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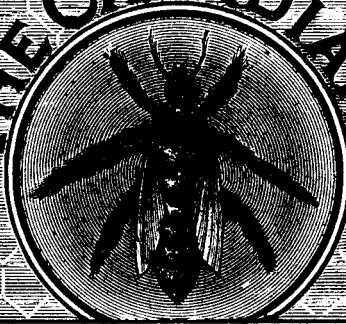
VOL. III, NO. 26

1887

SEPTEMBER 21

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER

THE CANADIAN



JOURNAL

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

Vol. III. No. 26 BEETON, ONT., SEPT. 21, 1887. WHOLE No. 130

EDITORIAL.

IEST a wrong impression get abroad let us explain that while the presentations of the other evening to Messrs. Cowan and Young were under the auspices of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, contributions were made by many bee-keepers of the country, not members of the Association and the inscription on the cane was worded accordingly, "Presented by the Bee-keepers of Ontario."

HONORS TO OUR VISITORS.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THOS. WM. COWAN AND
IVAR S. YOUNG, ESQUIRES.

THE special meeting of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association was held in the Board room of the Industrial Exhibition Association on the grounds, on Thursday evening last.

In the absence of the President, who excused himself by letter, Vice-President J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, occupied the chair, and he did it in his own felicitous and happy way.

An impression had somewhat got abroad—how we do not know—that the meeting was for Tuesday evening, and as many as a dozen or two bee-keepers came in for the meeting that evening. They could not stay till the time set and so went away disappointed.

The prime object of the meeting was

to give a reception to the two foreign gentlemen who were favoring Canada with a visit, viz.: Thomas William Cowan, Esq., Chairman British Bee-keepers' Association, and Editor of the *British Bee Journal*, and Ivar S. Young, Esq., Editor *Norwegian Bee Journal*. The latter gentleman has been delegated as a commissioner by the Norwegian Government to visit the United States and Canada, with the object of gleaned all the new things he could, with reference to bees and bee-keeping. He is also Manager of the Norwegian Bee-keepers' Association.

Mrs. Cowan also favored the meeting with her presence.

The first part of the meeting was occupied in an exhibition of the various parts of the bee very much magnified, Mr. Cowan's beautiful and expensive microscope being brought into requisition. Mr. Cowan had with him some six dozen views, and, of course, but a few could be shown, amongst these being, viz.: "The tongue of the bee"; "The notch in the fore-leg showing the antennæ cleaner"; "The point of the sting of the bee showing the barbs," etc.

Several of the gentlemen present at the meeting had been previously favored with looks at these views privately.

The Chairman opened the meeting by mentioning the fact that the gathering was held for the purpose of extending a greeting to the gentleman mentioned above, and after some further remarks

called upon our friend Mr. McKnight to read the following

ADDRESS.

To Thomas William Cowan, Esq:

DEAR SIR.—On behalf of the beekeepers of Ontario we bid you and Mrs. Cowan welcome to Canada. As chairman of the British Bee-keepers' Association, we recognize in you the representative of a body of philanthropic gentlemen who devote much of their time to the promotion of apicultural knowledge among the artizan and laboring classes of your own country.

We are not ignorant of the good work you have accomplished. We know you have been instrumental in inducing thousands of your countrymen to embark in the fascinating work of bee-keeping, and thus spend their leisure hours in healthful, profitable employment. The fact that the association of which you are the chairman (with its affiliated branches) numbers some ten thousand members attests the success of your labors. We sincerely hope that you and your associates may be long spared to prosecute the good work so well organized and so skilfully conducted.

As proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *British Bee Journal* you are better known to the apicultural world than most of your countrymen. Your published works on scientific and practical bee-keeping have won for you a name and a fame far beyond your own sea-girt home. We rejoice in the opportunity this visit affords us of making a closer and more personal acquaintance with you.

We indulge the hope that your present visit to the United States and Canada and your personal intercourse with the leading bee-keepers of both countries will increase your zeal in the good work of teaching men the means and methods whereby the earth may be made to yield its increase of delicious and healthful nectar, which abound in the flora, in the fields and in the forests of most countries. The extent to which the honey industry may be developed is as yet but little understood, and he who labours to make it better known is certainly doing as much for mankind as he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one flourished before.

We are especially pleased that you so timed your visit to Toronto as to be able to witness the display of Canada's industrial products now on exhibition here. A careful examination of these will help you to form a just estimate of what the people of this young country have accomplished within the present generation, and give you an idea of the resources of the Dominion. It will serve to prove to you that Canadians are not drones in this hive of British

colonists, and mayhap inspire you with the common faith of our countrymen that

"If our past has records few
In battle, song or story,
Our future rises fair to view,
Gleaming with morning's youthful dew
And bright with coming glory.

