the two brood cases, confining the queen to the bottom case, at the same time of year that I advise removing one of the cases, if swarming has reduced the brood, or if not placing it on top of the surplus cases till the brood hatches out and then removing it, making the same use of the excluding honey-board, as he is doing. Most assuredly, one brood-case is all sufficient for rearing bees for all purposes except to store surplus during the clover and bass-wood bloom; for this purpose we prefer and use two cases, properly interchanged with each other, during the time we are raising this extra working force.

I invented this hive and system of manage-

ment accompanying it, to accomplish results that make it at once the largest hive, or smallest hive, deepest hive or shallowest hive in general use, according to the results we wish to accomplish. I believe I have succeeded in securing within it, nearly every advantage of both deep and shallow and large and small hives, besides other functions not found in any other hive. The present, which is our third year's use of the hive, points stronger than ever to the fact, that, without inverting, we are in no danger of the brood-chamber becoming clogged with honey, when only one case is used, but rather we find it always full of brood, even during our most excessive honey flows. One case presents the same comb-surface as 5 L. frames, and one of these shallow cases will, as a rule, be found to contain as much brood as 6½ or 7 L. frames, in an 8 or 10 frame L. hive.

Certainly, we know, by two winters' experience, that one brood-case holds ample stores to last a colony from storing to storing. I think this is true with reference to the largest colonies.

Friend P., I see your conceptions of the new hive are mainly correct. Upon looking over my chapter on that hive in my book, I find every one of the points touched by you, and in this article are there treated. Please read that chapter and see if I am not correct.

IN REPLY TO MR. THEILMANN.

On page 386, I will first say, that I had deemed any reply unnecessary; but as this article is not long, I will touch a few points. Regarding Mr. Dayton's surplus arrangement, as mentioned by myself, and quoted by Mr. T., I am willing to leave the modesty of my statement, as compared with Mr. T's., regarding my divided brood-chamber, to show for themselves without comment.

Again, Mr. T. says that he never knew me to admit I was in the wrong, except once. I remember several such occasions, though I am proud to be able to say, that necessity for such admissions, have been comparatively few. I thank Mr. T. for citing us the one admission, which is ample to prove that I am ever ready to admit an error whenever recognized. He could not have made a greater mistake than to imagine that any criticism of the new hive would excite my anger. Such is far from the case, for all honest efforts to discover real faults is a fragrant perfume compared with the nauseating stench of some abortive attempt to rob me of the results of my labors in this invention.

I am sorry if I led Mr. T., or any other bee-keeper, astray by inducing them to feed sugar syrup, or do aught else that should prove disastrous and had I the faith in, and success, with

natural stores that brother T., reports, I would not allow any one to lead me away from success, but would just let well enough alone. I prefer, advocate and use sugar stores for the same reason brother T. prefers, advocates and uses natural stores for successful wintering, viz: because my experience teaches me it will best conserve that end. I think it a great mistake to say that "if sugar syrup is more wholesome for bees, so it is for man," for I believe honey is best for bees, or for man, either when they can void regularly. Mr. T. seems to take a superficial view of everything, connected with our pursuit. I feel to sympathize with him in hardships borne in making a home in the western wilds. I, too, experienced something of this in boyhood's days.

I am sorry his bees will not remove old pollen from combs needed for brood-rearing. Mine do so invariably, and I believe such is the general rule everywhere. I am sorry he does not succeed with my large bee-feeder—a most useful implement and one that has given almost universal satisfaction. If I am not mistaken, this report of brother T's, is all that compelled us to say "almost." I wish further to thank Mr. Theilmann for his kind words regarding my surplus case and commend his honesty in according to myself the inventions which are mine, and which I am ever willing should rest upon their own merits.

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

DO YOU WANT TO SECURE  
Supplies, Queens or Bee Books Free?  
If so, turn at once to page 472 for particulars.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

AS you ask for reports in bee-keeping I will give you a rambling history of success and failure. In the fall of 1868 I bought two swarms of German bees. First season I had ten dollars worth of comb honey, the second season twenty-six dollars worth; had fourteen colonies in four years when I lost all but two. From the two I had, I, in 1879, sold \$404 worth in bees and honey and had over 40 colonies left. Bee-keeping with me is an extra, not a specialty. Last season (1885) was a poor one here, swarms came late but strong. I lost 20, the balance last winter starved to death. I never fed bees yet. Winter before last mine were all uneasy and I thought were too warm, so last winter I kept them cooler, but they consumed double the quantity of honey; I weighed them in the fall and again in the spring, they were from five to

eleven pounds lighter in the spring, averaging eight pounds per colony. I had 90 colonies in the fall of '85, but reduced by sales and losses to 54 and now have ninety colonies again. Thus far honey has been coming in fairly well and I have taken 44 one-pound boxes and extracted twice from 10 swarms; have 900 sections in use. I run 10 colonies in two-story hives for extracting purposes. I winter my bees in a stone cellar 14 x 24 feet and which is under the kitchen. I place 4 inch scantling under the hives and set them about 8 inches from the wall, raise the honey-boards the thickness of the thin end of a shingle and leave the bottom the same as on summer stands. I have a ventilator (3 inches) running through the wall of the cellar and when very cold I close the end of this pipe.

I was at the first Provincial Bee-Keepers' Association meeting held in Toronto and a "big man" there got up in his place and declared the superiority of the Italian bee over all others and advised all who had the old kind to destroy them by fire, brimstone or any other way and get the Italians. I did not think he had an axe to grind. Bee-keepers do not do that. Well, I bought a colony for \$10 at a sale but when I went for them they had all "gone dead." This I put down to the debit of profit and loss. I next sent to Mr. Michener, of Low Banks, for a colony, which cost me delivered about \$12. I opened the hive on arrival to see that the queen was all right and they were indeed pleasant to look at, and quiet to handle. In the fall I took another peep at them and they were the crossiest things I ever saw, not a bull-dog within ten miles was as crabbed. Next spring I took them out and found them very quiet—very—they were dead. I next tried two queens which stood it all right and now have about 20 colonies of yellow fellows, which are pets; they are like "Esq." to a man's name, or a curl on a pig's tail, more for ornament than use. They would not make comb honey, not much. When they do make a little they tramp over it so much that they color it up. I think if we were to take the comb away from them and feed them on taffy and sugar they might do better. You cannot open the hive or move honey about but they have their noses in it, they are the worst sneak thieves I ever saw. They swarm first, and they swarm last, and then try to run away if they cannot have everything their own way. I like to see the Germans jerk them around when they trespass on their peaceful enclosures. It seems to me that the Germans have been abused without cause. What I want and what most farmers want is not to lose too much time with them further than hiving them when they swarm and

putting on boxes for section honey, taking them off when filled, without using foundation to start them. If anybody has Italians that will make more honey or whiter honey than the German bees in an empty hive, please hold up their hands, and the next time I am in their neighborhood I will call and see them. Thus endeth the first epistle of

(L) WELLER.

