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VOL II, NO. 17.

1886

JULY 21.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE HONEY PRODUCER



JOURNAL

APR 21 1914

THE FIRST

WEEKLY

IN THE WORLD

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY  
JONES, MACPHERSON & CO.  
BEETON ONT.

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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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	Price Both.	Club
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Cook's Manual (cloth) .....	\$2 25	\$2 00
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" A year among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.....	1 75	1 60
A Bird's-eye view of Bee-keeping by Rev. W. F. Clarke.....	1 25	1 20

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*Its Management and Cure.*

BY D. A. JONES. NOW READY.

This little pamphlet is presented to the Bee-keeping public with the hope that it may be the means of saving infected colonies from death by fire and otherwise. No expense is required to successfully treat the disease, other than the little time required for tasting.

Price, 10 Cents. By Mail, 11 cents.

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

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Is second to none in the market. Square Gears, Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, one-piece Sections, etc., etc.

Circulars mailed on application. Send ten cents for "Practical Hints to Bee-keepers." Address

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

6 and 978 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

## THE BEEKEEPER'S LIBRARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ODD SIZED SECTIONS.

We have a lot of about 5,000 one-piece sections which were cut slightly too large for the cases for which they were intended, and as they are an odd size (4 1/4 x 9 one-ninth-sixteenth) we will sell them at five dollars per thousand, to any one who can use them, and will take the lot Perhaps some of you use that size, if so, let us hear from you, and we will send a sample. They are nicely made, and are cheap at that money.

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

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## SECTION CARTONS

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

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

	Per 500	Per 1000
Price for 1 lb.....	\$4 00	\$7 00
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Without the tops and bottoms pasted on \$1.00 per thousand less. Sample by mail 5c.

Labels for the Carton 1 lb., \$1.00 per M.; 2 lb, \$1.25 per M 14 oz. Glass Honey Jars \$5.00 per gross, also tin packages of all kinds.

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

Wholesale prices to dealers.

A. O. CRAWFORD,  
S. Weymouth, Mass

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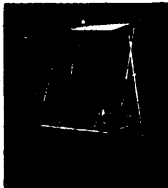
The Highest Honors and Gold Medal For Our

**PEERLESS OIL,**

Manufactured only by,

SAMUEL ROGERS & CO.  
Toronto, Ont

## BARNES' FOOT-POWER MACHINERY.



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

BARNES, No 472 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

## SYRIAN QUEENS.

By return mail. Tested \$1.50 each, untested 75 cts., twelve for \$8; to Canada 10 cts. more each unless six or more are taken at one time.

ISRAEL GOOD,  
Sparta, Tenn.

## BEESWAX WANTED.

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

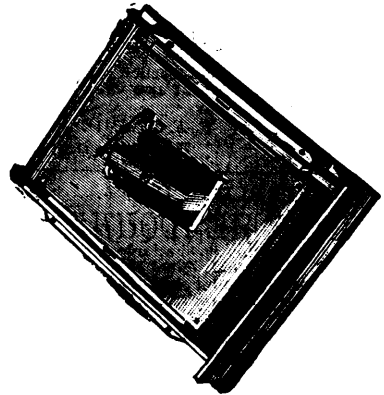
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Nassagaweya P. O., Ont.

Also agent for D. A. Jones' supplies.

## THE MITCHELL FRAME NAILER.

Saves the cost of the machine in nailing 500 frames, to say nothing of the extra quality of the work obtained by its use.



PRICES.

For Jones' Frame.....\$1.25  
For Langstroth Frame.....\$1.50  
Ready to go by express or freight.

THE D. A. JONES CO., LD., BEETON, ONT

## BEES AND HONEY

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

M. RICHARDSON & SON,

Port Colborne, Ont

## FARMERS BUY THE CELEBRATED LARDINE MACHINE OIL,

—AS IN—

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS.,  
Toronto.

## HELLO! LOOK HERE!

I manufacture the best comb foundation in Canada and after the 1st of July I will sell brood foundation at 48 cents per lb., and section at 58 cents per lb. Brood runs about 6 feet to the lb. and section 11 feet, until my stock is exhausted. 10 lbs. or over 1 cent per lb. less. Order now.