Accept this trifle as a slight but tangible expression of respect and esteem for you, as a man and a brother bee-keeper. We wish you and Mrs. Cowan a pleasant time while you remain on this side of the Atlantic and a safe return to your home and family beyond the seas.

R. MCKNIGHT,
Chairman Reception Committee.
WM. COUSE,
Secretary.

At the proper moment, a solid gold-headed, ebony-handled cane, of beautiful workmanship and design, was handed Mr. Cowan by Mr. Jones. The cane was the best that could be purchased in the city of Toronto, and bore the following inscription :

TO
THOS. WM. COWAN, ESQ.,
Chairman B. B. K. A.
PRESENTED BY
THE BEE-KEEPERS OF ONTARIO,
In commemoration of his visit to Canada.
1887.

The address to Mr. Cowan was neatly engrossed on parchment and looked very well.

In a personal address Mr. McKnight welcomed Mr. Young to the country, and assured him on behalf of the beekeepers of Ontario that his visit would do much towards strengthening the ties of friendship between the bee-keeping brethren of Norway and this country. The difference in the tongues spoken in the two countries would always, however, prove somewhat of a drawback to that friendly intercourse which we could wish. At the conclusion of the address, and after alluding in his own jocose way to the soothing effects of smoke on bees, and in some instances on bee-keepers, Mr. McKnight presented Mr. Young with a handsome meerschaum pipe and pipe case.

In replying, Mr. Cowan stated that when he received the invitation to visit Toronto, he had no idea of being made the recipient of any souvenir at the hands of the bee-keepers; he had found much pleasure in the visit, both to him

self and Mrs. Cowan, and the present moment found him unable to express his feelings. He felt that British bee-keepers would accept the souvenir and address as a mark of esteem to themselves. Until now he had had no idea of the extent of Canada's resources; in 1862 Canada had sent a fair exhibition to England, but that of last year had been a great improvement. He was very much struck with the products he had here seen on exhibit, particularly was he pleased with that of the Great North-west. In the Honey Department he found a magnificent display of honey; the exhibits were made by but few exhibitors but on a large scale.

Speaking of the British Bee-keepers' Association, he explained that it was a philanthropic society whose desire was to get as many cottagers and others in moderate circumstances into the business—they wanted everybody to keep bees—the society was formed as a means of bettering the condition of the working classes. The Association distributed thousands of circulars explaining the uses of honey as food. The Canadian commissioners did a great deal last year in popularising honey among the masses. The Canadian system of selling "honey on a stick" did not commend itself to him. England would not copy us in that respect. The B. B. K. A. endeavored to get as much wealth and as many great people in their ranks as possible. The President of the Association was the Baroness Burdette Coutts, a lady far famed for her philanthropy and liberality. The Vice-Presidents were members of the Royal Family, as a rule. The head centre of the Society was in London, and the counties were generally taken as districts. The Lord-Lieutenants of the counties were generally chosen as presidents of the county associations. Each of the branch societies were represented in the London Association by two delegates, and there were at present forty-two branches. The head association meets once every quarter, when all the business relating to the outside branches was considered. The counties were again divided into sub-districts, and over these were appointed advisers. All the shows are held under the auspices and rules of the head association. When branch associations are to be organised,

lecturers are sent out to explain the advantages of bee-keeping, and circulars are distributed explaining "how bee-keeping may be commenced" and the cost. After the local association is formed and they make a report, showing that their new organization is in good standing—the central board receives the application and if everything is satisfactory the new society is taken in and "affiliated." Experts are appointed by the central board in three classes—a third class expert is usually a good practical bee-keeper; a second class must be further advanced, while the examination of a first-class expert was very severe, and required a thoroughly practical and theoretical as well as scientific knowledge of the business. The duties of the experts are to visit each fall and spring all the bee-keepers in the district for which they are appointed—this is all done free of charge. The time allotted to each bee-keeper is three-quarters of an hour; if more time is requested by the owner of the bees, a small extra fee is charged.

Before closing, he said that he desired to say that the Ontario Commissioners did their work wonderfully well. Britons had tried to do their duty, but failed, because they could not entice them to leave their work. The delegates said their object was to sell honey, and sell it they did. He (Mr. Cowan) would return to England with very pleasant recollections of his visit. He had one weakness, and that was to possess a walking-stick, from any countries he was visiting, and he had just been suggesting to Mrs. Cowan that he should have to get one before returning. There was nothing he would have preferred more, and the stick would always remind him of the happy time they had spent in Canada, and it would be handed down to future generations as an article of much worth.

Amidst much applause, Mr. Cowan sat down, and was followed by Mr. Young, who begged to be excused from more than expressing his heartfelt thanks to the association for his kindly reception. He assured those present, that should any of them ever visit Norway, he and his brother bee-keepers would be only too glad to show them their hospitality. He would never forget his visit to Canada, and he would

carry home many pleasing recollections of his trip.