Zephyr, P. O., July 14th, 1886.

One would almost imagine after reading friend Weller's amusing description of his successes and failures that he was closely related to Samuel Weller of "Pickwick" fame. There has been a good deal of abuse heaped on the poor blacks there is no doubt, but when such bee-keepers as Heddon, of Dowagiac, and others of like notoriety, stick to Germans and crosses thereof it does not seem but that they have those who take their part. Under any circumstances you have made bee-keeping pay just about as well as some specialists.

For The Canadian Bee Journal.

#### TO GET RID OF LAYING WORKERS.

**R**EPLYING to an article in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of Aug. 11th, No. 20, from Mr. Allen Pringle concerning Laying Workers:

In the first place, I will say that I have got some good points from his writings, so I will give my plan of disposing of such pests. Occasionally I have them, but it never takes over ten minutes to dispose of them. In the first place, we know the colony is not in a normal condition, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. Persons will sometimes undertake to introduce a queen to them, and the consequence is, they will kill her nine times out of ten (it is like the old saying of putting the cart before the horse). The inferior should always submit to the superior. The laying workers should be introduced to a laying queen. It does not require over ten minutes to do the work, and to my knowledge I have never failed in the first instance.

I look my apiary over, and select a colony that I think a few bees would not come amiss. In the evening after the sun is down, I go to the colony with the queen I have selected. Take the covering off (whether it be cap honey board, cloth, or whatever it may be), so the hive is exposed, then I pick up the laying worker hive, minus the bottom, and set it on the hive that has the queen, close the entrance of top hive, and the work is done. In a few days in the



evening, I open the top hive, and if there are any bees left I shake them off, take the combs and hive off, and complete the job.

The principle is, the laying workers being on top, they get the scent of the lower colony so it becomes one, and in order to get out and in, they must pass through royal apartments where they conduct things in proper style. It may cause them to become ashamed of themselves and fall in and do things in a proper way, or get up and ave. Which, we don't care,

L. HIGHBARGER.

Adeline, Ogle Co., Ill., Aug. 14th, 1886.

A plan which we have never found to fail where fertile workers are the trouble, is to remove all the frames from the hive and put in instead full frames of capped brood introducing a laying queen.

Read before British Bee-keepers' Association, July 31.  
**THE PROMOTION OF BEE-KEEPING  
 AMONGST THE YOUNG.**

BY REV. F. G. JENYNS.

**W**ITH the many deeply interesting subjects connected with bee-keeping pressing for consideration, and with many problems yet to be solved, it may be thought a waste of precious time to consider the promotion of bee-keeping amongst the young. And yet it is indeed an important subject. Although in one sense about children, it is no childish matter.

Bee-keeping of late years, as we all know, has made vast strides, and from being a most insignificant source of income to a very few, has become a national industry, giving employment to thousands, and furnishing a new and excellent food supply to the country. But while this is the case, I am sure we must be conscious—and feel disappointed when we think of it—that least progress has been made in just that portion of the field where we could have wished to see the greatest advance, namely, amongst the bee-keepers of the working classes, amongst whom waste and improvidence are as rampant as ever, and amongst whom are tens of thousands who, as yet, know nothing of the source of interest and profit within their reach.

Why this is, and how it can be remedied, are surely interesting subjects for thought and discussion. And what I would suggest, in the first place, is whether we, who desire to see bee-keeping greatly increase amongst them, have not, in some measure, begun at the wrong end, or rather confined our efforts too much in one direction—whether, in order to get the fruit we want, we have not by our associations, shows,

and elaborate organizations, been giving all our care to bend into shape the old boughs of our tree, stiffened by the prejudices of age, instead of nurturing the young plant, and training its boughs in its tender age.

We all know how difficult it is to break through any prejudices whatever of long standing. We have found it so especially with the prejudices of old-fashioned bee-keeping. We have labored to teach—to show the better way—but still, after we think we have proved our point, find ourselves no nearer the end, and the old-fashioned stick to old-fashioned ways, and are still bee-destroyers instead of bee-keepers.

Well, but if so, what then? By no means let us give in, but rather persevere all the more, trying by all means, but with all considerateness, to break down these stubborn prejudices—the growth of ages. But while we do this, may we not do well to think—more than we have done hitherto—of the young, and to try to teach them what bee-keeping really is, and really may be made, before these prejudices exist in their minds, or, at least, have taken root? It is hard to teach in the face of prejudice. It is comparatively easy when the mind is young and open to first impressions. This is the point I would emphasize, and especially as there is nothing in bee-keeping, in a small way, which is not possible for the young of either sex to do. All the ordinary manipulations usually necessary are quite within their power.

But I go further, and say that it is desirable to teach bee-keeping to the young not only to make them bee-keepers in the future, but also because of the educational value of the subject. Some little time back I had the privilege of speaking of this, and so will not now dwell upon it, but would only repeat what we may well keep in mind, that bee-keeping, the study of bees—their nature, habits and instincts—is educational in the best sense, cultivating in the young habits of observation, love of nature, and inducting thought and reasoning, and leading, above all, to the contemplation of Eternal Wisdom.

But, then, how can we best promote this bee-keeping amongst the young? Can it be done in our schools? And I think the answer to this is, it might be, just as it is taught in the schools of Germany and Switzerland: but it is very unlikely that it ever will be. It is indeed taught in some degree in a very few country schools, but more through the personal interest of the master than by encouragement from the authorities. Whether it is taught, and, if so, how far taught, in the schools of our Colonies, which in many things, as evidence is around us, show the way to the old country, it will be most interesting for us to hear.

But, however, it is in our colonies, we, in this country, must not wait for its becoming a subject of regular instruction in our schools, for they are too much bound in the chains of red tape to admit of it. And in our schools there is the fatal obstacle of the system of Government grants depending upon results in certain fixed subjects, and, in too many schools, the teacher's salary made dependent upon these results, so that it is his interest to teach that which pays best; and until this system is greatly modified we must not expect bee-keeping to be a regular school subject.

But if not in our schools, what can be done outside? Well, first let us remember that a little practical teaching will do quite as much, if not more, than books. And so I would advocate special means being adopted for this end. In the time I now have I can only offer a few suggestions.

I. First, I think something might be done through the experts, who visit parish after parish through the land. We know the great value of their visits, how they stimulate many to begin, how they help those who have begun, and in many cases prevent loss and disappointment. These visits are carefully arranged, notice being given of them. I do not see why, when an expert visits a parish, he could not, at least in some cases, give a lesson to the young, gathered together for that purpose. I am sure that funds would generally be forthcoming for that purpose. Only I would say, pray do not let such a lesson consist of driving and little else (I wish 'driving' were driven out of bee-tents), as if driving were the end and object of bee-keeping, but rather simple instruction on the first elements of bee life and instincts, and the utilization of our knowledge of these principles by means of the frame-hive.

