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VOL. III, NO. 29

1887

OCTOBER 12

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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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 your success, and you are willing that your neighbors should know it, tell them through the medium of the JOURNAL

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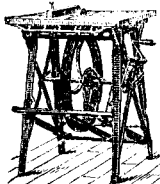
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

Vol. III. No. 29 BEETON, ONT., OCT. 12, 1887. WHOLE No. 133

## EDITORIAL.

WE have quite a number of customers who are writing us for quotations for comb honey. Will those of our Canadian subscribers who have comb honey to offer for sale kindly send us a statement of the quantity they have and in what shape it is put up. We can then know just what to say to our customers and can probably find a market for a good deal. We shall be glad also to hear from those who have extracted honey to offer for sale, as to how much they have and the shape in which it is put up for shipment.

\* \* \*

The *British Bee Journal* of the 22nd ultimo records the death of Mr. Duncan Stewart which occurred on the 12th of the same month at Harthill, Bakewell, Derbyshire. Mr. Stewart was in his 63rd year and was, at the time of his death, one of the most active members of the British Honey Company. On the occasion of the visit of the Canadian Commissioners to the Colonial Exhibition last year, Mr. S., took much interest in welcoming the Canadian delegates and very materially assisted in making their stay a pleasant one so that those Commissioners who attended the Colonial will feel doubly the loss which the British Bee Keepers are called upon to sustain. In speaking of him, the *British Bee Journal* says:—  
"The loss of so active, liberal and in-

telligent a member of our community is indeed, greatly to be lamented; and we trust that his bright example may incite many to follow in his footsteps."

\* \* \*

We have to thank the *Patent Review* and *Semi-Weekly Journal*, *Daily Free Press* and *Daily Citizen* for favorable notices of our exhibit at Ottawa, also the *Carleton Place Herald*.

\* \* \*

### BEE-KEEPING AS CONNECTED WITH OTHER PURSUITS.

In the last issue of *Gleanings*, Dr. C. C. Miller considers the question of bee-keeping in connection with other pursuits and goes on to discuss one or two occupations which are generally spoken of as being suitable to connect with the business of bee-keeping. One of these is the small fruit business. His objection to small fruits as an occupation to be connected with bee-keeping is because of the fact that the former requires the closest attention at the very time when the bees demand it. What the bee-keeper requires as an adjunct to his regular business is some occupation which will give him work at the time when the bees do not require his full attention. School teaching, he considers, comes about as near to it as anything else, as the busy time with the bees comes during the teachers' vacation. After considering one or two other departments which might be made to work suitably with bee-keeping, he comes

down to poultry raising and after due consideration thinks that poultry and bees is about the best combination that he knows of; under any circumstances it seems to be desirable that there should be a combination. What that combination may happen to be had better be left with the special test of the bee-keeper himself. There are many who might make small fruits and bees go together while just as many others could not make a success of it at all.

\* \* \*

## THE COMBINATION HIVE FRAME.

There is a statement made in the report of the Toronto Exhibition as it appears in the *Canadian Honey Producer* which we should like to correct. In speaking of the hives which we exhibited, it says:—"The hive with the Langstroth frame for brood chamber took the several firsts." On reference to the prize list, it will be found that the D. A. Jones Co. obtained first prize in all the departments where hives were exhibited, viz., in sections 11, 12 and 16 and the "Combination" hive with the new super and inverting apparatus was the hive shown in every instance. The inside measurement of the frame in the "Combination" hive is  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{8}$  while, the inside measurement of the Langstroth frame is  $17\frac{1}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ . At Ottawa the "combination" hive was awarded the first prize and the Langstroth second.

\* \* \*

## AN EXPLANATION.

In the same paper, Mr. Willows writes with reference to the way the judging was done at the Toronto Exhibition and he refers to the D. A. Jones Company, when he speaks of the judging in the best display of extracted honey, not less than 1000 pounds, in which the above secured the first prize, and Mr. Willows second. We do not want to find fault but merely to set ourselves right in this respect. On our arrival at Toronto, we found that the space which we had spoken for and which had been promised us, had, through a misunderstanding, been granted to another exhibitor, and as the space which was left for us was totally inadequate to the display which we desired to make, we at first decided

not to show at all, but after an explanation from the directors of the Association, we agreed to make the best of the space which was left us. Again, sickness prevented one of our best hands from being with us the first three days, and another of our assistants after working a half-day took sick and could do nothing for the first week, so that we were unable to put our exhibit in order as speedily as we desired. No one regretted this more than ourselves and we trust that it will not occur again. It is true that the Association did ask the exhibitors to be in position by the Saturday evening previous but we know of no case where this rule was carried out, as there were many exhibitors not in shape after ours was completed for inspection, though perhaps not in the honey building.

\* \* \*

The same writer, in concluding his letter, says:—"Would it not also be well to have a rule made and enforced prohibiting exhibitors interfering with the judges in any way while on duty." This would be a good thing were it practicable, but unfortunately it is not. In the matter of hives and other appliances in the apiary, it is absolutely necessary that exhibitors should explain the working of their hives and fixtures. In so far as the judging of the honey is concerned no exhibitor should interfere, and the judges at the late fair did not, we think, permit such a thing. Doubtless they were quite willing and felt bound to listen to explanations such as we were forced to give them with reference to our display not being in shape. If after this explanation Mr. Willows thinks we have not done what is perfectly right we are willing to remit the difference between the 1st and 2nd prize to him and we are willing to give him the credit of having had the finest exhibit at the time when the exhibits really should have been ready to judge. We want to do what is right in the matter, and certainly, if after explaining to the judges our position, they considered our excuse of sufficient force to make it valid, it leaves our hands clean, and leaves the matter between the judges and Mr. Willows, not between ourselves and him.