Mr. Allen Pringle was then called on by the chairman and he expressed his pleasure at being present. He was just recovering from the most severe illness of his life, and he had strained a point to be present. He had been grievously disappointed that he had been unable to receive Mr. Cowan, after extending the invitation and having him (Mr. C.) go so much out of his way to accept it. He felt that there was room for much improvement in our own association. It was a good thing to encourage everybody to keep bees, though there were those who were inclined to keep the art within the select few. As to our stage of advancement as bee-keepers, he felt that Canada was equal to Britain, in fact, she was, in his opinion, equal to any country in the world. After some further remarks by Mr. Pringle, he was followed by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, who said: "It affords me great pleasure to join with my fellow bee-keepers of the Province of Ontario, in welcoming our visitors from the mother-land, and from remoter Norway. I am especially glad to have the opportunity of uniting in expressions of esteem and gratitude with which we all regard our friend,—for such he has truly proved himself,—Mr. T. W. Cowan. We have learned from our commissioners to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, with what unwearied kindness he labored to promote their personal comfort and the success of their mission to England, and we all say from our very hearts, "Thanks, a thousand thanks." I would have liked the inscription on the cane to have recorded our gratitude, but though the engraver has done wonders with the space at his disposal, it was not possible to include all of which we wish our little present to remind him. Let me emphasize our thanks as the very first things he is to remember when he picks up or looks at his 'walking stick,' which we all hope he may live to carry for many, many, happy, useful years. Mr. Cowan's address is fruitful of points on which I should like to touch, did time permit. I think we may take a leaf or two out of English apiculture to advantage. The plan of sending round experts to give private instruction and public lectures on practical bee-keeping, is one that we shall

be wise to copy. Our English brethren we have heard, do not encourage making a specialty of bee-keeping. They believe in spreading it all over the country, and interesting the masses and the millions in keeping bees. So do I. During all the years that I have been at work in the promotion of this pursuit both by tongue and pen, I have sought to popularize it, and especially to induce farmers to go into it on a limited scale, in connection with other branches of husbandry. Bee-keeping is a branch of agriculture, and bees belong properly to the live-stock of the farm. I believe too that the logic of events will bring round this state of things. Our specialists have suffered much during the two bad seasons just passed, and must surely begin to see that it is not wise to put all their eggs into one basket. Moreover, in large apiaries, it is terrible when foul brood breaks out, and it is far less likely to spread when bees are kept in small apiaries widely scattered. This kind of bee-keeping also renders it far less easy to over-stock a bee-range. Our American brethren, some of them at least, are inclined to invoke the protection of law on behalf of specialists but it does seem a rather hard thing to forbid people from going into this fascinating pursuit in a small way because a monopolist has acquired exclusive territorial rights. I cannot think this style of bee-keeping likely to be that of the future but rather that the English method in this particular will become increasingly prevalent. With best respects and kindest wishes on behalf of our visitors I beg to conclude these few imperfect remarks.

Some remarks were then made by Messrs. Jones, Corneil, McKnight, Clendenning and Emigh, all expressive of their pleasure at meeting Messrs Cowan and Young.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Pringle had stated in his former remarks that he desired to move a resolution and at this stage he was requested to do so. The resolution we give as follows:

Whereas, Apiculture in Canada is rapidly developing into an important and productive industry, and is not only, to a large extent, practically connected with Agriculture, but is legitimately a part of it, and

Whereas, every Canadian industry, large or

small, ought to express itself at this juncture on the great question of Commercial Union, which is now uppermost in the minds of the people and perhaps, paramount to all others in importance, and

Whereas, Canadian apiculturists are largely represented at this meeting held under the auspices of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, and as the question of Commercial Union, or unrestricted Free Trade with our neighbors of the United States is in no sense a party or partisan question, and hence can be properly passed upon by Canadian apiarists through this Association.

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Association complete Commercial Union, or absolute and unrestricted Free Trade, between this country and the United States would be conducive to the prosperity and best interests of the Canadian people; and as apiarists, representing a useful and productive branch of

From our English Correspondent.

THE COWAN HIVE.

IN my sketch of Mr. T. W. Cowan on page 371 of the C. B. J. I spoke of the "Cowan hive." I now give you a brief description of it, thinking it may be of interest to you in connection with the visit of the gentleman that introduced it, whose name it bears; and also as a sample of English hives.