II. Again I am sure that in many places there are those, who, although not experts, might well, and would willingly do so, if it were suggested to them—gather a few elder scholars and others after school hours on a summer's evening into their own gardens and apiaries, and explain to them some of the simpler things belonging to the art, and show them how to manipulate a hive; in short, put them in the way and encourage them to try for themselves. And this would cost nothing beyond the time given, and which I am sure would be given willingly by those who have at heart the interests of their young neighbors.

III. Thirdly, I would advocate special prizes at small local shows for young bee-keepers' prizes for honey gathered by their own bees. It may be said that it would be impossible to

avoid imposition, but I do not see this. I enter into no details, but I can quite conceive conditions which would practically fence out imposition. It certainly is done with wild flowers and other floral exhibits, for which at flower shows prizes are frequently offered for the young. It is certainly done with needlework, not only worked at school but at home. And it is certainly done with advantage through many papers and magazines, in which are often offered prizes for answers, for questions, or for essays done by the young.

And then there might be prizes, if not for hives, yet for supers, smokers, and such things made by young hands. I know that it is said that all these must be so inferior as to be practically useless and disappointing; but, even if so sometimes, you gain much by stimulating handiwork and the thought necessary for it. I remember seeing at Herford a very good hive made entirely by a young boy. It was entered for competition amongst hives of experienced amateurs, and so of course failed to get a prize, doubtless to the discouragement of the boy. I remember well his face of disappointment. How greatly would he have been encouraged if there had been one or two classes for the young.

IV. Again I would advocate for the young what I have often advocated for adults—the inspection, and when deserving, the rewards of well-managed apiaries, inspected as they stand in the Cottage garden. I can imagine a system organized, by which young bee-keepers might be intitled to a special prize, or, if you like to call them so, rewards for a well-managed hive at home, inspected at home; and for efficient manipulation done under the eye of the appointed judge, expert, or visitor. And such such as passed might be put into a first, second, or third class.

V. And once more, much might be done, if we might venture to hope for its co-operation, through the columns of the *Bee Journal*. How much would be done, if in that most excellent paper a column could be devoted to the young, telling them just the simplest things in the simplest language. And it would be well if besides ordinary guide-books there were leaflets for them specially, for we must bear in mind that some of the books and papers which we read, treating, as they do, amidst practical directions of management, of some of the wonders of the physiology of bee-life and its propagation—are hardly fit to be put into the hands of the young.

But I must not dwell longer. I merely offer these few suggestions for what they are worth; but feeling that whether the suggestions are practical or not, the subject is an important

one, and that by these or kindred means, if we have at heart the interest of bee-keeping amongst the working classes, we shall do well to sow the early seed which may afterwards bear fruit, and lead to intelligent and profitable bee-keeping on a much larger scale and in a much wider field than we have seen hitherto.

#### SPLENDID THINGS.

SAID OF THE BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF BEE-KEEPING.

"This is a neat little manual of sixty pages, 'done in verse' and very good verse too, by that veteran apiarist Rev. W. F. Clarke. The writer regrets in his preface that no one since the days of Virgil has written the poetry of bee-keeping, and he modestly tunes his lyre and essays the task. He has succeeded in showing that his muse and his subject are not unworthily mated. The little volume is practical withal, and both by letter press and illustration gives a variety of information which will be found very useful to the experienced apiculturist, as well as to the amateur and beginner. Typographically it is exceedingly creditable to the printers and publishers, Messrs. Jones, Macpherson & Co., of Beeton.—Guelph Mercury.

J. E. Pond, Jr., Foxboro, Mass., writes: "I am sure the book ought to sell, I will write you more fully again."

Dr. C. C. Miller, Maricopa, Ill., says: "Very neatly gotten up." His review appeared in C. B. J. a few weeks ago.

The Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Chief Justice, Manitoba, an old-time bee-keeper, writes:

WINNIPEG, Aug. 28th, 1886.

MY DEAR MR. CLARKE.—My nephew, A. H. Wallbridge, Jr., has just sent me his copy of your "lively, entertaining and practical Bird's-Eye View of Bee-Keeping." It is just splendid—that is all I can say. I should think it rather difficult to put into metre, the practical working of bee-keeping. You have done it, however, and done it well. Although I can hardly compare it to Virgil, you are second to him at all events.

LEWIS WALLBRIDGE.

H. D. Cutting, President North American Bee Keepers' Association, says of it: "It is truly an addition to modern bee literature."

## BOTANICAL.

SOLIDAGO THYRSOIDEA.

H. COUSE.—The specimen you send is, as you say, "one of the golden rods." Order, Compositæ; Genus, Solidago; Species, *Solidago Thyrsoidea*, so called from the thyrse-like form of its inflorescence. "Stem stout, one to four feet high, pubescent near the summit, simple; leaves thin, ovate, irregularly and coarsely ser-

rate with sharp salient teeth, large, all but the uppermost abruptly contracted into long margined petioles; heads large, many flowered crowded in an oblong, wand-like raceme or contracted panicle, flowers yellow; scales of the involucre loose and thin, long lanceolate, taper-pointed; achenia, smooth." Common in Ontario, and as far south as Maine and New York. The Grange, Ont.

SOLIDAGO BICOLOR.

M. C.—Your plant is also one of the golden rods, but is remarkable for having its ray-flowers white instead of yellow, as in all the other species. *Solidago Bicolor*, stem simple, seldom branched; leaves elliptical, entire, acute at each end; raceme short, dense, leafy, erect; leaves hairy on both sides. Flowers in numerous, close, short, auxiliary clusters, forming a long, terminal, interrupted spike. Some thirty-six species have been described as belonging to this genus, but possibly some of these are only varieties. They are all valuable honey producers, on which the apiarist is largely dependent for fall pasture for his bees.

Edwardsburg, Ont.

EPILOBIUM AUGUSTIFOLIUM.

J. J. HALL.—You will find enclosed a sample of a weed that grows here in patches as large as ten acres. The bees are working on it at a terrible rate. There is still plenty of white clover and thistles, but the bees seem to prefer this plant. Do you think the honey from it will be good for them to winter on? The plant grows as high as a man's head and blossoms till the frost kills it. Please tell me the right name of the weed? \* \* \*

Shelburne, Ont.