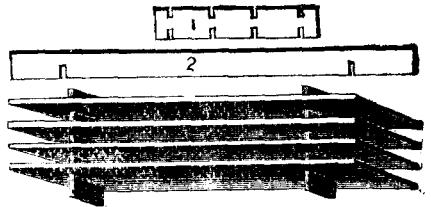
On Friday last about three o'clock the young man in charge of our Richardson yard came hurrying to the village in quest of a doctor. On making enquiry as to the trouble, we found that he had actually got a bee, not in his bonnet, but in his ear. At the time of the accident he, along with the foreman of the yard apiaries, was engaged in feeding weak colonies for winter, and while working at one hive which contained some very cross bees they evidently disturbed them a little more than they cared to stand, consequently the young man was stung about the head and in several places. The bee which found its lodging place in his ear flew straight in and did not stop until it was completely out of sight. It must have stung him after going as far as possible. The little hairs which cover the inside of the ear would, of course, irritate the bee and cause it to sting if there was no other pressure, so that the ear, by the time the doctor came to operate on it, was almost entirely closed. However, by the aid of an instrument used by doctors for enlarging the ear, and a long pair of tweezers, the doctor succeeded in extracting the bee, and the young man went back to his work with the bee in his hand and with a beaming countenance. This is the first case that we ever remember having heard of the kind, perhaps, however, some of our readers have had a like experience.

In *Gleanings* of September 15th, G. J. Flansburg describes an arrangement which he has made for cleaning sections before putting them into the shipping crates. We give it as follows though it is rather late in the season: Take a piece of heavy tinned wire cloth, it must be heavy wire so as not to bend down when the sections of honey are put on it. Cut it about twelve or thirteen inches square; turn every edge at right angles one half-inch. Take a frame that will sit nicely inside of the folded edges and tack fast. Get for this frame four strips  $\frac{1}{4} \times 1$  inch. This bridge is then completed. Lay it on a table, or whatever you wish to clean your sections on and go to work. I think you will exclaim "Eureka!" The propolis goes through the meshes of the wire, as do the drips of honey from the unsealed cells around the edges and does not

daub and mess up the sections. It does away with the bother of brushing up the dirt and wiping up drips of honey. When the refuse accumulates under the bridge raise it up and clear it and proceed again.

#### THE ENTRANCE FEEDER.

THE engraving herewith is to illustrate a new device for feeders called feed partitions. This is the simplest and cheapest system we have yet been able to devise for the inside of feeders. They may be made of any length, width and height to suit size of feeder and they form the best possible partitions for the bees to stand on while taking up the liquid food from the feeders and prevents them from drowning. They may also be made from cuttings of lumber, so that the material costs very little, besides they are lighter than any other device we have yet seen. They can be taken apart and shipped in the flat as a block of wood. Any novice can put them together very rapidly. They require no nails and are very strong and not liable to be got out of order. Should any pieces be broken they are so



inexpensive that they may be duplicated at any time. The above engraving shows the partitions in the entrance feeder which is so constructed that the lid can be slid off and the partitions lifted out of the feeder when desired. The partitions are kept from floating when the feeder is filled by two strips of wood nailed on to the front side of the feeder, that turn around like the hands of a clock with the end in the groove on the opposite side. The bees pass in between this and when the partitions are to be lifted out, these strips are turned back and close the bee entrance. This enables us to make a lighter and cheaper feeder, holding much more than the ordinary entrance feeder and when shipped in the flat occupy a very small



space and cost less freight or express, as the case may be. The sliding lid over partitions enables one in taking the feeder from one hive to another, to shake the bees out as the lid can simply be slid back and the bees turned out upside down. If food remains in the feeder, all that is to be done is to pass a stick between the partitions and crowd out the bees and all the dead bees may be removed and when feeders are not in use can be cleaned and packed away.

#### THE WAY TO CUT THEM.

Plane your boards the proper thickness, say one inch, of such thickness so that two will just be the width you require for depth of shelves. Cross-cut them the length of the inside of feeder less  $\frac{1}{8}$ , then pass your boards over a saw and cut a groove in them one-quarter of an inch deep about 2 in. deep from each same length as the width of feeder less  $\frac{1}{8}$ . Pass them over saws, grooving them on each side  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch deep the same as Fig. 1. These grooves may be placed about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch from centre to centre or whatever distance you require your partitions apart. You then put your gauge close enough to the saw-cuts that you may rip your pieces the exact thickness of the saw-cuts. Then take piece number one which supports the partitions together, press the saw-cuts of Fig. 2 in those of Fig. 1 at end, which cut being  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep when pressed firmly to bottom of cut allows  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch lap. Now, when all the saw-cuts are filled as in Fig. 1 on one side, lay the smooth face of Fig. 2 on the table (you will observe the saw-cuts of Fig. 1 are uppermost.) Then take Fig. 2 by one end in each hand and press saw-cuts down into Fig. 1 filling it from the top side the same as they are filled from bottom. You now have the partitions firmly pressed together and the  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch lap of both top and bottom of Fig. 2 fill the  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch space in centre of Fig. 1 and allows the partitions to go tight together. At sight one might fancy these were not strong but you have only to place them together to be astonished at their strength and durability. If you wish your feeder partitions three or four inches deep you have only to make the saw-cuts in Fig. 2 on both sides

the same as Fig. 1 and you can then build them as deep as you choose. Where you want them three or four inches deep and yet very thin, this mode of putting them together will be found invaluable.

#### CUTTING UP SECTION HONEY.

AS PRACTICED AT THE TORONTO EXHIBITION

**A**FTER everything had been gotten into nice shape at the Toronto Exhibition the exhibitors prepared to cut up comb honey as in former years. "Honey on a stick" is what the visitors call it. We believe that the first man to introduce this method of popularising the sale of comb honey was Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, and it has done much to assist in the use and sale of comb honey. Looking at it from the standpoint of a visitor to the exhibition there is considerable to be said against continuing the practice, while on the other hand as being a splendid opportunity of disposing of unfinished sections it deserves some consideration. The question now arises, has the practice been continued long enough to popularise the use of honey and give people to understand how delicious and toothsome it is, or not? Visitors to the exhibition should, we think, now be sufficiently well acquainted with the taste of honey, as not to require to sample it before purchasing a full section or more as they may require. If the practice is continued, would it not be better to have tents or stands outside the main honey building where the honey could be purchased instead of selling it in the building. It certainly does detract very much from the general appearance of the exhibit to have pieces of section smeared with honey, pieces of wax and sticky pieces of paper lying around promiscuously. We should not be surprised if the Exhibition Association another year should do away with the practice of selling "honey on a stick" entirely.