Fig. 1 gives you a view of it as it stands in the apiary. It has a large alighting board, a spacious porch to afford shade from the sun in hot weather, as well as shelter from drifting snow or rain. The roof is sloped to carry off the wet. All the outside joints are protected by plinths for the same purpose, and the outercase F (Fig 2) under the roof is sufficiently deep to allow of two crates of sections being tiered—the one on the other—when working for super honey. The

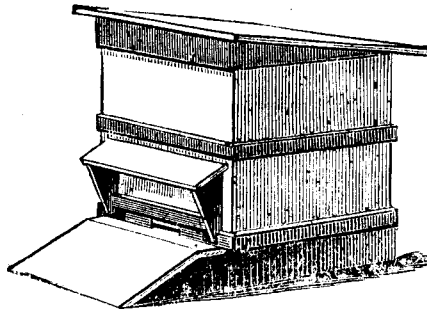
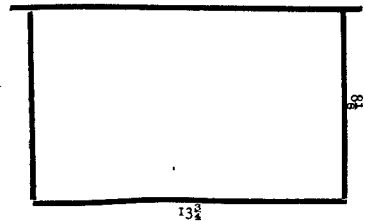


FIG. 1.

agricultural industry, we here express and enter our cordial sympathy with, and endorsement of, the movement for Commercial Union which is now in vigorous progress throughout the country and we beg respectfully to urge upon our legislators the propriety and duty of taking this subject under their careful consideration, to the end that the wishes and behests of the people may in due time be carried out, and their best interests subserved.

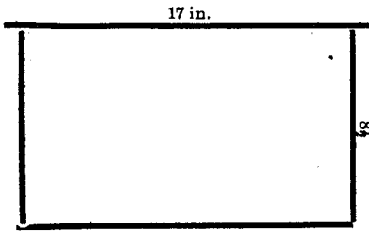
The resolution was seconded by Mr. Clarke, but after some discussion it was thought better to withdraw the motion and give notice of the intention to introduce it at the next annual meeting, which Mr. Pringle accordingly did. The question was considered of too much importance to come to too hasty a decision. We shall say something further on this subject at another time. The meeting was, on motion, adjourned.

brood frames of the "Cowan" hive are $13\frac{3}{4}$ long and $8\frac{1}{2}$ deep thus:



And are fitted with Novice's metal corners. These corners are not in common use in England but have always been used by Mr. Cowan. A very large number of these hives are sold fitted with the "Standard" frames of the B. B. K. A., which has a top bar 17 in. long and is $14 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$, as shown in the second diagram.

This is the frame in common use amongst British bee-keepers, but I hope to say more about the "Standard" frame on a future occasion.



14

The "Cowan" hive is made to take from ten to thirteen frames, but ten is the usual number. The inner walls are one inch thick, the outer case is five-eighths of an inch thick, and the space between the two is filled with cork dust as a non-conductor.

Fig. 2 shows the hive as arranged for wintering. The ten frames are reduced to six, and the space is contracted by the division-boards P.

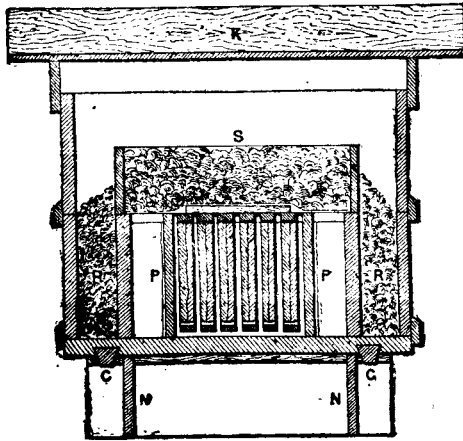


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF COWAN HIVE. WINTER PACKED.

Strips of wood are placed on the tops of the frames to allow the bees to pass over the combs; on this is first laid a piece of calico, and chaff cushions over all.

Mr. Cowan is very successful in working this hive for extracted honey, but he has told us his methods so ably in his pamphlet *Doubling and Storifying*, that the better plan will be to reproduce them here.

Doubling consists in selecting two strong stocks and removing from one of them all the combs, shaking and brushing the bees back into the hive. These combs, full of brood, are placed into an empty hive on to the top of the other stock and form a second storey. The lower hive being crowded with bees and the weather warm they immediately ascend and take care of the brood.

Quantities of this will be hatching out daily

and increasing the population, whilst every cell, as it is vacated, will be filled with honey, which as soon as capped can be extracted. Although we were amongst the first to use and advocate excluder zinc when working large supers, we have long since discontinued to employ it, as we found that it interfered with the work of the bees, and that we always got much more honey without its use than with it.

We do not mind the queen ascending even to lay, and we have not, for extracted honey, got to consider the appearance of the combs, as those which have been bred in are even better and stronger for use with the extractor than new combs which are more liable to break.

STORIFYING.

Another plan, and which gives us still better results, is that of storifying, and consists of piling three or four hives one upon the top of the other, only one set of brood combs being used to start with.