The "sample" is a specimen of the Great Willow Herb, commonly called Fire weed, from its frequently springing up after the burning of brush and in the track of forest fires. It belongs to the same family as the beautiful Clarkias and Fuchsias of our gardens and green-houses, and would itself be cultivated for its beauty if it were not so common. As a honey producer, it stands in the front rank, sometimes yielding immense quantities of the finest flavored honey. Order, Onagraceæ; Genus, *Epilobium*; Species, *Epilobium Augustifolium*. Stem, simple, erect; leaves scattered, lanceolate, with a marginal vein; raceme long pyramidal spike. Calyx 4, parted and deciduous; petals 4; Stamens 8, anthers fixed near the middle; Stigmas with 4 spreading lobes; Capsule linear, 4-cornered, 4-celled and 4-valved; seeds numerous and furnished with a tuft of long hairs. Flowers numerous

and showy; all the parts colored; the petals of a deep lilac-purple, ovary and sepals pale purple.

C. MACPHERSON.

Prescott, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1886.

Mr. Hall called on us since the above letter and sample was sent us, and he brought with him some of the honey referred to. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it fit food for wintering purposes. It was a trifle thin (not sufficiently ripened) but that was easily accounted for, as it had been extracted before being capped over. The flavor was very pronounced, and though, a little uncommon, was very agreeable to the taste.

HONEY PRIZE LISTS.

WESTERN FAIR AT LONDON.

I HAVE mailed you a prize list of the Western Fair from which you can clip the prize list for the Bee and Honey Show which commences on the 27th Sept., and closes on 1st Oct. You will notice that the amount to be given in prizes is very liberal and should be the means of bringing a very large number of bee men of the western section of Ontario to this city to exhibit. Mr. George McBroom, the Secretary, will be happy to mail prize list and entry forms to all who may wish to apply. Bee-keepers are becoming very frequent in and around this city, and this county should produce a grand apiarian display, such as we have never had before, and totally eclipse all previous efforts.

W. H. WESTON.

London, Aug. 21, 1886.

BEEES, HONEY, AND APIARIY SUPPLIES.

Queens and colonies cannot compete for more than one premium.

	1st.	2nd.
1. Display comb honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1886.....	\$6	4
2. Display extracted honey in most marketable shape, product of one apiary in 1886.....	6	4
3. Display of comb honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary in 1886.....	6	4
4. Display of extracted honey in most marketable shape, by a lady, product of her own apiary.....	6	4
5. Comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern.....	3	2
6. Extracted honey, not less than 20 lbs., quality to govern.....	3	2
7. Best granulated honey.....	2	1
8. Crate comb honey, not less than 20 lbs., in best shape for shipping and retailing.....	3	2

9. Colony of bees, properly named, must be the progeny of one queen, and exhibited in such shape as to be readily seen on two sides. Purity of race, docility, size of bees and numerical strength to be considered.....	3	2
10. Display of queens to be put up in such shape as to be readily seen by visitors (blacks not to compete)	2	1
11. Best marked queen bee, bred in Canada.....	2	1
12. Greatest variety of queens put up in same shape as for display of queens.....	Diploma	
13. Bee hive for all purposes in the apiary.....	2	1
14. Best bee hive for extracted honey..	Diploma	
15. " " " " comb " ..	Diploma	
16. Honey extractor.....	2	1
17. Wax.....	2	1
18. Foundation mill.....	Diploma	
19. Foundation press.....	Diploma	
20. Beeswax, not less than 5 lbs.....	2	1
21. Comb foundation for surplus honey, not less than 3 lbs.....	2	1
22. Comb foundation for brood chambers, not less than 5 lbs.....	2	1
23. Comb foundation machine, making best foundation for brood chamber on the ground.....	3	2
24. Best pound sections, not less than 50	1	50
25. Best one piece section for honey... I	1	50
26. Best dovetailed " " ..	1	50
27. Package with labels for retailing extracted honey.....	1	50
28. Bee smoker.....	1	50
29. Bee feeder.....	1	50
30. Honey knife.....	1	50
31. Display of apiarian supplies.....	3	2
32. Largest and best display of honey bearing plants, properly named and labelled.....	Diploma	
33. Queen cage, such as is admitted to the mails by postal laws.....	1	50
34. Honey vinegar, not less than one gallon.....	2	1
35. Honey wine.....	2	1
36. Extras.....		

GREAT CENTRAL AT HAMILTON.

The dates here are the same as for London, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st, and the prize list is as follows:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Best 200 lbs. honey.....	\$6	4	2
2. " 200 " extracted basswood honey.....	3	2	1
3. Best 200 lbs. extracted clover honey.....	3	2	1
4. Best 10 lbs. comb honey.....	3	2	1
5. Best 10 lbs. extracted clover honey	3	2	1
6. Best 10 lbs. extracted basswood honey.....	3	2	1
7. Best 10 lbs. white beeswax.....	3	2	1
8. Best 10 lbs. yellow beeswax.....	2	1	50

Judges not to award any prizes on any exhibit of honey or beeswax, that is less than the number of pounds required.

When honey is exhibited with the intention of being retained in the Exhibition building, space will be charged for.

# PREMIUM LIST!

PRESENTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

WE WISH TO LARGELY INCREASE THE PRESENT LIST OF THE

## CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

before the new year, and to do this we make offers of the most liberal nature:

### ONE SUBSCRIPTION.

- To all new subscribers who send their names at once we will forward a copy of the little book, "Foul Brood, Its Management and Cure," for \$1.00—value.....\$1 10  
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.15 will entitle you to a copy of the new book "A Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," by Wm. F. Clarke, Guelph,—value 25c—free.  
 One subscription to the JOURNAL with \$1.25 will entitle you to a virgin queen (value 50c) during the season of 1887—free.

### TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Two new subscribers with \$2 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:  
 One copy of Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping."  
 A virgin queen during season of 1887—value 50c.  
 5 Show Cards (two colors Honey for Sale.)  
 One Winter Feeder (made up).

### THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Three new subscribers with \$3 will entitle the sender to any one of the premiums below, free:  
 One copy of Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture"—value ..... 50  
 One \$ Queen during the season of 1887.  
 One Canadian Feeder (made up).

### FOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Four new subscribers with \$4 will entitle the sender to his own JOURNAL for one year, and a copy of "A Bird's Eye View" both free, or four names and \$4 will entitle the sender to any of the premiums below, free:  
 One Queen, worth \$1.50, during the season of 1887.  
 One copy of Dr. C. C. Miller's new book "A Year Among the Bees," value..... 75

### FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Five new names with \$5 entitles the sender to any of the following premiums free:  
 One copy Root's A.B.C. (in paper) postpaid, value..... 1 07  
 One Honey Knife, by mail, postpaid, value..... 1 08

### SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Six new names with \$6 will give you free any one of the following:  
 Root's A.B.C. in Bee Culture (cloth) value..... 1 25  
 Cook's "Manual of the Apiary" (cloth) value..... 1 25  
 Honey Knife, ebony-polished handle, value, postpaid..... 1 33  
 One No. 3 Smoker, fancy finish..... 1 30  
 Bound Vol. I, CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... 1 25  
 One Queen, (season of 1887)..... 2 00

### TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Ten new names with \$10 will give you free any of the following.  
 One force pump (per express) value..... 2 00  
 One Queen Nursery 20 cages (per express)..... 2 50  
 One Queen (season of 1887) selected, tested,..... 3 00

### FIFTEEN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Fifteen new names with \$15 will give you free, One No. 1, Wax Extractor, value..... 3 50  
 One Heddon Hive, painted and complete, value..... 3 25  
 1000 Leaflets, "Honey, Some Reasons Why It Should Be Eaten," value..... 3 25

### TWENTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Twenty new names with \$20 will procure for you free.  
 Any style of Lithograph Labels you may desire to the value of..... 5 00  
 Two queens, selected tested (season of 1887) at \$3 each..... 6 00

### TWENTY-FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

- Twenty-five new names with \$25 will give you free, One Honey Extractor (Jones Patent).... 8 00  
 Or one Set Honey Scales (240 lb) with tin scoop, stamped..... 7 10

Address all your communications to

JONES, MACPHERSON & CO., Beeton, Ontario

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

J. BULL.—I have a small colony rearing all drones, there are two queen cells on one comb. I want to introduce the queen I am buying from you, what will be the best mode of capturing the old queen, and of introducing the new one? I have six colonies, all Italians. Do you consider Carniolans better than Italians, or is a Hybrid better? Are they as gentle as the Italians, or otherwise? I am only a beginner and know nothing of any kind only Italians, have not succeeded very well with them yet. but hope to do better. Please send what you think will suit me best. I like the C. B. J. very much.

Uppington, Ont., Aug. 11th, 1886.

Are you sure the old queen is in the hive? Perhaps it is a case of fertile workers. It is not common for an old queen to be permitted in a hive raising all drones. They are usually superseded sooner. Take out the irames, look over the combs, and you will easily detect her from the bees. She will be much larger. You can pick her off the combs and destroy her. Allow your queen cells to hatch or introduce a young or laying queen in the ordinary way, for which see back numbers of C. B. J. A cross between Italians and Carniolan gives a very good bee not so cross as the Italian, and the crossing appears to improve them. The Carniolans are more gentle than the Italians.

WM. WORDEN.—I suppose that you like to know how that subscribers like the JOURNAL? I think that it is worth a dollar a year to me; but do you not think that there has been rather much said about the Heddon Hive in the C. B. J? The hive has been in the hands of bee-keepers this season, but as yet I do not hear of any great results. I am satisfied it is capable of giving as good results as many other hives have been made to do before now, and yet have been cast aside as unsuitable by the ordinary bee-keeper. I think it requires more skill and knowledge to use to advantage than most bee-keepers possess. It seems to me that the ordinary bee-keeper would be very likely to make some great mistakes with a brood chamber that is so easily turned upside down or inside out. I rather think that some will come out short of bees and honey both. I think your advice on increase on page 385 of C. B. J. would apply with equal force to the use of the H. Hive. We want something simple and easily understood to do as your motto says "The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number."

St. Paul's Station P. O., Ont., Aug. 13th, 1886.

Possibly there is something in your remark "that the Heddon hive has received rather too much attention of late in all the Journals." however this fact alone is evident that it must amount to something or so much would not be said about it. We will endeavor to "give it a rest" for a little while now as our columns will be full of other interesting matter. And we will soon have results from those who have used it. See Mr. Heddon's article in this issue.

### BEEES AND PLUMS.

D. STEWART.—A young bee-keeper in this township lost one swarm of bees and nearly lost another by poison. A neighbor of his applied paris green to kill the curculio on his plum trees while in bloom, and the bees got the poison while working on the bloom. Now if there is no law to prevent any one from using poison when the trees are in bloom I think there is trouble ahead. If your neighbor has a spite against you he can soon kill all your bees. This man claimed he had a right to protect his trees. Perhaps he has. I dont know. If there is a law to prevent the use of poison on trees at such a time please to let us know through the C. B. J.

Bees have done well here in general this season up to the middle of last month. Since then they feel the effects of the prevailing drouth. I began in the spring of '85 with three swarms increased to nine, wintered in clamp on summer stand and they wintered splendidly. First swarm on the 19th of May, and had an after swarm on the 28th of May, and two more after swarms on the 1st of June and the nine have increased to thirty-nine good strong swarms. I got about 500 pounds of surplus and will get as much more.

Stoney Point, Aug., 2nd. 1886.

We do not know that there is any remedy for your friend. If paris green is a suitable thing for killing insects on plum trees we fear that the owner of the trees cannot be prevented from using it. Of course if your neighbor should happen to have a spite at you he would certainly make a good deal of trouble. Do you not think that an amicable arrangement could have been arrived at by a little diplomacy on the part of the bee-keeper. There are other things which would have had just as good an effect on the insects on the trees and would have been less dangerous to the bees; now, would it not have been better for your friend to have gone to the

expense, on his own account, of getting the best thing he could (and at the same time the least dangerous to the bees) and presented it to his neighbor, with a five-pound tin of honey. This would not be buying "good will," but would be protecting your own best interests *not* at the expense of others.

#### FOUL BROOD.

JOSHUA THOMAS.—Two members of Centre Wellington Bee Society called at my house with a request to see my bees. They say there is a large number of bees diseased with foul brood in vicinity. On looking through on coming to the hive I purchased of Mr. Jones, Beeton, in June, they say it is infected. On reading the description in Bee JOURNAL of short time since of Our Apiary, also Mr. Osburns, of Apartado, Cuba, I hope it may not be so bad. The colony has not swarmed this year, but has gathered honey fairly well. Brooding a little during drought till the hive is full of bees and brood in all stages. The brood appears all right till capped; when capped here and there over the frame are pin holes. On placing a nail head on pin head in these holes the larvæ are a soft, white, salvy mass, the outside is clear, and not till close examination in manner described is anything found wrong. Are these the appearances of foul brood, or diseases as fatal as foul brood? These gentlemen recommended to destroy the colony, melt combs and disinfect hive, or put them through the starving process, etc.

Hereward, Ont., Aug. 30th, 1886.

From the description you give of the state of colony, we do not think you are troubled with the genuine foul brood. We are satisfied that the colony sent you was in no way affected when it left here, because we had no foul brood in our apiary, and nothing resembling it; we have for some time been told that foul brood existed in Wellington. We would advise you to watch the colony carefully, and see whether or not it develops any new phase. We send you also our little book treating on the subject, which will give you a full description of the different diseases of the hive in that particular. From your description of the case we think that it is "dead brood." However, you cannot be too watchful.

