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VOL. III, NO. 21

1887

AUGUST 17

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

THE FIRST \$ WEEKLY IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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AND

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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.

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Each.....	\$0 60	Per 2.....	\$1 00
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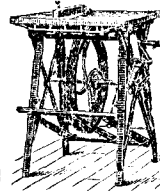
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GOLDEN ITALIAN BEES.

QUEENS large, handsome and full of business. Purity and safe arrival guaranteed. One queen, \$1; or six queens for \$5. 30 years experience in queen-rearing.

H. ALLEY,
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LOOK HERE !

W. G. HAYEN

Sells full Colonies at \$4.00, 3 frame Nuclei, \$2.00. Untested Queen, 60 cents; Tested Queen, \$1.00. Black Queen, 15 cents.

W. G. HAYEN,
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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.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON,

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HAS published a neat little book of 45 pages, entitled

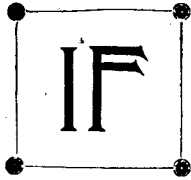
"THE PRODUCTION OF COMB HONEY."

Its distinctive feature is the thorough manner in which it treats of the use and non-use of Foundation. Many other points are, however, touched upon. For instance it tells how to make the most out of unfinished sections, and how to winter bees with the least expense, and bring them through to the honey harvest in the best possible shape.

Stamps taken; either U.S. or Canadian,

FINE ITALIAN QUEENS

Rearing from the best selected, tested, imported Mother, 75 cts. each, by return mail.



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THIS OFFER WILL INTEREST YOU.

This Special Offer is made to *Subscribers* of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

To *Every Subscriber* who will forward to us the name of a *new* subscriber, accompanied by \$1.00, before April 1st, we will send FREE a copy of Rev. W. F. Clarke's "Bird's Eye View of Bee-Keeping," price 25 cents, or W. Z. Hutchinson's "Production of Comb Honey," price 25 cts.

To those sending us the names of two *new* subscribers, accompanied by \$2.00, we will send FREE a copy of James Heddon's "Success in Bee Culture," price 50 cents.

To those sending us three *new* names, with \$3.00, we will send Dr. C. C. Miller's "A Year among the Bees," price 75 cents.

To those sending us four *new* names and \$4.00, we will send A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," paper, price \$1.00.

To those sending us five *new* names and \$5.00, we will send either Prof. Cook's "Bee-keepers' Guide," cloth, or Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," cloth; price, each \$1.25

This offer is only to subscribers. Should anyone not at present a subscriber, wish to avail themselves of the offer, \$1.00 extra for their own subscription will make them eligible.

To all subscribers who send us ten *new* names and \$10.00, we will send FREE, Jones' No. 1 Wax Extractor, price \$4.00. This last offer we will positively not keep open any longer than 1st of next month.

We will send sample copies for use in canvassing, on application.

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- No. 1.—THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL..... \$1 00
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- No. 3.—The A. A. Poultry Book, for Everybody. 256 pages. 100 illustrations. Most com-
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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOL. III. No. 21 BEETON, ONT., AUGUST 17, 1887. WHOLE No. 125

OUR OWN APIARY.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT ROBBERS.

WE have been tiering combination hives up to four stories making exceedingly powerful colonies. When weak or ordinary colonies are attacked by these strong ones they stand a very poor chance of resisting their encroachments. It is our usual custom about the close of the honey flow to select the best sealed drone brood from the colonies producing the best drones, making a number of drone colonies in each apiary, in order that we may have drones until very late in the season, by keeping them queenless. One of the strong colonies to which we referred above attempted to rob one of these drone colonies, and as there were but few workers in it they had not much difficulty, as the drones were of no use to prevent robbing. The entrance of the hive was so arranged that the robbers could not get in, but quarts of them would alight on the edge of the hive and fly around at the entrance. A pail of cold water and a force pump were brought into requisition and in a few minutes there were no signs of the bees which were bothering the hive, they having all returned to their own colony. Fresh robbers which had not been sprayed caused a good deal of trouble, as they kept coming all the time. To prevent this we decided that some action must be taken with the robber colony. We, therefore, placed

some brush over the entrance a foot high or more, leaving it quite open so that the bees could crawl in without much difficulty. On top of the brush we threw some grass and this we sprayed with water. It did not take long to destroy all inclination to rob, as the colony seemed to conclude that the weather had suddenly become cold and damp. Very few bees offered to leave the hive, and those that did pass out through the brush and wet grass had lost the inclination to rob before they got through. Here comes in the curious part of the performance. As the robbers which had been out began to return they were prevented from entering the hive and were killed by the occupants as though they were robbers from a foreign colony attempting to gain entrance there. To prove the matter quite positively we sprinkled them with flour and watched them. Why were these bees destroyed? Was it the different odor that they had received while robbing the drone colony that caused the occupants of the home hive to look upon them as strangers when they returned? Does not the presence of a large number of drones in a colony give rise to the different odor from one wherein the occupants are principally workers? We have been particular to watch what has been going on for days, and we are quite satisfied of the correctness of our statements. We do not know how we could get along without force pumps. They are par excellence for this purpose as well as for many others.

To-day, (August 12th) after working with the bees for a time, and handling the honey (there being no honey in the flowers) strong colonies seemed to be inclined to rob, and a number of nuclei were attacked. For a time it seemed as if the strong colonies were master of the situation. Whole swarms were flying about the yard endeavoring to enter weak colonies, but force pumps were brought into requisition and a liberal supply of cold water scattered the robbing forces promiscuously around the yard, and in a very few minutes all signs of robbing had disappeared. The moment a bee received a little of the spray he left for his own hive at once. The most liberal application of smoke from the smoker seemed to have little effect upon them. Bees seem to have a great dislike to water, and if the alighting board be the least bit wet they do not like to pass over it going into the hive.