In working three or four storeys we proceed at first as already described before we double our hives, and when the stock hive is crowded with bees and brood we place on it a similar hive full of empty combs, the frames being placed one and a quarter inches from centre to centre. It may be thought that this is giving the bees too much space at one time, but if the weather be warm and there are plenty of bees, we shall not find it any too much. Still, should the weather be cold, we need not give them all the combs at once, but only five or six, closing the space with a division-board, and pushing down a quilt on to the tops of the frames in the lower hive. In this way the capacity can be adjusted to the requirements of the colony, and as the bees want more room, the division-board can be removed and more empty combs given. A frame of brood taken from the lower hive and placed in second

storey will entice the bees up more readily, but we have rarely found this necessary, more especially if no queen excluder be used.

Equally good results may be obtained by placing the hive of empty combs under the stock hive.

As soon as these two storeys are pretty well filled with bees add a third, but in this place your frames at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from centre to centre, as these combs will only be used for extracting, the two lower storeys, giving the queen ample room for egg-laying. It will not be long before the bees will be ready for a fourth storey, which is filled with empty combs and put between the second and third, bringing this last to the top.

The top hive will be filled and finished first and when all the combs are nicely sealed over the hive with its full combs is removed and another with empty combs placed between the second and third storeys. The combs can be extracted at once, or if we have plenty of these empty in stock the extracting can be left until later in the season. Some may imagine that it would be impossible for bees to fill such large hives, containing as they do about forty standard frames, but it is not so. These hives are after all not so very much larger than those so extensively used in some parts of Switzerland and France, and known as the Layen's hives, which are not found any too large. In these the queen has full liberty to lay to her utmost capability, the bees are never cramped for want of room, and swarming is entirely prevented.

It is true that all queens are not so prolific, and are not all able to keep such a large hive supplied with brood, but we do not tolerate such queens. We raise our queens only from the best stocks that have proved themselves most prolific, and all those not up to our proper standard are replaced by them. In hives with young queens bees are not so inclined to swarm, and this is one of the reasons why we have been able to work our apiary year after year without getting any natural swarms.

When we have left it to others swarms were not prevented, and we have a curious instance of this. In 1884, when we were away during the whole summer, we left instructions that no swarms should be allowed. Our man did not give the bees room in time and the consequence was that we had a very large number of swarms, which he said he could not prevent. In 1885 we were at home during the swarming season, and by giving the bees plenty of room in advance of their requirements we had not a single swarm, and the bees never once showed any inclination to swarm.

We may safely say that with our system, if properly worked, there is no desire to swarm; and there are and have been, beside ourselves, for a number of years bee-masters who have not only succeeded in preventing this desire, but have also worked with this object in view.

To prevent swarming we must have young and vigorous queens, and these must have sufficient room to lay their utmost. The bees must not feel cramped for room when honey is coming in, but must have as many empty combs as they are likely to require for storage; and if these requirements are complied with, they will not only not swarm, but what is much more important, will have no desire to swarm. Much valuable time is frequently lost in preparations for swarming, which also unsettles the bees, and this at the most valuable season of the year, when perhaps they might be collecting 15 or 20 lbs. of honey a-day.

To work this system to the best advantage it is necessary to have a large number of frames of empty comb. We have several hundreds of these which we use over and over again, and all the storeys consist of the same sort of hive.

There is a great advantage in giving the bees a full supply of ready-made empty combs. When the honey flow commences they can at once begin to store it in the empty cells, just as fast as they bring the honey from the fields. No time is lost, and as they have plenty of storing room, there is no need for them to crowd the queen out of her breeding space by depositing honey there. If, however, we give an empty hive or comb foundation, the case is very different. It is true there is plenty of space, but before the bees can make any use of it they will have to build the combs. It takes twenty-four hours to transform the honey into wax, and although it does not take the bees quite as long to construct combs from foundation as when none is given them, there is a great deal of time lost. The collecting bees on returning, finding no empty cells in which to deposit their loads, take the opportunity of placing the honey in the cells of the hatching bees, and thus rob the queen of her breeding space. When the bees find that the queen is getting short of cells for laying her eggs in they acquire a desire to swarm and make preparations for doing so.

We have used shallow supers (Neighbour's frame supers with straw sides), 6 in. deep with frames, and some $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, because we had them, also Carr Stewarton body boxes, which we worked in 1875 very much in the same way, but we found that ordinary hives did just as well, and there was the great advantage of using only one size of hive and one sized frame, which

can be used either for brood or super. The ordinary entrance would be much too small for these hives, we therefore raise them one inch in front by means of two wooden wedges, and this allows the bees to go in and out on three sides of the hive. The illustration, taken from the eighth edition of the *British Bee Keepers' Guide Book*, shows the arrangement of these hives, and also the way they are raised from the floor-board.