#### LATE SWARMS.

W. E. MORRISON.—We are having an excellent flow of fall honey. Bees continued rearing brood right along; I had a swarm on the 26th of this month, and it was a large one. A neigh-

bor, a few miles from me, in a locality where there is plenty of buckwheat, has had several swarms and has extracted quite a lot of honey. What do you think of that?  
Alvinston, Aug. 31, 1886.

Haldimand Advocate.

#### HALDIMAND BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Haldimand Bee-Keepers' Association was held in the parlor of Hinds' hotel, Caletonia, on Monday, August, 23rd, 1886.

Present—W. Kindree, President, and Messrs. James Armstrong, G. B. Stephenson, John Kindree, Isaiah Jenkins, Robert Moore, M. Richardson, W. A. Jones, W. Richardson and Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

#### HOW TO PREPARE FOR WINTER.

The President said it was necessary to have plenty of stores, plenty of bees, and a good queen. When the weather begins to get cold he packs them with chaff and leaves them alone until spring. Before putting on the top story he puts a couple of strips across the frames so that the bees can pass from one frame to another. Mr. Armstrong gave his plan of wintering, which was about the same as the President's. He also used a double walled Jones hive, and was very successful in wintering his bees. He uses a clamp for single walled hives; the clamp is packed with saw dust on all sides and on top of the hives, and he had not lost a colony on account of cold weather. He described his way of making the clamp, which any one can build.

Mr. Richardson asked whether it was advisable to set the bees out of doors so as to give them a fly on a warm day. Mr. Armstrong said not, as long as they were quiet.

Mr. John Kindree gave a very interesting account of his experience with bees, relating his losses through not knowing how to handle them. In answer to Mr. Richardson, the President said that about 25 or 30 lbs. of honey was sufficient to winter a colony. The more they were protected the less honey they would consume.

#### BEE DYSENTERY—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

The President said he had not much experience with bee dysentery, but he thought if the bees were properly pre-

pared for winter, there would be no dysentery, and an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. One cause of the disease was too long confinement owing to cold weather, and the bees being unable to change their position in the hive, would eat pollen, which was sure to cause the disease. The remedy was to keep the hive warm and dry.

Mr. Armstrong said if hives were properly prepared for winter and the hives kept warm and dry, there would be no danger of dysentery.

QUESTION DRAWER.

Mr. John Kindree asked which was the best time to move bees, to which Mr. Armstrong said the spring was the best time, if the bees were to be moved a short distance, but for a long distance summer was the best time.

Mr. Jones asked which was the best time to put bees in winter quarters? The President and Mr. Armstrong said it depended upon the season, but they should be put away before settled cold weather.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. J. Kindree, that the next meeting be held at the Town Hall, Cayuga, on the 3rd Tuesday of January, 1887, at 10 a. m.

E. C. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,

BEEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1886

We must ask pardon if in every respect this and next number of the JOURNAL are not "up to the mark." Our absence almost continually at the Exhibitions must plead our excuses.

We are now out of the market for queens for this season, and we may say that we have had but one case where our customers have not expressed themselves as satisfied with the value they received for their money, and we have sold probably three times as many queens, as ever before in one season.

No sooner does one cease to live before another one crops up and takes its place. Last week we recorded the death of the *Texas Bee Journal*, and

this week we record the birth of another bee publication. This time in Maine. It is called *The Maine Bee Journal* and is a 12-page monthly. Price 50 cents per year. We can do no less than wish it "success."

When shipping us honey, we have to request that an invoice of the amount be sent to us at once after shipment—say in it, the number of packages, gross and net weight, style and price. This will enable us to pass the amount to credit much more expeditiously than if we only receive notice that you have shipped us honey without any particulars. In justice to the majority of these who send us honey, we must say that they do forward us invoices separate from other matter. This is only intended for those who do not do so.

THE BEE TALK AT TORONTO.

H. J. Hill Esq., the obliging and gentlemanly secretary of the Industrial Exhibition Association writes that he attended before the property committee of the city council and had that committee recommend to the council, that we be permitted the use of the executive committee room for the evenings of 14th and 15th inst. This is the room occupied by us for the two previous years, and will be easily found by all bee-keepers.

LATER.

Just as we go to press, we learn from the secretary that Vice-President Pringle suggests discussions on "fall management," "winter quarters" and "is it advisable to feed sugar for wintering bees." Mr. Martin Emigh suggests "new type of Foul Brood," "Jones' improvement on Heddon hive," "how to get the most and best comb honey"—also "extracted honey." Rev. Wm. F. Clarke will, it is hoped be, present to assist—also J. B. Hall and other leading Canadian bee-keepers. Every bee-keeper should make it a point to be present the second week that he may participate in the discussions and thus "draw out" valuable information relative to the art.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

The Willamette Valley Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the Grange Hall, in McMinnville, on Sept. 21st and 22nd, 1886. A full attendance of members, and others interested is desired. E. J. Hadley, Sec.; Frank S. Harding, Pres.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CURTIS, Sec., Clinton, Mich.; North American, at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 13, and 14. F. L. DOUGHERTY, Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

We will send Vol. I. of the C. B. J. nice y bound in cloth to new subscribers for \$1.25 or clubbe<sup>d</sup> with current Volume for \$2.00.

INCREASE YOUR HONEY SALES.

By a judicious distribution of our leaflets, "Honey, some reasons why it should be eaten" you can sell every pound of honey you have. Customers who used them last season speak very highly of them. Prices with name and address, per 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.25. Send for samples.

REDUCED PRICE OF SECTIONS.

We have a good many thousand sections cut and stacked up in boxes ready for shipment, and if there are any who feel like laying in a good lot of sections for the season of 1887, we will give them a specially low quotation, so that after counting the interest on the money for eight or ten months, there will still be a good margin of profit in their favor. Of course these quotations will only apply to regular stock, unless where orders are for over 10,000 in odd sizes. Regular sizes are 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 and in widths of either 1 1/2 or 1 3/4 inches. The prices we quote are, per 1,000, \$4.25; 10,000 or over, \$3.75. By the way, we didn't mention that these prices are for one-piece Linden (formerly Basswood) V groove sections. Dovetailed and spruce sections, we will furnish at 10% off price-list rates.

HONEY MARKETS.

BEETON.

For extracted honey, put up in our style 60 lb. tins, (packages allowed 30c.) we offer, in sup- plies of any kind:

Bright, clear honey in Linden, clover or Cts distinct flavors..... per lb. 09
Bright, clear honey in mixed flavor.. " 08 1/2
Amber colored " " " " 08

These prices are for honey delivered in Bee- ton, freight paid.

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.

CINCINNATI.

No change in the market. Demand is slow for all kinds and shapes of Honey. Prices are nominal. Extracted honey ranges between 14x 15 cts in a jobbing way. Demand for beeswax is good and arrivals are fair. We pay 20 cts. per lb. for good yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

As the season advances, the demand for honey increases and owing to light crops generally, prices have advanced, best white comb honey in one pound sections bringing from 14 to 15 cts. Beeswax 23 cts.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

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.