ROBBERY AT THE RICHARDSON YARD.

The mint honey this year seems unusually dark and strong, although it is very much thicker than in ordinary seasons. It is owing, we presume to the drought. Golden rod has yielded very little. While we find wasps and humble bees visiting it few honey bees can be found upon it, except on one variety, which has a drooping head of flowers more like weeping willow. This variety seems to yield more honey than any of the others, and is usually found in the more moist places, and for want of a better name we call it "swamp golden rod."

On returning home from the Adjala yard the other day we passed along by the Richardson yard. About half a mile from it, (the Richardson yard) is a large swamp where the fire has passed over. The fall flowers are in abundance here, especially bone set. That which grows upon the higher and drier places is scarcely visited by the bees, while that in the lower and wet places had many more bees working on it, some heads having as high as six or seven bees on the single stalk. This seems to indicate that it requires considerable moisture to make it yield honey well. At the apiary the one in charge attempted to prevent the robbing of a nucleus by closing it up and giving them only entrance enough

to pass out and in or scarcely that, as they had a small hole made in the block which closes the entrance. It allowed the bees to pass in and out. They did not remain long closed up in this way before the heat melted the combs down, and of course the honey commenced running out at the entrance. This made a grand picnic for some of our strong colonies. They went to work with a will to gather all the honey that leaked out and paid no attention to the bees inside but simply piled on the hive in swarms, in fact you could hardly find the entrance of the front of the hive for bees and the whole yard was fast becoming excited. A pail of cold water was brought, and with a pump we sprayed the bees and kept the cold water falling like a shower upon them for a few minutes. In a very short time the place was clear as every robber that got his wings wet or dampened appeared to leave in disgust. Then there were one or two other strong colonies which were determined to rob their neighboring hives, and these being four story high were so strong that an ordinary colony could not withstand them, so in order to make them behave themselves we laid a little brush in front of their hives, threw on some grass and sprayed them with cold water. This completely dampened their ardour. They stayed at home as contentedly as if it had been raining all the time, and scarcely flew out for several hours. Now it seems to us that this would be a good plan to prevent robbing. If we can find the robber hives, which is not difficult, by placing a sieve in front to allow plenty of air to come in, or putting a little cold water on the ground about the hive and dampening the hay, straw or grass, which is placed on the brush, completely prevents them robbing. Where only a few hives are doing the robbing this probably would be more beneficial than to guard those being robbed, as it has the effect of completely quieting down all robbers.

Bee-keepers seem to know when they get a good thing offered them, as is evinced by the way in which our special offer of note heads and envelopes is being taken advantage of. We keep one press going on these steadily and we expect to have to duplicate our order for envelopes and paper to keep up with the demand, that is if we can do so. It may be possible that the bargain which we got cannot be repeated. If so, we will let you know.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

THE *American Bee Journal* of Aug. 3rd just reached us to-day, (Aug. 12th.) In it we find the following babyish comments on a portion of an item taken from the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL of the 20th July:—

"Mr. Ivar S. Young, in his letter to us and other editors says: 'I am going to visit the first and greatest bee-keepers of the world—the Americans—in order to study practical bee-keeping.' We did not state his language in our notice on page 435, but the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL did so, and its editor remarks thus:

"While he may consider the Americans the greatest bee-keepers in the world, we hope to show him that the Canadians can make a much finer display of their product. Before his visit is over, we expect to be able to hear him say that he should have coupled Canada with America in the statement which he has made."

The following is just received from a subscriber of our Canadian contemporary, and fully explains itself:

"FRIEND NEWMAN:—What is the matter with D. A. Jones? Is he jealous or crazy? See page 350 of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for July 20. Is not Canada a part of America? His talk is utter nonsense, and tends to make 'hard feelings,' like the 'Canadian linden honey and United States basswood' article of a year ago. I do not like such talk."

Bro. Jones is at fault in his knowledge of geography; that's all! He evidently thinks that Canada is *bigger* and of more importance than the whole continent of America; when in fact it is but a *small* portion of that continent. The article about "Canadian Linden Honey vs. American Basswood" was, no doubt, a great *blunder!* as was the naming of his paper? But we must overlook such little things in him. It is his nature to be *impulsive*, and to make very *inflated statements*. We do not think he intended to be discourteous to the apiarists south of the great lakes, even though his language made it so appear.

That Canada obtains a good crop of honey; that it is of excellent quality; that they make grand exhibits, and that they have some of the best apiarists of the world, we freely admit, without even a thought of jealousy, or feeling of envy! And when Americans are referred to as "the greatest bee-keepers of the world," as they are by Mr. Ivar S. Young, we never think of depriving Canadians from their full share of the honor; or imagine for a moment that they desire to secede from the rest of the Continent, or wish to detract from the glory and reputation of America, or American apiarists.—No! We all say most enthusiastically—

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers;
The whole unbounded Continent is ours."

The senior editor of this JOURNAL is, you will see, charged with talking *utter nonsense*, with being *impulsive*, and with making very *inflated statements*. The funniest part of this whole affair is that the editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL is right and Mr. Newman's alleged correspondent and himself are both wrong. If either of them will take

the trouble to read *all the paragraph* which we quoted from Mr. Young's letter to us, and which we reprint, they will say that his use of the word "Americans" *did* refer to the people of the United States, and to them only, else why should he say that he "trusted for a kind reception also from the other side"—meaning Canada.

"With allowance of the Government, I am going to visit the first and greatest bee-keepers in the world—the Americans—in order to study practical bee-keeping, and I shall probably be there about the end of August, trusting for a kind reception also from the other side."