We are prepared to buy any quantity of No. 2 Section Honey. Those having such for sale will kindly write us saying the quantity they have on hand and how much per pound they will require for it.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

### MY TORONTO HIVING ADVENTURE.

**T**O vindicate the honor of Toronto and calm the martial excitement of its doughty champion, Dr. Miller, as well as for the diffusion of useful knowledge in regard to kee-keeping I have investigated the history of that swarm at whose hiving I was the presiding genius, and, as Dr., M. and friend Fringle think, perhaps justly, the evil genius. The result is embodied in the sub-joined letter from my Toronto friend, "my Toronto man," as the types made me call him in my last article, but whether the error was in the copy or made by the compositor I do not know.

Toronto, Sept. 17, 1887.

DEAR MR. CLARKE.—I am sorry I was not at home when you called on Friday for the particulars respecting the swarm you hived and my experience in queen's wing clipping. So far as I remember when I arrived home that evening I found the bees had left the hive and most of them had returned to the old one. The remainder were clustered under the slats on which the hive stood. On examining the old colony I found two of the queen cells with the caps open so I at once concluded that the bees must have superseded the old queen, probably on account of her wing being cut. Having been busy I had not examined them from the time of clipping until after the swarm issued, so I took a frame of brood from the parent hive, first examining it to see that it had no queen on, and placed it in the new hive. I then dumped the cluster of bees in front and added sufficient from the parent colony to make a good swarm, having also placed the new hive on the old stand. The next morning they appeared all right so I felt assured that they must have a queen. About a week after I examined this as well as one or two other swarms to see if the queens had commenced laying when I found no eggs, and as the bees had not started any queen cells I set about a deliberate search for the queen which I failed to find, but was astonished to find two queen cells hanging from the bottom of the frame of brood which I had given them from one of which the wax was removed ready for the queen's appearance which took place the next day and a few days after she commenced laying. The hive filled up a good strong colony but did not yield me any surplus which they would probably have done with the old queen as she was a very fine one. Of course it was possible for a portion of the bees to have swarmed out the next day when the queen discovered the presence of the queen cells, but I am firmly of the conviction that there was no queen there as I closely examined the small cluster of

bees before they ran in over the paper and was also very careful not to give them one amongst the bees I added. I also could see no difference in the quantity of bees in the hive a week afterwards except a perceptible increase from the the frame of brood given them. My own opinion was that either you and "Mary" had left the queen behind in the "apple tree" or that "Mary" had drowned her in the plentiful supply of water with which she had deluged them in order to check the impetuosity of their swarming zeal. I thought of writing a few lines to the C.B.J. on the matter but neglected it, taking credit to myself by thinking that it was a pity to take any of the poetry out of your nice little article. In regard to queens' wing clipping my experience as you are aware has only extended over a few years. I may say that after the first year I clipped about half my queens and this was the first case of one being superseded and I have never lost one during swarming. About two years ago I had a strong cross swarm that swarmed out three days in succession (although every day I increased the shading) and doubtless I would have lost them if the queens' wings had not been clipped. I have frequently had them cluster long enough for me, after leisurely putting everything in order to take them the same as though the queen had not been clipped. Once I had two hives swarm together, and as they had been out a little while before any one noticed them I had to be pretty lively in getting the new hives on the old stands and caging the queens. When I had all ready, however, I went to look at them and found that they were all clustered in one large sugar loaf cone, and to my astonishment more than three-fourths of the bees returned to the one hive so that I had to equalize them. In conclusion I may say that I am decidedly in favor of clipping, which I think it safer and easier to do before the hives are very full of bees which has been my usual practice. This year I neglected it until nearly swarming time when the hives were pretty full and I think more liable to destroy the queens. I may say that in this case it could hardly be the fault of the clipping, as the wing was not cut more than half off.

Your "TORONTO FRIEND."

It will be seen from the above that my friend is of the opinion that the queen whose wing he clipped had been superseded, and that the young queen which led the swarm was either left on the tree by "Mary" and her too officious assistant, or subsequently drowned in a certain deluge which he describes. I can vouch for it that the queen was not left on the apple-tree for the branch was so cleverly handled that the cluster was not disturbed in the least. As for the deluge

I think that is a *slight* exaggeration and have no idea that "Mary" sprinkled the bees copiously enough to drown a queen.

My friend thinks this is the only case of superseding he has had, but there may have been others without his being aware of it. Like myself he has had but a small apiary, and there may have been a larger percentage of queens superseded than he supposed as he only clipped about half of his queens.

My friend is an advocate of clipping, and any one who keeps bees on a 7x9 lot in a city will probably find it the lesser of two evils to clip. Bee-keepers who have no trees on their own premises for swarms to cluster on will probably prefer the clipping system. Mr. Hall, of Woodstock, to my surprise, located his new house and apiary on a large lot bare of trees, and if his bees were allowed to swarm naturally he would have to go a considerable distance to get them. Of course he prefers clipping. If I were locating an apiary I would choose a rather open grove of some kind. Most of all should prefer an apple orchard in which the trees branched low, and were kept low by pruning. I think bees like to hang in one undivided cluster like a big bunch of grapes, and this exactly suits the bee-keeper's convenience. The longer I live the more I am in favor of natural swarming, but I would have every facility provided for it. With low-headed trees near by and such a swarm-catcher as I described in *Gleanings* of September 1st, it is just fun to hive bees, and an intense pleasure for a bee-keeper to behold how they "work with a will" when the operation has been performed.

WM. F. CLARKE.

Guelph, Sept. 22nd, 1887.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### A Letter of Admonition.