NEW YORK.

The market for new crop comb honey is just opening. We note an improvement in sales and prices. Most of the comb honey that has arrived is badly colored, which makes it second grade, and we suppose is due to a poor season and long finishing. We quote 1886 crop as follows:— Fancy white comb, 1 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 15 to 16c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 12 to 13c.; fair to good, 1 and 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 10 to 14c.; fancy buckwheat, 1 & 2 lb. sections, clean and neat packages, 9 to 12c.; extracted white clover, kegs or small barrels, 6 1/2 to 7c.; extracted California honey, 60 lb. cans, 5 to 5 1/2c.; California Comb, 10 to 11c.; beeswax, 22 to 24c.

MCCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

PRICES CURRENT

BEESWAX

Beeton September 8th 1886

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

Table with columns for product and price. Rows include 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 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 per lb. 60c, Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep...43c.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

FOR Bees, Queens, or Honey, we will not be undersold. Bees, full colonies, by the pound or nuclei. Queens, tested or untested. Address, ILA MILCHENER, Low Banks, Ont.

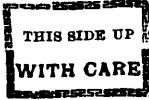
I WILL sell my nineteen colonies of Jones Italians at \$7.00 each, ten frames to each hive. They are extra strong, plenty of brood, and as much honey as it is safe to ship. Reason for selling—I am going to California. Address, W. E. MORRISON, Alvingston, Ont.

BARGAIN.—For sale at \$5.25 thirty colonies of bees, Jones hive, seven frame comb, originated in Beeton apiaries. M. HAMILTON, Williamsville, Ont. 24-27

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 Zimmerman Fruit Evaporator, good as new. Cost, \$55. Will take \$40 for it, or exchange it for honey or beeswax. A. G. WILLOWS, Carlingford, Ont. 76-77

OUR \* PAGE \* OF \* SPECIALTIES. \*  
THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT.

Shipping Labels.



These are for pasting on the tops of cases.  
Price, per 10..5c. by mail, 6c.  
" " 100.25 by mail, 27  
" " 1000.1 50 by mail, 1 60



Show Cards.

Size 12x18 in. each..05  
" " " per 10..40  
These are just the thing for hanging in the stores where your honey is placed for sale.

Lithographed Labels for Tins

We have lately reduced the prices of these very much. They are now

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
5 pound labels.....	\$8 00	\$4 25	\$ 90
2½ " " .....	5 00	2 75	65
1 " " .....	3 50	2 00	50
½ " " .....	1 75	1 15	30
¼ " " .....	1 75	1 15	30
Labels for tops of tins.	90	55	15
Printing name and address, first 100.....	30		
Each subsequent 100 up to 500.....	12		
Printing name and address, per 500.....	75		
" " " " " 1000.....	1 25		

Shipping Labels for Comb Honey

CAUTION.

---

COMB HONEY.

Handle with Extra Care.  
Do not Move it on Hand Trucks.  
Do not Drop It. Load with the finger pointing to the  
Do not Dump it. pointing to the  
Set it Down Easy.  
Haul only on Vehicles with Springs Bow, Locomotive or Horses

These are 7½ x 5½ inches, printed in red ink, in large bold faced type, on heavy paper and are invaluable to all shippers of comb honey. Keep them in stock and can furnish them by return mail. Prices: 25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

PRICES.

25, 12c.; 50, 20c.; 100, 35c.; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.75.

Gem Jars

	Gross.	Half-gross
" Crown " brand 1 Pint	\$14 75	\$7 50
" " " 1 Quart	15 75	8 00
" " " ½ Gallon	19 00	9 75

Glass Packages



The new screw top, which is taking so well we can ship at an hour's notice. They hold exactly one pound of honey and make a splendid package for jams or jellies after wards.

Prices per gross.....	\$10 00
" half " .....	5 25
" per dozen.....	90

60 lb. Tins for Extracted Honey

WE MAKE THEM.

For shipping honey in bulk, this package takes the lead. It is the most convenient size, is encased in wood so that it will stand any amount of handling. Has a large screw top so that granulated honey may be taken out as desired.

This is the package recommended by the commissioner to the Colonial exhibition. We have sufficient to store 100,000 lbs. of honey ready to ship by return freight or express.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Each .....	\$ 50
Per 10 .....	4 80
" 25 .....	11 25
" 100 .....	42 00

The cases are made of planed lumber.

Honey Boxes For Sale.



We have in stock a large lot of Manila Boxes, made to hold the 4½x4½ Sections, on which the Honey Comb Labels, A and B are used, (see illustration), and we can offer them at very reasonable rates. Each box has a nice tape handle, and the package is certainly a very beautiful one.

MANILLA BOXES.	Per 1000.	Per 100.	Each
4½x4½.....	\$14 00	\$1 50	2 cents.

Send 3 cent stamp for sample.

Dextrine.

This comes to you in the shape of a powder, and is used for the purpose of gumming honey-labels on wood and tin. Dissolve it in a little hot water, applying with a brush, and brush the gum over as well as under the label. Put up in packages of quarter half and one pound:

½ pound.....	9c.	By mail 6c. extra
¼ " .....	15	" " 12 "
1 " .....	25	" " 24 "

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

THE  
**Winter Problem Solved!**

After twelve years of experimenting I have succeeded in solving this great problem of wintering bees without loss. I have also overcome Spring Dwindling so perfectly that with me it is a thing of the past. Four years ago I built my first underground clamp and since that time I have each year wintered a large number of colonies without the loss of one. It is positively the only perfect system of wintering and springing bees. See Canadian Bee Journal, Nov. 18, 1885, page 531.)

**I Am Making Models of this Clamp  
 in Cardboard**

with three hives packed in it as I prepare them for winter, with printed directions for using, for the

*Small Sum of One Dollar.*

*The Model Is so Complete and Simple that a child can understand it.*

**MODELS SENT BY MAIL.**

**SAMUEL BRAY,**

ALLISTON P.O.,

ONT.



**Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.**  
 High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound  
 Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

**J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

OUT BROOK, MONT. CO N. Y.

**AYS 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.

**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..... \$ 60  
 " " per 25..... 12 50  
 In flat, each..... 40  
 " " per 25..... 8 75  
 " " 100..... 30 00

THE D. A. JONES CO.