We take pleasure in informing Mr. Newman that it is *his* geography which is at fault and that, while Canada is not bigger than the *whole continent* of America, yet, throwing in Alaska, it is bigger than the America referred to by Mr. Young. We give the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL, and the readers of the *American Bee Journal* as well, credit for a great deal more common sense than to believe that we were "jealous," or desired to stir up jealousy, by the reference which we made to the exhibit which we hope to show Mr. Young. Indeed, we think that we were quite modest when we said that "before his visit is over we expect to hear him say that he should have coupled Canada with America in the statement which he has made." On this side of the line America *always* indicates the United States. If we speak of the continent we speak of North America. The editor of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL may be "impulsive," but he is not troubled with bilious attacks, and we trust that the editor of the *American Bee Journal* may soon be over his. It may probably relieve Mr. Newman's mind somewhat to know that Mr. Jones never saw the item over which all this splutter is made, until after it appeared in the C. B. J., as there happen to be two editors in connection with the JOURNAL.

CONUNDRUM.

Will the editor of the *American Bee Journal* tell us why the National Beekeepers' Association's name was changed to *North American* if it wasn't for the purpose of including Canada? Wouldn't "American," without the "North" have answered just as well?

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

JOTTINGS OFF THE TRACK.

WHAT is, off the working track for I have been *hors de combat* for the space of three weeks. For once in a long time this complex machine which I have been running pretty constantly for forty-six odd years has gotten seriously out of gear. The trouble is I have been running it of late for just about all it is worth, and what with the excessive heat, the depressing drought, and over work, the boiler of the organism which is so "fearfully and wonderfully made" made up its mind to strike work for a time. It refused to be started up to boil the victuals for blood and brain. Of course the factory, under such circumstances, had to be shut up, or rather had to be *laid down*. This happened about three weeks ago, and after considerable obstinacy on both sides an amicable adjustment is now well under way and the present prospects are that the factory will soon be running again as usual full time—well no, not quite as usual, the fuel must be kept back a little and somewhat less steam generated. This will merely be a prudential and precautionary move to prevent another "strike."

WEATHER AND CROP.

The drought still continues, and I begin to think that the face of nature now hereabouts is beginning to present some such aspect as the dead old moon presents could we get a near squint at her arid and lifeless surface. True, we still have some animal and vegetable life yet, but there is a languor, and lassitude, and laziness about it that nothing under heaven will dissipate except an outpouring from the upper regions of space. As to the honey crop when I say it is with me about one third of what it was last season I am putting the figure at the outside; and if there is to be no fall crop at all and I am compelled to feed more or less for winter the figure one third is quite beyond the truth. In parts of Lennox and Addington however, south of Napanee in Lennox and towards the north of Addington, there has been more rain and the honey crop is much better, with the prospect of a considerable fall crop.

PROBABLE PRICES.

The honey crop, being so short not only in Canada and the States extending to California but in Great Britain and more or less in the Continent, the crop, such as it is, ought certainly to command a good price; and would in all places were it not for the foolish shortsightedness of some producers. In this section we have two or three of this class who persist from year to year, whether the crop is abundant or scarce,

in spoiling the local market at the very beginning of the season and keeping it demoralized till their wares are gone. One of these parties is in the north near Arden, who produces extracted honey, and the other in the south near Morven, who produces comb honey. The latter party if I am rightly informed is not only foolish in his own interest but contrary as well, refusing to sell his production to his brother producers at the same figures with which he spoils the market. Bee-keepers generally are business men and honorable but there are exceptions. For myself I only want a fair paying price for my productions, and were there none but my own crop in the whole country I would not ask or take an exorbitant price for it.

THE CLIPPING OF QUEENS.

In relating the experience of himself and apiarian friends in Toronto in last JOURNAL, if friend Clarke thinks he has made a point against clipping I cannot agree with him. They bungled, the whole business, and when our friend essays to tell how to do it when the queen is clipped he just tells how *not* to do it. No one who understands hiving clipped queens and their swarms would think of "picking up the queen," putting her "under a tumbler" and then releasing her when the bees get back from their "bootless flight"! Instead of regarding that management as all "O. K." they would be very apt to regard it as all S. E. (which, being interpreted, means stupid enough.) In the first place to pick up the queen would be bad for two reasons. You might injure her in the performance, and getting the effluvia of your hand on her person she might not be quite acceptable to the bees when they returned, for it so happens occasionally that they are quite displeased with their queen for not coming off with them and only require a little extra pretext to abuse her. Then putting her under a tumbler and releasing her when the bees return is more bad management. She ought simply to be allowed to run up out of the grass into a little wire cage, which she will invariably do if you hold the open end over her, and then after shutting her in the cage it may be laid upon the entrance board, and she may be liberated after the bees have returned and mostly gone in, or what is better, if it is a very hot day, or from any other cause they are likely to come out again, the caged queen may be put in on top of the frames under the quilt and liberated in the evening or next morning. Let our friends who oppose clipping first learn how to clip a queen and then how to properly manage her after she is clipped, and some of their objections to clipping will forthwith disappear.

SWARMS RETURNING TO THE WRONG HIVES

Some time ago I stated in JOURNAL that on urgent occasions when not many swarms were expected I could leave my little girl in charge, and, by having the queens clipped, when a swarm would issue she could cage the queen (as explained in preceding paragraph) and simply place the cage on the alighting board of the old hive whence the swarm issued. A correspondent in last issue cannot understand how that would work, as in his experience if he were not on hand to prevent them the bees would often return to other hives as the full hives, he says, "appear to attract them more than the empty hive on the old stand." But our friend must remember that under the circumstances I mentioned there would be no empty hive on the old stand but the old, full hive, to which I never knew them to fail to return. True, when I am present myself to attend to them there is always a new hive placed on the old stand to catch them on their return, and it sometimes happens, as our friend says, that the bees will attempt to enter some full colony, but with sheet and smoker that proceeding on their part is promptly stopped.