I HAVE written a number of letters for the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, but before sending them I have always burned them up for which I should receive your thanks, and if the practice is good it should be followed by others, editors not excepted. My wife says I shall not take a bee journal if I cannot quit scowling when I read them. "Well, I say," wife, they keep quarreling and how can I help scowling. Volume III., No. 21, page 431, contains an article entitled, "Much Ado About Nothing." Now in good nature I say it, of course, the *A.B.J.* and *C.B.J.* have both said things that I think would have been better if they had been left unsaid. What good does it do us to prove humanity to be base. You are my brother, I am yours. The *C. B. J.* made a very modest com-

ment on Mr. Young's notice and it should not have been called "jealous or crazy" or accused of talking "utter nonsense." That is not right, nor did the "*Canadian* linden and United States basswood business" make me have hard feelings towards Canadians, and I am an ex-soldier and am loyal to the back-bone, but I am not pusillanimous. I hope I know enough yet to be kind to my neighbors. Customs does not change facts, and every good man makes mistakes sometimes by the observance of customs, but every good man should not catch them up for it. If Mr. Young had said "And I shall probably be there about the end of August, trusting for a kind reception," I think he would have said what he meant. He meant to include Canada, I think, though in the moment of glancing over Mr. Young's letter the editor of the *C.B.J.* being human might have made the mistake of thinking that he did not. We have just as much right to infer that he meant Mexico when he said the other side, as Canada. He meant the other side of the great ocean, the same as we say when we are going to Europe. If he did not mean to include Canada his saying also would signify that he then had the assurance of the kind reception in the United States and was not trusting for the same in Canada, and as we know that Canada would give him as kind a reception as the United States, that definition of his letter would not be correct. I even think that true modesty had something to do with it and it was not wholly a mistake on the part of the *C.B.J.* of putting such a construction into Mr. Young's letter, for the *C.B.J.* certainly gave us the benefit of the doubt. People of different nations do sometimes misunderstand each other. My grandfather and great-grandfather and old General Gates and many other of my ancestors on two occasions (1776 and 1812) played games of ball with the British and Canadians for which they honor us and we honor them, but now we have peace and I think too much of my country to allow our brothers in Canada to think that we are a set of pusillanimous beings ready to throw dirt in our brother's eyes every time we get the chance. Where are such dirt slingers in times when their country needs them? Aye, we know where they are, or rather we do not know where they are. I do not mean to be personal. But enough of this, now and forever. Let us live with peace on earth and good will towards men. It is the delight of a wise man to pass over such a trivial matter without comment. On the whole I have never seen anything in the *C.B.J.* that should make our angry passions rise, especially if we give away to *impulsiveness*. Let the milk of human kindness flow freely and remember

that competition is the life of trade. Remember too that all journals are printed in the interests of their own countries, and if we choose to take them we should read them and let the matter rest, and if we do not want them we have an undoubted right to cease taking them and I think the editor would be more pleased with the latter course, that is if we contemplate hauling him over the coals every time we see anything in his journal that does not appear to be wholly in the interests of our country. If Mr. Jones is "impulsive," he governs his impulses as a man as far as I have seen. If I should find fault with him (which I have no business to do) I should say he is magnanimous to a fault. He admits too many quarrelsome articles in his JOURNAL to be pleasant to quiet readers, and, as a matter of fact, will ultimately be supported by that class whom it pleases, but this is none of my business. Every misunderstanding can be, and should be, adjusted in a quiet and gentlemanly manner without coming before the public. The young people catch the infection and with unmaturing minds such articles produce an injurious effect. My boy, 12 years of age, is learning to be a bee-keeper, and he reads the JOURNAL I have noticed him on turning the leaves scowling, and when questioned we would find that it was something unpleasant in the JOURNAL. This is the first article I have ever sent to a bee journal for publication and I have kept bees for eighteen years, during which time I have tried to attend to my own business strictly. There are many others who besides myself do the same thing and they are the ones that raise the honey. I have many things that I would much rather write about than the present unpleasant subject. Things that I think would benefit brother bee-keepers; not that I say they are right and mean to quarrel with them, oh no, I mean that in the multitude of counsel there is great wisdom and I would like to give as well as receive. Sometimes a little thing said by a humble person may throw light on an important subject.

JON GATES.

Wayne, Erie Co., Pa., Sept. 11th, 1887.

We publish the above letter from Mr. John Gates because we think there is a good deal in it which we may take to ourselves as well as apply to others. The article, of which this is the outcome and which appeared on page 401 of the present volume, was written without one thought of stirring up a jealous feeling. We took it that Mr. Young was not as conversant with bee-keeping in Canada as in the United States and that he did not expect to find Canadian bee-keepers

as much advanced as the Americans were reputed to be. Had it not been for the remarks which it caused, we should never have thought of the matter again nor should we have noticed them at that time had we not fancied that we saw a gleam of ill nature prevailing the article. Perhaps it would have been as well if we had said nothing about it. We must confess that there has been a little more unpleasantness in the columns of the C. B. J. than we ever hope to see again. We felt in one instance that justice must be done no matter what the cost. We believe that our slate is clear of controversies at the present time, and we shall endeavor to fill the pages of the C. B. J. with matter which will be of interest to bee-keepers, both amateurs and professionals, and we shall be glad if you will assist us by writing us on any subject which you feel you have had sufficient experience in to be able to advance something which will be of interest to the general bee-keeping public.

#### FOUL BROOD.

ⓘ WAS very much surprised at the premises taken regarding curing foul brood by the starvation plan, on page 635. I can see no need of the "intermingling of bees" as there spoken of; and when the Jones' plan of starvation is carried out, no harm could come, even if the bees did intermingle after they had passed through the starvation process. With the late M. Quinby, I claim the starvation which Bro. Jones puts the bees through is not only cruel but useless. That new swarms from foul broody colonies, hived in an empty hive, never have the disease afterwards, proves Quinby correct. That such new swarms, hived on a new stand, do not spread the disease along the intermingling line, points to the conclusion that a driven colony left on its own stand would not. I should sooner think that the colonies on either side of the driven colonies had caught the contagion by robbing, than that it came by the intermingling of bees. Robbing on a small scale is carried on in the apiary far more than most people are aware; and if any apiarist will watch closely he will become convinced that there are few days, when honey is not coming in freely, but that a bee-load or two of honey gets from one hive to another. That foul brood can be cured by the Quinby or Jones process I know, for I cured my whole apiary in 1872 and 1873; and from what I read on page 635 it must be a quicker, more simple, and more effectual plan than the carbolic

acid plan there delineated. As a rule, when bees do intermingle, they do not carry a load of honey out of their own hive into another, so that this could not be the cause of the spreading of foul brood, except in very rare cases. If you accept any other theory of the spreading of foul brood than through the honey, such as, that the disease is in the tissues of the old bees, and in the ovaries of the queen, as put forth by Mr. Cheshire, you put an effectual barrier on the queen traffic, and an untold catastrophe on bee-keeping throughout the world.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Borodino, N.Y., Sept. 7th, 1887.