**A BIRD'S EYE VIEW  
 (OF)  
 BEE KEEPING**

—BY—

**REV. WM. F. CLARKE,  
 IS NOW READY.**

*The Price is 25c., Five for \$1.00.*

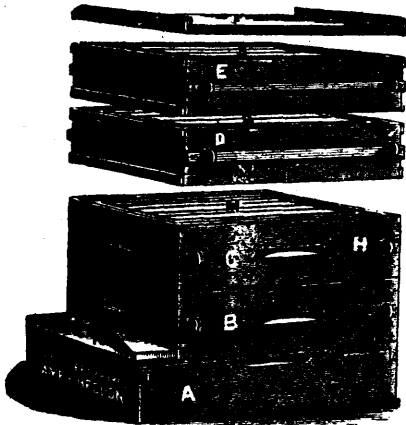
**Special Terms to the Trade. It is Interesting, Readable and Practical.**

**JONES, MACPHERSON & Co.,**

PUBLISHERS, BEETON, ONTARIO.

## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

We have bought out the interest of the inventor in his Canadian patent, and we are in a position to make and sell the Heddon Reversible Hive, got up in any shape to suit the purchaser—either in the flat or nailed.



The engraving gives a good idea of the hive. The brood-chamber is in two sections; also the surplus arrangement, which may be interchanged or inverted at will. The cover, bottom-board, and top and bottom of each sectional case has one-half of a regular bee-space, so that the surplus cases with the sections may be placed between the two brood chambers, or the latter may be transposed or inverted—in fact, all parts of the hive are perfectly interchangeable. The brood-frames will ALL be bored for wires.

### A SAMPLE HIVE

includes the bottom board and stand; a slatted honey board; a cover; two 6-inch brood chambers, each containing 8 frames, wired; two surplus arrangements, each containing 28 one-pound sections, both with wide frames and separators, both of which can be interchanged or reversed at will. Price, nailed \$2.90; nailed and painted \$3.25. It is absolutely essential to order one nailed hive as a pattern for putting those in the flat together correctly.

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

We have arranged several different combinations in these hives, so that our customers may make a selection from the sample hive nailed without waiting for us to quote prices; in ordering ask for the number which you desire, and no mistakes will be made.

**No. 1** consists of the stand, bottom-board, cover, two 6-inch brood-chambers, 16 frames with holes punched for wiring, and the slatted honey-board, price \$1.25 each.

**No. 2** is the same as No. 1, with the addition of one surplus arrangement, containing 28 sections, with separators—interchangeable and reversible. Price \$1.75 each; without sections, \$1.60.

**No. 3** is the same as No. 2 with the addition of another surplus arrangement, and sections

and is the same in all particulars as sample hive. Price \$2.30 each; without sections, \$2.00.

Those who wish the hives without the stand, or honey-boards, may make the following deductions from above prices: Stands 10 cents; honey-boards 7 cents. For extra brood chambers, with frames in flat, adds 45 cents each; and for extra supers adds 40 cents each. Separators of tin are included in these prices throughout. If separators are not desired, deduct for each super 4 cents.

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 or more hives, 5%; 10 or more, 7½%; 25 or more, 10%; 50 or more, 15% off these prices.

THE D. A. JONES CO., (Ld).

BEETON ONT.

Beeton Printing & Publishing Co.,

FINE BOOK, JOB, & LABEL PRINTING.

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

F. H. MACPHERSON,

Manager, Beeton, Ont

3-1-1.

FRIENDS If you are in any way interested in

## BEES AND HONEY.

We will with pleasure send you a sample copy of our **SEMI-MONTHLY CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE**, with a descriptive price-list of the latest improvements in HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS, COMB FOUNDATION, SECTION HONEY BOXES, all books and journals, and everything pertaining to Bee Culture. Nothing Patented. Simply send your address on a postal card, written plainly

A. I. ROOT, Medina Ohio

## BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE,

OR

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY.

13,000 SOLD SINCE 1876,

The fourteenth thousand just out. Tenth thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 50 costly illustrations were added in the 8th edition. It has been thoroughly revised and contains the very latest in respect to Bee-keeping.

Price by mail, \$1.25. Liberal discount made to Dealers and to Clubs.

A. J Cook, Author and Publisher

State Agricultural College Michigan

## MUTH'S HONEY EXTRACTOR.

Perfection Cold Blast Smokers, Square Glass Honey Jars, etc. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." For circulars apply to,

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Cor. Freeman & Central Avenues, Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 1st, 1886.

Jan. 1st, 1887.

# REDUCTION

for balance of 1886. From Sept. 1st, 1886, to Jan. 1st, 1887, will make prices on **SECTIONS \$4.00 Per 1000**, and larger quantities proportionately less. **FOUNDATION, 35cts Per lb.** for brood and **45cts for SECTIONS.** Equal, if not **SUPERIOR**, to any other make. **Seven and one half (7½) per cent reduction** on all other goods in Price List.

Dealers, wanting **LARGE QUANTITIES**, to stock up for the season of 1887, will be given special prices on application.

Remember my goods are noted the world over for fine quality and workmanship. Try me and be convinced.

**W. T. FALCONER,**  
Jamestown, N.Y.

Manufacturer and dealer in full line **Apiarian Supplies.**

# I. R. GOOD'S

## PRICE LIST.

### Italian Bees & 1 Queens For 1886.

HAVING again located at NAPPANEE, where I expect to devote my entire time to the breeding of PURE ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS, can also procure and furnish SYRIAN BEES AND QUEENS s bred in my Tennessee Apiary. All queens warranted pure and fertile. to name and untested Queens

Six Warranted Italian Queens for.....	\$ 5
Twelve.....	9
Single Queen.....	1
First quality Section.....	\$3.75 per 1000.

I am up with my order and expect to be able to send Queens by re-mail from this on.

Bees by the pound, none price as untested queens. Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at A. I. Root's price.

I. R. GOOD, Nappanee, Ind

# 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, 1210 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
- E. KRETCHMER, Coburg, Iowa,
- E. F. SMITH, Smyrna, N. Y.,
- C. F. DALE, Mortonsville, Ky.,
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.,
- CLARK, JOHNSON & SON, Covington, Ky.
- J. F. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- J. A. HUMASON, Vienna, O.
- C. J. 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., LL

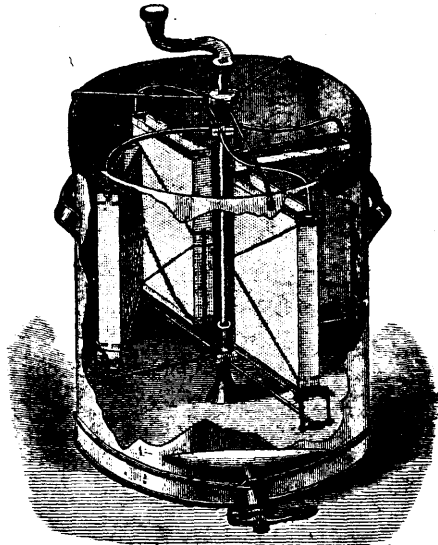
1886. **ITALIAN QUEENS.** 1886.

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