MR. COWAN'S VISIT.

I was greatly pleased to learn from JOURNAL that a trans-atlantic apiarist so distinguished in our favorite pursuit as Mr. Cowan undoubtedly is, was about to visit us and our country. My pleasure was still further enhanced on seeing the JOURNAL's handsome greeting in publishing Mr. Cowan's portrait and sketch in advance. This is as it should be. Let us give our brother apiarist from across the water a hearty and hospitable reception. As soon as I found Mr. Cowan intended coming over from N. Y. to Quebec and Montreal, thence proceeding west through this Province, I wrote him without delay asking him to be sure if possible and make me a visit on his way up. Not having any special address except his New York address I wrote him both at Quebec and Montreal and also at the N. Y. address, thus hoping to reach him for sure.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Aug. 9th, '87.

We regret exceedingly to learn of Mr. Pringle's illness and we are glad that his machinery is being well oiled up and being put into running shape as soon as possible. We are also pleased to be able to state that in a letter received from Mr. Cowan a few days ago he intimates his intention of paying Friend Pringle a visit. We are anxious that he should meet as many as possible of

the leading bee-keepers of Canada and we know that he will enjoy his visit with Mr. Pringle. After sojourning with Mr. Pringle for a time he will then proceed to Toronto, thence to Mr. McKnight's at Owen Sound. From there we believe that Beeton is his next destination. While here we shall, if possible, arrange to have him return to Toronto for the Dominion and Industrial exhibition so that we can show him what Canada can do at home as well as abroad in the way of an exhibit.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THE EXPOSER EXPOSED.

"Said the sparrow tis false, both I and my wife
Are more honest than ever you were in your life."

WAS reminded of the above from the old nursery rhyme on reading the comments of the Canadian Honey Producer on Mr. Corneil's letter. In this we have the promised exposure of the maladministration of the Colonial Exhibition business from which it would appear that "a majority of the commissioners have no sense of honor, no regard for the truth, are dishonest and unfair." On laying aside the Producer I picked up *Gleanings* and in the first paragraph that met my eye there Mr. Root says: "The man who lies will also steal sooner or later." The Producer says the "majority of the commissioners" are guilty of the first sin and insinuates that Mr. Corneil's acceptance of \$100 for his services as Secretary-Treasurer is but a slight removal from the latter crime. In this connection the Producer says: "The understanding was that these commissioners should devote their time free of charge," and asks: "Did Mr. Corneil, in the face of this, propose the appropriation to himself of \$100 for his services, and did he so appropriate the \$100?"

A more contemptible slander upon the character of an honorable man could not well be published. Whether Mr. Corneil will notice this base insinuation, I know not, but it is well that your readers should know the truth, and the truth is that Mr. Corneil did not "so appropriate \$100." Mr. Corneil was appointed Secretary-Treasurer at a meeting of the exhibition committee held in Toronto, before the delegates left for England. The remuneration he should get for his services in this capacity was there talked over; \$100 was mentioned without a motion being made on the subject. Pursuant to this understanding a majority of the commissioners, then in London, voted Mr. Corneil \$100, and right faithfully did he earn it, apart from his ordinary duties as a delegate. This is the only

charge in the exposure that is new—all the others are stale and are but repetitions of what have been fired at my own head by the "unimpeachable" president, Pettit. In a characteristic letter with which he favored me bearing date, February 21st last, among other pleasant things he says :

"You have done enough at thoughtless things by those huge exaggerations about the quantity of our honey, and now the whole thing is out and all the world is smiling at us."—Pettit's letter.

Whose evidence shall we accept? that of the three who sowed broadcast the statement that forty tons of honey was on exhibition, and then the actual figures came out in the *British Bee Journal*, making it less than twenty tons, a falsehood proven as made by these three representatives of Canadian bee-keepers, and a dishonor."—Canadian Honey Producer.

You see there is a slight difference between the charge as made on 21st February and 1st of August. On the former date, I alone was the sinner, and my sin cast a shadow over the fair fame of my virtuous colleagues, but time has brought both Jones and Corniel into conflict with the "unimpeachable president" and now "there are three who sowed broadcast the falsehood." I believe this "huge exaggeration" (if there is a sin in it) is mainly chargeable to myself, with Mr. P. slightly associated with me in the crime. I have been thinking over its origin repeatedly, since Mr. Pettit so gently reminded me of it, and I am satisfied he is partly associated with me in this "huge exaggeration" (if exaggeration it be.) When the honey was about to be shipped, the President wrote me, requesting as a favor, that I should undertake negotiations with the railways for its transport to Montreal. We had the privilege accorded us by the Government of shipping either by the Grand Trunk or the C. P. R. Before communicating with the railway officials it was necessary for me to know how much freight I could offer them. I was lead to believe from what Mr. P. had said that there would be about forty tons. Of course this was gross weight. This was the amount represented by me to the C. P. R. people, as likely on hand, and it did not run far short of being correct. I mentioned this as about the amount on several subsequent occasions. The nett weight was given to the *British Bee Journal*, by, I think, Mr. Corniel, but when I spoke of forty tons I had reference to the gross weight of our consignment, not dreaming, in doing so, that I should cause the brows of my fellow bee-keepers to be mantled with the blush of shame by my huge exaggerations.

"Now, if you will take the trouble to read one of those leaflets of which you boasted you had

distributed tens of thousands in England, and you never found fault with them either, you will discover that they contain expressions fully as strong as used by me on that occasion."—Pettit's letter of the 21st February.

"Again in an extract from the *Pall Mall Budget* which was copied and published in leaflet form later, and of which one of our commissioners at the meeting in Toronto, boasted so many thousand had been circulated, we find the following."—Honey Producer of August 1st.