To protect the bees from the heat, we have outer cases, all the same size, which must also be raised so as to allow a current of air to enter at the bottom and have free circulation between them and the hives. The cover can likewise be raised for the same purpose. One advantage of this system is that, with the exception of the first hive taken from the top, all the extracting can be done at the end of the season, and the honey left to ripen in the hives. Another is, that we need not trouble about swarms. Our hives may be of the simplest construction, all of one size, and no special supers to trouble ourselves about.

When we remove our hives full of honey we get them cleared of bees automatically, in the following way:—

When we insert the hive of empty combs between the second and third storeys, the third storey becomes the fourth, and the fourth, which we intend to remove, is raised one storey higher, making it five storeys. This is done early in the morning; and between the fourth and fifth storeys we lay a piece of American oil cloth. The bees in the fifth storey are now entirely shut off from those below them. On the top we place a board having a hole six inches square, communicating with a box the same size; and this is fitted with a trap constructed in such a way that the bees can get out, but cannot get back. Over this we put the cover, but in such a manner that daylight is not excluded from the front of the trap. As soon as the bees find themselves cut off from their companions below they rush to the trap, and by degrees the top hive is emptied of bees, which return to the hive by the entrance below. In this way there is no exposure of sweets, and, consequently, no robbing. The hive is removed in the evening without a single bee in it. At the end of the honey-season, the top storey is removed in the same way, the combs extracted in the early evening, and the next morning the hive with the empty combs is put in the place of the third storey, and this is raised to clear it of bees as described, and the honey is again extracted in the evening.

When all the hives have been treated in this

way there will remain the two body hives, which have not been interfered with, and the third storey which has been extracted. We can then either place the hives with the extracted combs on them for the bees to clean, or give two or three boxes to one hive. The two lower boxes are left until we prepare our bees for winter, when we shall be able to get all the brood into one hive, and probably find a lot of honey in the second storey, which we can either extract and feed up the bees with syrup, or give them enough sealed comb for winter stores. If properly managed our colonies will contain a large population, and if breeding has been kept up a large number of young bees, which will enable them to winter well. The empty combs are fumigated with brimstone, and put away for use in the following spring. Hives managed in this way will give the maximum of honey with the least amount of labour.

Those who do not desire to work entirely for either extracted or comb honey, but would like to have some of both, can do so on the doubling principle. In the first place, we must get all our colonies strong in the way already described on page 6, and as soon as the bees are ready for it, or the honey harvest commences, we put on a rack of sections. When these are full of bees, work begun in them, and honey coming in plentifully, we either put a hive filled with empty combs under the stock hive, or else put it on the top of this, and between it and the sections. If this is done at the right time, swarming is entirely prevented, and the work in the sections continued without any interruption. When one-pound sections are used, three tiers of them can be worked at one time, or if the two-pound sections are preferred, only two tiers should be worked. When we wish to put on a second set of sections, these are placed under the first, and the third is placed under the second. It will be found that these will give the bees ample room, but when the top sections are removed, if we find that the honey harvest is not yet over, another whole set of sections can be given. We do not mind if they are not all completed, because the unfinished ones can have the honey extracted from them, and be put away for future use.

It has been found that sections are much more rapidly and better completed if they be inverted before they are quite finished. Racks of sections are now made by several of the dealers arranged for this purpose. When it is found that the top row of sections is about three parts completed, the whole rack can be turned over, and the bees will finish off the sections to the bottom which now placed at the top.

At the close of the season when all sections are removed, the second storey will be found to contain a quantity of honey, and this can be extracted.

We may not get quite as many sections working on this plan as we might with only one body box, but we have this advantage that there is no swarming, and if the bees are properly managed there is no desire to swarm. We do not use excluder zinc or honey boards of any description, but place the sections right on the top of the frames. The bees must also have plenty of room to go in and out freely, we therefore raise the hives in front by means of wedges, so that there are three sides which they can use for this purpose, and this at the height of the honey season will not be found too much. Outer cases, as

ning any risk of its doing so, as soon as the frames were full of brood and the hive full of bees, we put on our sections. All the frames were then removed from the lower body-box and put into the upper one, the lower box being filled with frames of empty comb and comb foundation, and the sections put on the top. We used no board or excluder-zinc between the boxes. As the brood was hatched out the cells became filled with honey, and as fast as the sections were completed they were removed and empty ones put in their places. This being a hive on legs, and the legs fixed to the lower body-box, it was impossible to work it otherwise than by managing in this way: we induced the bees to continue work uninterruptedly in the supers, and were also able to get extracted honey without