We quote the following comments from *Gleanings*:

"In regard to foul brood, you seem to be somewhat astonished at my statements made in reference to the starvation plan. You say you see no need of the intermingling of bees when the Jones plan of starvation is fully carried out. If you will turn back to page 630, August 1st, 1886, and 482, for 1887, you will see that we do not and have not practiced Mr. Jones' plan of curing foul brood, exactly as described in his book. We caused the bees to consume all the honey in their sacks in drawing out full sheets of foundation, after which we fed them. During all this time the bees are allowed their liberty, for we have found it is almost impossible to shake them all from the diseased hive into clean hives with frames of foundation. There will be perhaps a hundred in the air, and over and over again have we noticed a large percentage of these bees flying into four or five different hives whose entrances were situated similarly to the parent stand. Perhaps you might say, this could be avoided. Perhaps it might be, but we have never been spy enough to close the hive and get our tools and everything away so that the old hive might look natural before the bees in the air decided to make for home. You see, if we close the hive up immediately these flying bees would most likely enter the neighboring hives. More than this, I cannot help thinking that there is considerable intermingling when the bees are domiciled in their new quarters. Let us give a little fact in point. A year or so ago, you will remember, we had two Carniolan swarms in our apiary. At this time it was a most noticeable fact, that stray Carniolans were in not a few of the neighboring hives, especially in those whose entrances were in the same direction. We likewise found Italians among the Carniolans, therefore, I cannot but think from this and other facts which has come under my observation, that bees do intermingle to a large extent; and while I am ready to admit, that this is quiet

stealing, or "robbing on a small scale," as you term it, may be one of the ways by which the contagion may be spread, yet I think the intermingling does the greater part of the mischief.

Speaking of the starvation plan, you say, it seems to be a quicker, more simple, and more effectual plan, than the carbolic acid plan which I described on page 635. If you turn back to this page you will see that I did not recommend the carbolic acid treatment as being the best. I intended to give only my present knowledge of it. I am not sure, even now, that the treatment by acids is the best method of curing foul brood, but the fact remains, that ever since we began using carbolic acid we have checked the spread of the disease in new colonies, and so confined the disease to only those colonies under treatment. On the other hand, when we were using the modification of the Jones' plan, the disease spread all over the apiary where colonies had, but a week or two before, been perfectly healthy never having had a trace of the disease.

We fully agree with Mr. Doolittle except in one point where he says: "The starvation plan is cruel and useless." We were once, perhaps, of the same opinion, but after having the disease return when placed on foundation, we searched for the cause, and since then we have frequently found that bees build their own combs sometimes several pieces larger than a man's hand and partially fill the cells with honey. We have known the combs to contain a pound or more of honey besides all they consumed in building after they had been closed up for three or four days. In the majority of cases putting them on foundation would cure the disease. We do not think it cruel to allow them to consume all the honey in their sacks. We have found them after being properly tasted, thrive and do just as well as any others. There would be less mingling of bees with other colonies if they were simply shaken off the combs in their own hive and the combs removed. No one will ever be successful in fasting bees unless they get all of them in the hive; hundreds flying about in the air and entering other hives, of course, only spread the disease. That does not occur when properly done. The bees in the air would all go down to the entrance, enter the hive and cluster there, and when this is done as it should be in the evening, every bee is captured. We think friend Doolittle is

quite right that the honey is the way in which foul brood is spread. This has been proved thousands of times we do not know of anyone who has been able, with a powerful microscope, to find the disease in the honey. They fully believe they have found it in every other place than where it exists. From personal experience, so far as the queen being diseased with foul brood and giving it to other colonies, we have never known such a case to occur and all experiments with us convinced us that the disease is not communicated by the queen. In hundreds of instances we have proved the above to be correct. When someone can find the foul brood with their microscope in the honey—where it exists—and point it out to us and it is the same kind of bacilli that they know as foul brood, we shall then think that they have found foul brood. It does appear strange to us that this disease, which lurks in the honey and one drop of which will give the disease to any clean colony, that all efforts have failed to find it there. Suppose Messrs. Cowan, Cheshire, and those having such powerful microscopes search for the disease in the honey we shall be interested in any discoveries. We have never found our bees carry the disease about them in any other way than in the honey.

From the American Bee Journal.

### IOWA BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

THE Iowa State Bee-keepers' Association met in their large tent on the Fair grounds at Des Moines, on Sept. 7, 1887, at 10 o'clock a.m. President J. F. Spaulding, of Charles City, Iowa, called the meeting to order, and then by the request of the Society gave the following very interesting address on bee-keeping.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Another year is numbered with the past, and though disastrous to those engaged in our calling generally, as viewed from a financial stand-point, let us hope that the lessons we have learned by the experience of the present peculiar season, may not be lost sight of in the future.

According to the best information that I can get, bees in this State came out of their winter repositories in more than average condition last spring. We had an unusually favorable spring until the fruit bloom appeared, when the weather became so warm that the flowers were almost

barren of honey; and as we began to look over our pastures to see how the white clover was coming on we were filled with apprehension (as this was our main reliance for surplus honey), to find that the severe drouth of 1886 and the spring, of 1887 coupled with the hard winter had ruined the white clover in most locations for the present season; in a few favored spots where it was not killed outright it made a feeble growth, and mostly failed to secrete honey for the bees, and this to such a degree that when the usual swarming time arrived but few swarms issued.

Some two weeks earlier than usual the basswood bloom appeared in profusion, and in the northeastern part of the state it yielded considerable honey for about nine days, in which the bees filled their hives, and some of the strongest in reach of the basswood secured a small surplus; since this they have rather depleted than augmented their stores, and I think, have generally failed to keep up the full strength of the colony.