Then follows an extract, in which Mr. Jones is referred to as President by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Naughty Mr. Jones! Cruel Mr. Jones! Why did you deck yourself with plumes that belonged to Mr. Pettit? and you, my other co-delegate, you never found fault with it either." You permitted the *Pall Mall Gazette* to publish to the world that Mr. Jones was President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, whilst I, the gentleman to whom the honor rightfully belongs, was simply referred to as one of "two other gentlemen." You did worse than this, for in my absence you circulated thousands of copies of a reprint of the article in which this terrible mistake was made. "By such conduct you gave us a glimpse of what was going on at the Colonial, but how it speaks volumes to us! Ah yes! how nicely the way is paved for another year for Mr. Jones, the Association (or the President, which?) is left in the shade for the one man, the so called President and his objects."—Honey Producer again.

Now, the facts of the case are these: A fellow passenger on the steamer out assured Mr. Jones that it would be of the greatest advantage to the enterprise we had in hand, if we could get an extended notice in the *Gazette*, and kindly offered to secure him an introduction to its noted editor, Mr. Stead. This he did, and shortly after our arrival an interview was arranged for, when Messrs. Jones, Pettit, and myself waited upon the editor, at his office. The result was, a whole page of this widely circulated journal was devoted to our exhibit the following issue. This attracted the attention of the Ontario Emigration Agent at the Port of Liverpool, who thought so highly of it, that he caused a great many thousand copies of it to be printed in sheet (not leaflet) form at the expense of the Province, for free distribution. He expressed two large bundles to the honey house and they were circulated by us. In this article Mr. Jones was referred to as President, Mr. Pettit and myself as "two other gentlemen." Mr. Pettit was terribly chagrined at being shorn of his honors, and even last February, he did not fail to remind me that "I never found fault with it either." Even at this late date how terribly indignant the Producer becomes when he thinks of this Presidential steal.

He cannot restrain himself, but in his wrath he murmurs "Mr. Jones, the President of the Association, was that corrected in any of the following issues by those whose duty it was to thus correct? No."

"You are right, Mr. Producer, it was not." I was under the impression that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the English people did not care the value of a rusty farthing who the president was. Had I reminded the editor of the mistake he would just have laughed at my simplicity and I do not care to make myself ridiculous to feed the vanity of a vain man. I acknowledge the corn. I "never contradicted it either."

The changes are rung in the Producer on an alleged "plan of sale of President Pettit." By its adoption the British public would press around the door of the depot vying with each other as to who could carry off most of our honey. Most of the President's plans were negative in their character. They reminded one of the unpractical Presbyterian deacon who sat in session with his brethren for years without propounding a feasible scheme for the management of his church, but invariably met the schemes of his brethren by the sage argument "I objack."

To show still clearer the animus of the Producer let me again quote him:

"The day our President, the fourth commissioner, left London, the British Bee-keepers' Association banqueted the representatives of Canadian bee-keepers, and if ever man should have felt they owed it to those who honored them to give facts about their common industries in the land from which they came, these were the men and this was the place. We find published in the reports of that meeting such statements by Mr. Jones as that the Heddon hive "is the most popular hive in Canada." Had the statements been made in private the rest might have remained silent, but we find no correction made by these commissioners. They had failed in this. They duped those who befriended them. What right have we to expect it in other places, in other circumstances? "Shall we then accept the statement of the one whom we cannot impeach or of the three?"

It may slightly disturb the equilibrium of the writer of this elegant paragraph, or may be soothe his troubled soul when I tell him that Mr. Jones made no such statement at the banquet as is here attributed to him; that Mr. Jones made no statement of any kind at the banquet; the toasts with which we were associated were responded to by Dr. May, Mr. Corneil and myself, and Mr. Jones uttered not a syllable from the beginning to the end of the entertainment. But why were we left unchecked to misrepresent and disgrace Ontario bee-keepers before a representative body of Englishmen. Why

did our President, the fourth commissioner—"the man who cannot be impeached"—run away from London, on the morning of this banquet day? Why did he thus grossly insult the gentlemen who went to the trouble and expense of preparing a feast for him out of respect to those he represented, some of them journeying hundreds of miles to do so? Was it because the Presidential wreath had been taken from his brow by the thoughtless act of an editor? Whatever the cause of his desertion may be, he can offer no satisfactory reason for it. The banquet took place on a Friday at two p.m. and ended at 4 p.m. The President sailed the next day at three p.m. He might have left London the same evening, when he would have arrived in Liverpool at 12.20, thus giving him nearly three hours to get his trunk on board the boat, for he had his return ticket in his pocket.

But why dwell further upon the silly, childish, jealousy and manifold shortcomings of our "President, the fourth commissioner—the man who cannot be impeached." Enough has been said and quoted to make the source clear to the dull-est observer from whence the attack of the Producer is inspired. It is painful to write or speak disparagingly of people whom we could wish to respect, but when men are charged with "huge crimes and misdemeanors," it becomes a matter of duty to inquire into the character and motives of those who testify against them.

Are these "mud slingers" to be allowed to destroy the utility of, or break up our Association? It is the duty of its members who have "no axes to grind" to assign them their proper places.

R. MCKNIGHT.

Owen Sound, August 8th, 1887.