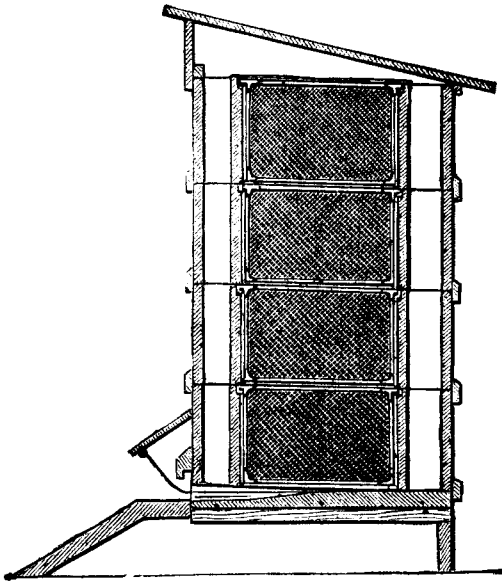


FIG. 3.—FOUR HIVES: STORIFYING.

described on page 11, to protect the hives from the sun, and allowing plenty of ventilation, should also be provided. Those who have hives on legs will find that they can easily work them in the way we managed the Alexandra hive, brought out by Mr. Hooker in 1879. It has two body boxes, and his method of working it was to put a rack of sections on the lower hive, and if the bees swarmed, to hive them in the upper hive, and place a board between the two. The sections were then put on the second storey, the swarming fever checked, then the communication between the two hives was opened, the parent and swarm reunited of themselves, formed one colony, and work in the supers went on briskly. We worked our hive somewhat differently, and instead of allowing the stock to swarm, or run-

any attempt on their part at swarming. Hives on legs can easily be worked in this way, and if the tops are hinged the hinges should be removed so as to allow them to be raised above the three tiers of supers. The floor-boards must be lowered to enlarge the entrance.

We must again impress upon our readers the important fact that if they wish to work without swarming, they must have young and prolific queens, and the bees must have more than sufficient combs to store their honey in. We say more than sufficient because, when they are collecting honey rapidly and it is thin, they require plenty of room to distribute it before it is properly evaporated to seal over. If they have not this room they waste their time or are induced to swarm, therefore always give them

plenty of room during the honey-flow in advance of their requirements.

The "Cowan" hive is made of pine, all the parts being separable, they can easily be cleaned or removed, the low stand and the large alighting board allows many bees heavily laden to regain their home, if they, as is often the case, have been blown down by high winds and are too much exhausted to again take wing. To prevent misunderstanding I may repeat Mr. Cowan has no pecuniary interest in the manufacture of any of the appliances he has brought out, and this hive is sold by most of the dealers for about \$6 each, well-made and painted. Of course, in common with all our hives it is in the open both winter and summer.

AMATEUR EXPERT.

Eng., Aug. 17th, 1887.

PREMIUMS AWARDED

AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

HERE is on exhibit this year a greater amount of honey than in any former year; and the preponderance in quantity is in favor of extracted, there being some 28,000 pounds of it, and about 15,000 pounds of comb honey in sections. As most of our readers are aware, a change has been made in this department, and instead of its being in a building by itself, the dairy department has been added, and the Horticultural Hall has been given the two departments. This is in most respects an improvement, still there is plenty of room for more. For instance, the building is none too large for the apiarian exhibit alone, and should really be given for that purpose. Lest it be understood that this department has been crowded into this space, let us say that such is not the case. Where we had but a floor space of some 3000 feet last year, we now have about 4500. There are more exhibitors and more honey. In the case of the D. A. Jones Co., space could not be given for more than one-half the amount of honey which was taken for exhibition, and it had to be stored away into various holes and corners.

The Judges got to work on Wednesday about noon, and on Thursday afternoon they completed their labors, to the general satisfaction, we believe, of the exhibitors.

The following will show the successful exhibitors:—

- Best display of extracted granulated honey, in glass, not less than 200 lbs., (2 entries)—R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.
- Best display of liquid extracted honey, not less than 1,000 lbs., of which not less than 500 lbs. must be in glass, (6 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; A. G. Willows, Carlingford; Ira Orvis, Whitby.
- Best and largest assortment of different kinds of extracted honey, properly named, not less than 3 lbs. of each kind, (4 entries)—Wm. Goodyer, Woodstock; R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.
- Best display of comb honey in sections, not less than 1,000 lbs., (6 entries)—Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; Ira Orvis, Whitby; M. Emigh, Holbrook.
- Best display of comb honey in sections, not less than 20 lbs. (exhibitors in Sec. 4 excluded), (7 entries)—C. E. Thompson, Burgessville; D. Chalmers, Poole; H. J. Howey, Eden.
- Best beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., (7 entries)—M. Emigh, Holbrook; S. P. Hodgson, Hornings Mills; D. Chalmers, Poole.
- Best mode of marketing extracted honey, (7 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best mode of marketing comb honey, (8 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best comb foundation for brood-chamber, (4 entries)—S. P. Hodgson, Hornings Mills; E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best comb foundation for sections, (4 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; Will Ellis, St. Davids.
- Best mode of securing the largest yield of comb honey, (7 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; D. Chalmers, Poole.
- Best mode of securing the largest yield of extracted honey, (7 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best and largest display of apiarian supplies, (2 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, (Silver Medal); E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford, (Bronze Medal).
- Best style and assortment of tin for retailing extracted honey, (3 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton, (Bronze Medal).
- Best style and assortment of glass for retailing extracted honey, (3 entries)—Jacob Spence, Toronto, (Bronze Medal).
- Best section crate for top story and system of manipulating, (5 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford.
- Best and most practical and new invention for the apiarist, (6 entries)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton; Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; D. Chalmers, Poole.
- Best honey plants, collection of, (1 entry)—The D. A. Jones Co., Beeton.
- Best assortment of fruit preserved in honey, not less than 5 bottles, (4 entries)—R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; Jacob Alpaugh, St. Thomas; Jacob Spence, Toronto.
- Cake or pastry made with honey, (4 entries)—J. Alpaugh, St. Thomas; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford; Jacob Spence, Toronto.