I had some hopes that the autumn flowers—buckwheat, golden rod, asters, Spanish needle, etc.—would make the season's result more satisfactory, but these hopes have not been realized, and the season of 1887 is practically closed and failure is rather the rule than the exception with most of us, and our profits are in the experience rather than in the "hard cash." The future alone can tell how much we shall realize. No doubt many will consider that their deposit of this kind of capital is already too large, and decline to add to it by continuing to labor at it in the future, and although it is called a fascinating pursuit for many the charm will be broken; they will retire in disgust to more promising fields and the army of bee-keepers will be kept up by recruits who will bring in all the high hopes, energy and enthusiasm that we lose in the retiring ones.

But what are some of the lessons learned that can be of profit in the future? First to increase our stock from the best workers and weeding out the queens of the poor working colonies. Second, to do everything to have our colonies strong early in the season; have the hives, sections, foundation, etc. ready so that we can give our bees the closest attention during the honey season; take one or more bee-papers and read and profit by the standard works on bee-culture; talk with your bee-keeping neighbors, tell them what you know and learn of them what they know, and perhaps while the world's stock of knowledge will not be greatly increased it will be much more evenly distributed. Devise means, if possible, so that thieves will not plunder the hives, making detection so probable that

even sneak thieves will find it easier to earn their honey than to steal it.

Did you ever, on visiting the bee-yard in the morning, find the hives uncovered by the dozen, the sections scattered all over the yard, the brood thrown at random and all the honey cut out and carried away? Now if I knew that Job had this experience when his patience was being tried, and stood the test, I should have a much higher opinion of him than heretofore. I must acknowledge that I would like to put about a pint of lively hybrids next to the hide of the thief. Seriously, this is a great obstacle to success with bees, and will tax our ingenuity to overcome it, and if any one has had any experience or ideas that are likely to profit us in this respect, just let us have it. Horse-stealing has become so dangerous to the stealer that it has been nearly abandoned, and cannot we make it "too warm" for the thieves of our bee-yards?

Perhaps it may in a measure contribute to our financial success to take more honey than usual from the brood chamber of the hives, as honey is to sell at a good, round price, compared to what we have been getting for several years; and if we leave enough honey to supply the colonies until we take them out of winter quarters, we can then supply the deficiency with less costly food than honey. I propose to do this to as great an extent as safety will allow. We have this to encourage us that notwithstanding there was such a large surplus last season and the price declined to so low a point honey was introduced in many homes where it had been a stranger and a demand has been created that will take tons and tons of honey to supply in the future.

The tendency of the times is to mass the production of honey in the hands of specialists, which I think is best for all parties concerned. But some one may say, had we better rely upon bees and honey for the main chance? The most I can say is according to your ability and enthusiasm be it unto you; and although you may not become an Astor, a Gould or a Vanderbilt, you will not likely become a Boss Tweed, a Mackin, or a McGarigle.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were J. F. Spaulding, President; Mrs. O. F. Jackson, of Sigourney, Vice President and Corresponding Secretary; and J. W. Moore, of Des Moines, Recording Secretary. The attendance was not as large as in former years. No honey, no money; no money, no enthusiasm; no enthusiasm, no attendance. The exhibit of honey at the fair was very good, notwithstanding the failure of the honey crop.

Mt. Auburn, Iowa.

DR. JESSE OREN.

## BEE LORE.

A GRIZZLY BEAR AND THE BEES—SCENE IN A CALIFORNIAN APIARY.

The Hutchinson brothers have a large apiary up at Victor Tejuna, says the Los Angeles (Calif.) Express. It is an isolated place, far from real estate booms and the haunts of men. But it is a good place for bees, and there, as a rule, they toil unmolested except by their owners, the Hutchinson boys. The country is romantic. The quiet life of the little rural retreat was turned into the greatest excitement last Thursday night. While the Hutchinsons were asleep, and dreaming of the great sums of money they would make this season, a stranger entered the camp. He was not slow in making his presence felt and heard. The sleepers were suddenly awakened by sounds that suggested a small cyclone raging among the bees. One of the men got up, looked out of the window, and what was his consternation and terror to see the faint outlines of a huge, brown colored monster upsetting the beehives, and working destruction with property that required the toil and economy of a number of years to accumulate. The surprised spectator hastened to his brother's bedside and told what was going on in the apiary. The two rushed out, one taking his rifle. The bear was evidently hungry, for he made rapid lunges at the boxes filled with delicious honey. He would take a few mouthfuls out of one frame and then go for another. The Hutchinson boys concluded that if they did not act on the instant the bear would soon leave them without an occupation. The ball gun was levelled and discharged. The ball found its way through the thick hide of bruin, back of the left shoulder. It was evidently almost a "centre shot," for the animal fell. But he remained on the ground but a second. He arose, enraged with pain, and made frantic plunges at the nearest hives. Meanwhile the men advanced a little. The bear caught sight of them and made a rush at them. When within twenty feet of where they stood, his progress was arrested by another leaden messenger. It struck a vital part, and once more the huge bear fell. This time he did not get up. A third ball was put into his side, which caused his death. Upon examination it was found to be a grizzly cub about two-thirds grown. Next day he was dressed and weighed. The scales tipped at 700 pounds. This is the second or third bear ever killed or seen in that section.

## SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

HONEY AS FOOD.

DR. G. G. GROFF.—Honey belongs to the carbo-naceous foods, that is, to the same group as sugars, starches, gums and fats, which contain only the elements of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. There may be a trifling amount of coloring matter, flavoring substance and water, but the bulk of all honey is sugar. Though the coloring and flavoring substances are small in amount, they exert a beneficial influence on the body when taken internally. We do not change from cane sugar to maple syrup simply to please the palate, or merely for the sake of the change;

it is for an alternative effect which results from the change. So it is with honey. It tastes good and is very beneficial to the human organism. Honey is produced by plants and not by bees. These useful little insects simply gather and store it as it exists in the flowers. Samples of honey are unlike because different flowers produce different qualities of honey. Sometimes, though rarely, honey may act on the system almost as a poison. It is thought to be much adulterated, but a careful examination of many samples show that this is not true.

B. W. RUSSEL.—My bees have done a little below the average and are in a pretty good condition for winter. I enclose subscription for CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.  
Charing Cross, Oct. 6th 1887.