If ever a man earned a hundred dollars Mr. Corneil certainly did that which was voted him by the "majority" of the Commissioners at that time in England. Besides doing his ordinary duties, he sat up at night, frequently until two and four o'clock in the morning, in order to get through with his work, so determined was he to do it well. We could not have engaged a person to do the extra work he performed, for anything like \$100.00, in fact, after the "unimpeachable" commissioner left for home, he did more, over and above his ordinary duties, than we could have employed anyone to do for that sum. If ever man stayed at his post nobly, and is deserting the sympathy of every bee-keeper in Ontario, it is Mr. Corneil. He did not leave for home to put his bees up in good shape for winter, al-

though he felt the necessity of doing so. He felt that he had a duty to discharge to his country, and he was determined to discharge it, irrespective of the consequences. Now, let us see what the consequences were! Having to leave the management of his bees solely to others, instead of having them in good shape and wintering them successfully as he always had done, his stopping there attending to the business of others was the sole cause, I believe, of his losing a large proportion of his two apiaries. This loss he could ill afford to bear. Again he had to employ others, who were not so competent as he, to manage his large insurance business, and he had to pay them a large salary in his stead. By this means, his business suffered great loss. Anyone engaged in business knows what sacrifices must be made to leave it in the hands of others for about five months. We suppose that \$1000 would not remunerate him for his loss, and yet he must be insulted because he accepts the small remuneration voted him for labor performed after hours. Such cruel treatment should, and we are satisfied will, receive its just deserts at the hands of the bee-keepers of Ontario.

In reference to the *Pall Mall Gazette* calling the editor of this JOURNAL "President," it ill becomes Mr. Pettit's son-in-law to mention that, when Mr. Pettit knows full well that he accompanied us to the *Pall Mall Gazette* office and that I introduced him to Mr. Stead as "President" of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association," and that I introduced him to everybody else as the President; that we endeavored as far as possible to have that matter put right; that I requested Mr. Corneil to make the correction, and Mr. Corneil sat up for hours at night to make the correction, which was sent to the *Pall Mall Gazette* but never appeared, thus proving Mr. McKnight's assertion, that they did not consider it worth while.

I understood our main object there was to impress upon the British public the great importance of Canadian honey, rather than the importance of any special member of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association. I am not so vain that I want the honors of any other but rather prefer to work in the interest of bee-keepers than self aggrandisement.

Mr. McKnight has, I think, given Mr. Pettit's son-in-law the *quietus*, as regards the statements which are attributed to myself with reference to the Heddon hive. As I said *nothing*, it was surely needless for me to correct it. The item was copied by one bee journal this side of the Atlantic and was promptly contradicted by our Mr. Macpherson, immediately he noticed it, knowing full well that I should be insane to make such a statement about a hive only introduced a few months before.

D. A. J.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

THAT CLIPPING WAS ALL RIGHT.

ON page 392, Rev. W. F. Clarke, in his interesting way, tells a story of a Toronto friend, at whose expense he had "lots of fun" and whom he proposes to immortalize "as a highly successful queen's wings clipper."

Now, Toronto is the one city of Canada which I have personally visited, and my two or three days' sojourn there was so pleasant that I give Mr. Clarke warning that no Guelph man shall attack a Toronto man without my looking sharp to see if I cannot help the latter, at least a little.

I hereby resent the insinuation that the clipping was not well done. It does not take so very large a portion of one of the four wings of a queen to be clipped off to make her incapable of flying, and even if the Toronto friend were careless enough to let a queen go unclipped, his "Mary" had too sharp eyes to fail to notice it. I venture to say that if only half as much had been cut off from the queen's wings she would never have made another flight.

Moreover, there is nothing in the attendant circumstances to show that all four wings were not cut clean off. "The bees swarmed." Of course a clipped wing would, not in the least prevent the issuing of a swarm. "The queen was not found." That does not prove she was not on the ground somewhere near the hive. A person in the daily practice of finding clipped queens sometimes fails. "They clustered on a neighboring tree." So they often do without any queen, and but for the meddling Guelph interference after resting there ten, twenty or thirty minutes, they would have gone back to their own hive just as the owner intended they should.

I would like to know the further history of that swarm. Were they hived in the hive without the means to raise a young queen, and did they settle down to work a successful colony? At any rate that queen was clipped all right and you saw it clipped, Mr. C.

C. C. MILLER,

Marengo, Ill., Aug. 8, 1887.

BEE LORE.

SAVAGE CROSSBRED BEES.

In an article strongly recommending the residents of Kangaroo Island to devote their energies to the raising of pure Ligurian queens for disposal in the neighboring colonies, the *South Australian Chronicle* says:—There are several races of bees bred and manipulated for their honey. Amongst these are the common black bee, the Ligurian, the Carniolan, the Cyprian, the Syrian and the Holy Land bee, each of which has its adherents. But no bees have so many admirers as the Ligurian, none are such general favorites, and for none is there such a constant and regular demand. When it is known that bees which are hybridised, after the first cross gradually acquire the bad qualities and lose the good qualities of both stocks, and that the fashion of crossing and hybridising has become so common that in some parts purity of race has already become lost, the value of a place whence a pure race can be obtained can scarcely be over-estimated. Even in Italy the craze for hybridisation and experiment has become so great that it is feared purity of race will become a thing of the past. It must be remembered that the mating of bees cannot be controlled like the mating of horses and cattle. All attempts in that direction have signally failed. If therefore, there be two sorts of bees in a neighborhood, the chance of purity being retained is at all times very uncertain, with a growing tendency to a dangerous cross.

Particulars have reached us of a case in which a gentleman, notwithstanding great attention to breeding, had a little time ago to destroy several swarms of the second cross, which had become so fiendish in disposition that nothing could live near them. They attacked the cattle, horses, fowls and every living creature with demoniacal fury and determination, and followed the bee-master into the house, so that had it not been for their destruction it would have become uninhabitable. They attacked strangers going along a public road 50 yds. from the hives, and even settled in numbers with persistent viciousness on a toy dog that had been bought for one of the children. This viciousness seems the rule with second crosses.

THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY KANGAROO ISLAND FOR REARING PURE BREDS.