- Honey vinegar, not less than 1 quart, (6 entries)
 Mrs. John Wilson, Cookstown; J. Alpaugh, St. Thomas; R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.
- Best display of honey, not less than 500 lbs., of which 100 lbs. must be extracted granulated in glass; 200 lbs. of liquid extracted in glass; and 200 lbs. of comb honey in sections, in addition to and distinct from other entries, (3 entries)—Ira Orvis, Whitby, (Dominion Silver Medal).
- Best 20 lbs. of linden extracted granulated honey in glass, (1 entry)—John J. Fyle, Brantford.
- Best 20 lbs. of linden extracted liquid honey in glass, (3 entries)—H. Smith, Falkenburg; Wm. Goodyer, Woodstock; John J. Fyle, Brantford.
- Best 20 lbs. thistle granulated honey in glass, (1 entry)—John J. Fyle, Brantford.
- Best 20 lbs. thistle extracted liquid honey, in glass, (1 entry)—John J. Fyle, Brantford.
- Best 20 lbs. clover extracted granulated honey in glass, (1 entry)—John J. Fyle, Brantford.
- Best 20 lbs. clover extracted liquid honey, in glass, (2 entries)—John J. Fyle, Brantford; H. Smith, Falkenburg.
- Best 20 lbs. comb honey, in sections, (2 entries)—Wm. Goodyer, Woodstock.

RECAPITULATION.

It may be interesting to note the distribution of the prizes given specially in the supply department. There were 11 premiums awarded for supplies, and most of these were so arranged as to bring out the merits of the various hives on exhibition. The following table is simple and explains itself:—

	1st prize.	2nd prize.	3rd prize.
The D. A. Jones Co....	9	0	0
S. P. Hodgson.....	1	0	0
Jacob Spence.....	1	0	0
D. Chalmers.....	0	1	1
J. Alpaugh.....	0	1	0
Will Ellis.....	0	1	0
E. L. Goold & Co.....	0	6	0

A reference to the prize list will explain for what these prizes were awarded.

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITS.

There were several fine displays of honey put up in glass, notable among these being those of A. G. Willows, Carlingford, and R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

The "Combination" Hive, as shown by the D. A. Jones Co., swept all before it, taking no less than four first prizes. We hope to have the engravings of this hive as it was shown at the Industrial Exhibition for illustration in a week or two.

A contrivance which was exhibited by Mr. Jacob Alpaugh, and which is designed for putting section foundation

in sections, is deserving of special mention, which we will give it at a later date.

There were some 16 or 18 exhibitors in all—more than ever before.

The action of the directors in prohibiting the cutting up and selling of sections, has been commented on considerably. There are two sides to the matter, however, and we will endeavor impartially to consider the question at another time.

Lack of time and other pressing duties connected with looking after our interests, prevent a more extended notice of the many things which form subjects for editorial comment. All will, however, receive our attention as time permits.

Convention Notices.

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 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.

BEETON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

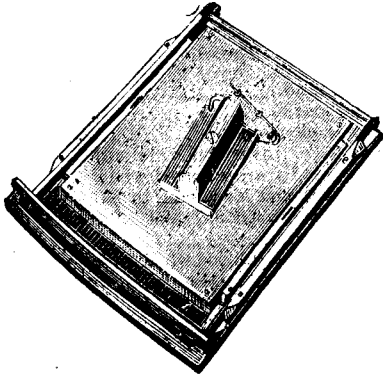
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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 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

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 "cork" tin is used.

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

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	August	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.

	Honeybred	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.

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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.

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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.

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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 as 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.

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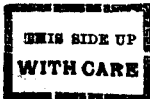
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