The following statement of the proceeds of the apiary of Mr. George Pearson, of Thornbury, appeared in the *Union Standard* published at that place on the 15th ultimo. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Pearson had 62 colonies, four of which were lost by queenlessness so that in the spring 58 colonies were left to commence work with. The bees commenced to swarm on the 13th of June and there were no swarms after the 14th of July. At the time on which the report was made he had 115 colonies of bees in first class condition, had sold ten swarms and gave away two, making in all 127 colonies. He took from them 82,600 lbs of extracted honey and sold it at 10 cents, with the exception of 1,000 lbs. which went at 9½ cents. Comb honey in sections 12½ cents and in boxes 10 cents. The statement which we give as follows will show the position of affairs for a season.

1,600 lbs. extracted at 10c.....	\$ 160 00
1,000 lbs. extracted at 9½c.....	95 00
368 lbs. in section at 12½c.....	46 00
92 lbs. in boxes at 10c.....	9 20
17 lbs. beeswax at 30c.....	14 10
47 swarms sold \$3.55.....	35 50
57 swarms increase on hand \$5.00...	285 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>644 80</b>

Total 644 80

EXPENSES.

30 lbs. honey at 60c.....	\$ 18 00
27 lbs. honey at 50c.....	13 50
45 lbs. foundation at 40c.....	18 00
240 five-lb. tins at 8c.....	19 20
26 fifty-lb. tins at 40c.....	10 40
Paid assistant.....	6 00
Paid for extracting.....	8 50
Sundries.....	6 40
200 lbs. granulated sugar.....	15 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 00</b>

Total 115 00

Net profit from 58 swarms \$ 529 80

We do not understand why Mr. Pearson should have sold his section honey at the price given in his statement. It certainly was not wise to do so when he might just as well have had 16c. to 18c. per lb. for extracted honey in a retail way. We do not think of taking less than 12½. Of course if sold at wholesale 10 cents is a fair price. It does not seem to us a wise plan to rush into the market early with your honey and slaughter it, fearing that by holding it for a little the market will become glutted.

Convention Notices.

The seventeenth semiannual session of the Central Michigan Bee-keepers Association will be held in the Pioneer Room at the Capitol, Tuesday, Oct. 11, '87, commencing at 9 a.m. We cordially invite friends to attend and especially all persons interested in bee culture.  
W. A. BARNES, Secretary.

North American Bee-Keepers' Society and the Northwestern Bee-Keepers Society will meet in joint convention at the Commercial Hotel, cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, in Chicago, Ills., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16, 17 and 18, 1887. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel, for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day each person. This date occurs during the second week of the Fat Stock Show, when excursion rates will be very low.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.  
—At East Saginaw, December 7th to 9th, 1887.  
H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

The Third Annual session of the Eastern Townships Bee-keepers' Association will be held at Bedford on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1887, at 10 a.m. We cordially invite friends to attend and especially all persons interested in bee-culture. R. P. SMALL, Sec., Dunham, Que.

THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ltd.,

PUBLISHERS,

D. A. JONES,  
Editor  
and President.

F. H. MACPHERSON,  
Asst. Editor  
and Business Manager.

BEETON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

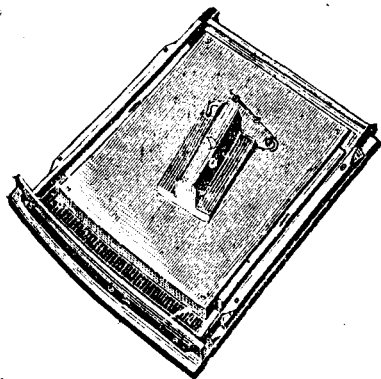
We have more bees than we want to put into winter quarters and we propose offering them at exceedingly low prices to dispose of them. A great number of our colonies are in the new combination hives, and we are prepared to sell good full colonies for delivery at the present time at \$6.00 per colony, in lots of 5, \$5.75, in lots of 10, \$5.50. There will be in each hive seven frames (the hive full) of brood and bees and whatever honey will be necessary for the trip and some over. In the regular Jones hive with six and seven frames of brood and bees (balance of 12 empty combs) at the same price per colony. F. O. B. cars at Beeton station; terms, cash with order. We are also prepared to sell a limited number of colonies to good marks on time with satisfactory security. We have too great a pressure in our supply business to permit of our extending our own apiaries, and rather than let that portion of our business get behind we prefer to give it the preference.





**THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.**

The "Mitchell" Frame Nailer is light, handy and cheap—anyone who has a few hundred frames to nail will find it advantageous to have one of them.



- For Jones' Frame S. W. Hive.....\$ 1 25
- " " " Combination Hive..... 1 25
- " Langstroth Frame..... 1 50

THE D. A. JONES CO.

**TESTED \* QUEENS!**

We have just run over our apiaries and find that we have yet 193 specially selected and tested queens, bred in July and August last year. They were selected from several thousand and we will guarantee every queen to give satisfaction. While they last we will let them go at only \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 each for six or more at a time. This is a rare chance to get queens at about half their value.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., BEETON.

**OUR 60 LB. TINS.**

We have already sold enough of these to hold a crop of over 100,000 lbs of honey. They are better made than ever, and are encased in our new style of wooden case. Have a large screw top, as well as a small one, and are thus excellent for granulated as well as liquid honey. The prices are:

- Each.....\$ 0 50
  - Per 10..... 4 80
  - Per 25..... 11 25
  - Per 100..... 42 00
- \* "Charcoal" tin used in these. As a rule "coke" tin is used.

THE D. A. JONES Co., LD., BEETON.

**CANADIANS**

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but hereofore they have not been able to do so, at least for bees by the pound, frames of brood, and nuclei. We have decided to furnish them at the prices as found in the following table :

**BEES BY THE POUND.**

	May	June	July	Aug <sup>st</sup>	Sept.
Bees, per ½ pound	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
" " pound	3.00	2.50	1.85	1.75	1.70
Frame of Brood	1.75	1.50	1.00	1.00	.90
2-frame nucleus..	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 " "	6.00	5.50	4.75	4.50	4.50

Frames of brood cannot be sent alone.

Queens are not included in above prices. Choose the kind you want and add enough to price found here to cover cost of queen.