Under these circumstances (continues our contemporary) it is not to be wondered at that a pure and gentle race should be so highly valued and that Mr. Root, one of the first bee-masters of America, on hearing of the dedication of the island to Ligurians, wrote to Mr. Bonney, an

apiarian of whom any country might well be proud, that all the world would yet come to Kangaroo Island for its pure Ligurians. Those bees which have been hitherto raised on the island excel the imported bees in strength and fertility, for the long voyage from Italy in a confined space is always detrimental and often fatal. There are scores of men in America who make a handsome living out of queen-rearing, and a large traffic is done by post between the States and Canada, and there would be no difficulty whatever in sending queens from South Australia even so far as New Zealand. A skilful apiarist might easily raise 400 or 500 queens the first season, and 1000 queens a year could easily be disposed of after the establishment of a proper queen-rearing apiary became known at 1s. to £1 each."

SUNDRY SELECTIONS.

S. C. PERRY.—We have had an exceedingly dry summer here and the honey crop is very light.

Portland, Michigan, Aug. 5, 1887.

O. POPPLETON.—The honey season has been a very medium one down here, but better than many of us expected. The prospects are more favorable for the future, however.

Hawk's Park, Florida, July 20, 1887.

A CORRECTION.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.—In my last article in the C. B. J., page 391, second column, eighth line from the top, it ought to read as follows: "Prices went down, from 25c. to 6c. or 7c., and, in its tumble, extracted honey dragged comb honey down with it to a greater extent than the lessened quantity of comb honey enabled it (comb honey) to rise."

Rogersville, Genesee Co., Mich., Aug. 6, 1887.

THOMAS A. FICK.—Enclosed find amount to pay for the Carniolan queen which you sent in place of the one which arrived dead, and for which I thank you. She is doing a thriving business; has already filled three cards 10 x 12 with eggs. When the bees and queen arrived they were all alive, but the candy had melted and daubed the cage up considerably.

Langton, Aug. 6, 1887.

C. THIELMANN.—So far my bees have not made much surplus honey and with very little prospect for any fall honey. White and Alsike clover yielded hardly enough to keep up breeding. On the 25th of June quite a number of my colonies were entirely devoid of honey and this was the case several times during May and June, but every time that I made preparation to feed them then they found enough to live on. On the 26th of June linden commenced to bloom and by the 3rd of July about 100 colonies were working in the supers and every colony had

filled nearly all the empty cells in the brood nest, and by the 10th of July I took about 1,500 pounds of very fine comb honey, and since then about 1,000 pounds from 145 colonies, spring count. For the last ten days they have stored nearly all in the brood department, as honey came in very slowly, but most of them have enough to winter on. The weather is very dry and many of the fall plants are suffering from the drought and numbers of them are drying up.

Wheat in southern Minnesota is almost an entire failure on account of the chinch bugs. The fields are covered with millions of these insects, and they are running and flying all over. In some localities they have destroyed almost all the small grain and a good deal of the corn fields.

Thielmanton, Minn., July 31st, 1887.

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.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BETON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 17, 1887.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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.

We have just made a very heavy purchase of note heads and envelopes, and in consequence of large buying we are able to get the price made to us very low. Here is an offer which we will make to our customers and the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL for a short time: We will send per mail, post paid, 250 good large white envelopes with card printed in the corner, and 250 note heads with card and date line, all for the sum of \$1.00. There is nothing so nice and nothing which adds more to the looks of a person's correspondence than to have a nicely printed heading on the note paper and card on the corner of the envelope, and when this can be obtained for absolutely less than the price of the paper in the ordinary way, there should be a large sale. We have just sufficient for 400 packages of this description and we expect that we shall not be long in disposing of them.

We did not mention that the envelopes which we included in our offer of last week as above, were put up in neat little boxes holding just the number—250. They can be sent nicely by mail. We may say that the postage is ten cents, which we pay; so that taking the matter of postage into consideration, the cost of note heads and envelopes is really 90 cents.

As the fair season is nearly upon us and as there are many of our friends who would like to make an exhibit of supplies at our local fairs let us say we will make the following special discounts: On all goods excepting force pumps, honey glasses, coal oil stoves, honey tins, nails, foundations we will allow a discount of 20 per cent. Off those items which we have named 10 per cent. is the best offer we can make. We will also be glad to furnish bundles of sample copies of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL also of our catalogue. These prices are, of course, intended for cash with order and you may buy as much as you want of any of the lines subject to these discounts, providing that you enter into an agreement with us to exhibit at least one fair this fall.

We have had several subscribers write us saying they do not understand how to tell how their subscription stood by looking at the address label on the wrapper of their JOURNAL; that they could not find the whole number of the JOURNAL itself. If they will look on page 5 at the head of the editorial department on any or every issue of the JOURNAL you will find the whole number there, quite plain. If the whole number of the JOURNAL be greater than the number shown on the address label the subscription is over due; if the number is smaller on the JOURNAL than on the label then there is still the difference in the numbers at your credit.

ONE POUND GLASS JARS, SCREW TOP.



We are just advised, that these have been shipped from the glass works, and we expect them in a few days. To save breaking bulk as much as we can, we append below a table of the quantities in which the shipment is put up, with prices per barrel. In estimating the price we have calculated the same as for full gross lots, an allowance of 15c. being made per barrel.

NO. OF BARRELS	NO OF DOZEN	PRICE
7	9 1/2	\$6.55
Bal. of Shipment	9 1/2	6.75

We have already found it necessary to duplicate our order for the above, and we expect the second shipment in every day. We can ship by return freight or express, however, yet, from our first lot. Aug. 13, 1887.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received from our lithographers several hundred thousand labels of the various kinds, so that those who had labels on order will receive them at once. The price of these is much cheaper this year and we anticipate a larger sale than heretofore.

CANADIANS

Want to supply their wants at home as much as possible, but heretofore 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 st	Sept.
Bees, per 1/2 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 1/2 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., Ltd., Beeton.

The Canadian Honey Producer

A MONTHLY BEE PAPER,

Forty cents per year and three subscriptions at one time to any address, \$1. Sample copies free. Also manufacturers of all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO.,
Brantford, Canada.

52

BEESWAX WANTED!

Will pay 30 cents in cash or 33 cents in trade for any quantity of pure Beeswax.

Comb Foundation for sale, to suit any size frame or section. Wax worked on shares or for cash. All freight to Campbellville station C.P.R. If by mail to

ABNER PICKET,
Nassagawaya P.O., Ont.,
52-6mo.

Agent for D. A. Jones Co.'s supplies.

DOOLITTLE

Wishes to say to the readers of the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL that he has concluded to sell Bees and Queens during 1887, at the following prices :

One Colony Bees.....	\$7 00
Five Colonies.....	30 00
Ten Colonies.....	50 00
1 untested Queen.....	1 00
3 " Queens.....	2 00
1 " Queen reared by natural swarming.....	1 50
3 Ditto.....	3 00
1 tested Queen.....	2 00
3 " Queens.....	4 00
1 " Queen by natural swarming.....	3 00
3 Ditto.....	6 00
Tested Queens, 1886 rearing, each.....	4 00
Extra Selected, 2 years old each.....	10 00

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees, and each class of Queens. Address,

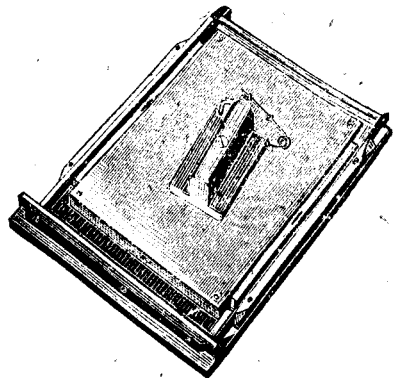
G M. DOOLITTLE,

52-6m

Borodino, Onon. Co., N. Y.

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.

PRINTING

PRINTING

Supply Men, Foundation Dealers,
and Bee-Keepers,

SEND FOR ESTIMATES FOR WHATEVER
YOU REQUIRE IN THE WAY OF

CATALOGUES,

PRICE LISTS,

CIRCULARS,

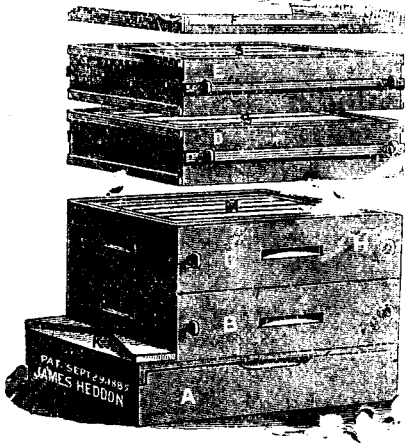
LABELS,

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 $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ 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 08
Brood case, invertible, including set screws and frames wired when made up or punched for wiring in flat.....	60 45
Honey Board (wooden) slotted, invertible.....	10 07
Honey board, metal and wood, invertible	30 25
Surplus case, invertible, including wide frames and separators.....	60 50
Cover, half bee-space.....	15 12
Sections, full set of 28 in flat.....	15 15
Tin Separators, seven to each.....	10 10

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

DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

For 5 hives or more, 5 per cent. ; 10 or more, 7½ 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. Heddon's invention at \$5. We do not press the sale of these rights, believing that the hives cannot be made to good advantage by anyone not having the proper appliances. We will sell however to those who wish to buy, and for the convenience of such we append a list of prices of what we would likely be called upon to furnish in any event:—

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

Heddon's 1887 Circular.

NOW READY.

ALL ABOUT THE NEW HIVE.

Canadians who wish my circular to know about the new Hive, ONLY, should send to the D. A. JONES CO., for them, 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, 55c.; 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, 31c.

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.,
BEETON, 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.

D. A. JONES, Pres. F. H. MACPHERSON, Sec-Treas.

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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, quick est 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.
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- M. J. DICKSON, Hiawatha, Kans.
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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.

TEN YEARS AT QUEEN REARING.

ELLISON'S SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES.

	UNTESTED ITALIAN QUEENS, WARRANTED FERTILE.			each.
	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	
Single Queen	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	each.
6 to 12 Queens	1.00	90	75	"
1 Tested Queen	2.50	2.00	2.00	"
6 to 12 Queens	2.00	1.75	1.00	"
1 Two Frame Nuclei Untested Queen,	\$2.50.			"

Special discount to dealers, and 10 cents 8 o'clock postage Canada.

W. J. ELLISON,
Stateburg, Sumter Co., S.C.

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 **Simpli-city Hive**. The **Falcon Chief 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 & Publisher,
State Agricultural College, Lansing Mich

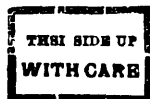
WONDERFUL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.

I will sell all-in-one piece Sections for 30 days or while this advertisement appears here as follows:—414x18, 1000, \$4.50; 5000, \$20; 10,000, \$38. Send two cent stamp for sample. All Apian Supplies on short notice and cheaper than ever. Bee-Keepers' Advance for one year and a Cold Blast Smoke, call 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 60 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,
Horning 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.

SUPPLIES FOR THE APIARY

J. S. SMITH, Truro, N.S.

Manufacturer and dealer in Bee-keepers' Supplies, Hives, Smokers, Sections, Foundation Bees, Queens, etc. Also breeder of ten varieties high class Poultry. Eggs \$1 per setting.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Post Colborne, Ont.

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

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20 Front St. East, Toronto.

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 GLEANINGS 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.