Two frame nucleus consists of ½ pound bees, two frames partly filled with brood and honey, and a nucleus hive. If wanted in either "Jones" or "Combination" hive, add price made up, and deduct 40c. for nucleus hive.

Three frame nucleus, same as two-frame, with the addition of another half pound of bees, and another frame of brood, etc.

All prices here quoted are for frames that will fit the "Jones" or "Combination" hive.. You may have whichever style you desire. Be sure to specify when ordering.

The above must go by express.

**QUEENS.**

	Homebred	Untested	Tested	Selected	Virgins
May	2 00		2 50	3 00	
June	1 50	1 00	2 00	3 00	0 60
July	1 00	90	2 00	2 50	50
August	1 00	1 00	2 00	2 50	50
September	1 50	1 50	2 50	2 75	
October	2 00		2 50	3 00	

**FULL COLONIES.**

	Italian	Holy Land Crosses	Carniolan Crosses	Hybrids
May	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$11.00	\$8.50
June	8.00	9.00	10.00	7.50
July	7.50	8.00	9.00	7.00
August	6.50	8.00	9.00	6 50
September	6.50	7.00	8.00	6 00
October	7.00	8.00	9.00	6 50
November	8.00	8.00	9.00	8 00

The above prices are for up to four colonies ; five colonies up to nine, take off 3 per cent.; ten colonies and over, 5 per cent. Colonies as above will each have six to eight frames of brood, bees and honey, and good laying queen.

The D. A. JONES Co., LD., BEETON.

# 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.

**THE D. A. JONES CO., Ltd.,  
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 with the brood-frames wired and the surplus cases supplied with fifty-six 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 7 to the foot sections. These are designed for testing the complete working hive.

In quoting prices of brood-cases and 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	26
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60	13
Cover, half bee-space.....	15	15
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15	10
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. Heddons' 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 25
Tap bits for cutting threads.....	1 50
Tin Separators, per 100 proper width.....	1 50
Brood Frames per 100.....	1 50
Wide " " ".....	1 50

## Heddons' 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.**

# 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, 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 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.,**  
BEEETON, ONT.

**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.

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BEEETON, ONT.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

## APIARIAN \* SUPPLIES.

*Our Circular sent free on application.*

PUBLISHERS

**THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL**  
FINE BOOK & JOB PRINTERS.

Sample copies free on receipt of name and address. tt

## 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.
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- 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.
- EZRA BAER, Dixon, Lee Co., Ill.
- J. B. MASON & SONS, Mechanic Falls, Me.
- M. J. DICKASON, Hiawatha, Kans.
- ED. R. NEWCOMB, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.
- J. W. PORTER, Charlottesville, Va.
- ASPINWALL & TREADWELL, Baitrytown, N.Y.
- BARTON FORSGARD & BARNES, Waco, Tex.
- W. E. CLARK, Oriskany, N.Y.
- PAUL L. VIALLO, Bayou Goula, La.

and numbers of other dealers. Write for SAMPLES FREE and Price List of Supplies, with 150 COMPLIMENTARY and UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS from as many bee-keepers in 1885. **We guarantee every inch of our Foundation equal to sample in every respect.**

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

## Promote a Home Market!

By a judicious distribution of the Leaflet,

**"HONEY: Some Reasons why it should be Eaten."**

It never fails to bring results. Samples sent on application. Prices, printed with your name and address: 100, 80c.; 250, \$1.25; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25.

**The D. A. JONES CO., Ltd., Beeton, Ont.**

# APIARIAN SUPPLIES

MANUFACTURED BY

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

Are unsurpassed for **Quality** and fine **Workmanship**. A specialty made of all sizes of the **Simplicity Hive**. The **Falcon Chaff Hive**, with movable upper story continues to receive the highest recommendations as regards its superior advantages for **wintering** and handling bees at all seasons. Also manufacturer of **FALCON BRAND FOUNDATION**. Dealer in a full line of **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue for 1887. Free.

W. T. FALCONER.

## BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

—OR—

## MANUAL OF THE APIARY

15,000 SOLD SINCE 1876.

The fourteenth thousand just out. 10th thousand sold in just four months. More than 50 pages and more than 40 costly illustrations were added to 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 &amp; Publisher,

State Agricultural College, Lansing Mich

## WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all-in-one piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—42x42x18, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apianian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoker, all for 75 cents. We are offering special rates on honey cans. We are manufacturing the best Honey Can for shipping that is now offered. This can can be made air-tight for shipping which is more than can be said of other cans. They can be shipped with perfect safety. Our 6 lb. square cans boxed with nice planed lumber is taking the lead. Drop a card for our special low rates, the lowest ever offered.

We guarantee satisfaction. Our new Honey Extractor at the old prices. Comb Foundation a specialty.

S. P. HODGSON,  
Hornung Mills, 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

THE D. A. JONES Co., Ld., Beeton, Ont.

## NO BEE-KEEPER

SHOULD BE WITHOUT

## Clarke's Bird's Eye View of Bee-keeping

68 pages, bound in cloth; profusely illustrated; price 25 cents.

THE D. A. JONES CO., Ld., Beeton.

## BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON &amp; SON,

Port Colborne, Ont.

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Circulation always on the increase. Subscription only \$1.00 a year. Address,

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FRIENDS. IF YOU ARE IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN

## BEEES 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.

## FOLDING BOXES

Our **Cartons** for enclosing Section Honey are the best and lowest priced in the market. Made in one piece. With or without tape handles, with Mica fronts or without. In the flat or set up. Printed or not, any way to suit. We are bound to satisfy you. We have just put in special machinery for their manufacture and are prepared to fill orders promptly. Price list **Free**. Samples 5c.

PRICE LIST OF 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 OR THINNER.

	500	1000	5000
Advance Printed.....	\$4.50	\$ 7.75	\$32.50
Same with Mica Front.....	5.50	9.25	40.00
Same with Tape Handle.....	5.25	9.00	38.75
Same with M F and T H.....	6.50	10.50	46.25

14 oz **Glass Jars** \$5.25 per gross, including corks and labels. 1 1/2 and 2 gross in a case. Catalogue of Honey labels free.

A. O. CRAWFORD, S. Weymouth, Mass.

## 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. Ld., Beeton.

THIS SIDE UP  
WITH CARE