WILL ELLIS,  
St. Davids, Ont.



Flat Bottom Comb Foundation.

High side-walls, 4 to 14 square feet to the pound Wholesale and retail. Circular and samples free

J. VANDEUSEN & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

SPROUT BROOK, MONT. CO N. Y.

TO BEE-KEEPERS.

You will be interested in perusing a beautiful catalogue which explains fully about the best hives, and also gives almost as much information about the best methods of getting honey, as the regular works upon that subject. This is no catch penny scheme, but every statement made may be verified, because the implements used are of the simplest kind and at the same time the most practical. Send your name, plainly written, with your post-office address also plainly written upon a postal card, and the names and addresses of any bee-keepers you may know and get this pamphlet free. Address,

E. L. GOULD & CO., BRANTFORD, ONT.

ITALIAN - QUEENS - 1886.

Reared in full colonies. Satisfaction guaranteed. Un-tested, \$1; Tested, \$2. Queens also exchanged for colonies of black bees.

F. A. GEMMILL. Harmony Apiary, Stratford

ESTABLISHED 1855.

BEEWAX HEADQUARTERS.

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

E. ECKERMANN & WILL, Beeswax Bleachers and Refiners. Syracuse, N. Y.

THE YUCCA BRUSH!! BY MAIL SIX CENTS EACH.

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

W. W. BLISS, Duarte, Cal.

SECTIONS! SECTIONS!

4 1/2 x 4 1/2 made out of nice white basswood for \$4 per 1000. Sample free. Shipping crates a specialty for comb honey. S. P. HODGSON, Horning's Mills, Ont.

QUEENS BY MAIL. ITALIAN

In May, \$1.15 each; \$12.00 per dozen. In June, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen. Tested in May \$2.50; in June and after \$2.00 each.

Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Special rates to dealers. W. J. ELLISON, STATEBURG, SUMTER CO., S. C.

THE INVERTIBLE HIVE INVERTIBLE FRAMES,

Invertible Surplus Honey Cases. Entrance Feeders, Top & Bottom Feeders, Hive-Lifting Device, Honey Extractors, Wax Extractors, Comb Foundation, etc

My new Illustrated Catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed to all who apply for it. Address

J. M. SHUCK DES MOINES IOWA

HONEY JARS.

Buckets and Tumblers of Crystal Glass, Corks, Tin Foil Caps, etc.

Hives, Sections, and Stanley's Extractors

Best Quality With Lowest Prices.

Address for prices, etc.

TYGARD SONS.

2119 S. JANE ST., PITTSBURG, PA. Mention C. B. J.

ITALIAN QUEENS

4 frame nuclei. Bees by the pound. Foundation and Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Send for illustrated price list to

J. & R. H. MYERS, P. O. Box 94, Stratford, Ont.

Bees For Sale!

We will sell a limited number of colonies of bees—bred for business—being special strains which have been proven for their prolificness and honey-gathering qualities. Each colony will have seven to eight frames, and good laying queen.

Price per colony.....\$10 00 " " 5 colonies, each..... 9 50 " " 10 colonies, each..... 9 00 Smaller colonies at less prices.

Bees should always go by express unless they are personally cared for en route. Terms—are cash with order.

THE D. A. JONES CO., L'T'D.

Beeton, Ont.

QUEENS. 1886. QUEENS.

Reared from Imported Mothers. Two, three, and four frame nuclei. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Address

FRANK A. EATON, Bluffton, Ohio.

ITALIAN QUEENS 1886.

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

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

A YEAR AMONG THE BEES.

A new bee-book of 114 pages, cloth bound. Price 75 cents. Sent postpaid by the aut. or.

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.



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

VOL. II. No. 17. BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 21, 1886 WHOLE No. 69

#### OUR OWN APIARY.

THE yield from white clover will soon be over and the flow of honey has not been up to our expectations, at least not in this section of country. Some localities have had a fair yield, we believe, but a half crop, where there was no Alsike in the neighborhood, is the average. This season furnishes another proof of the fact that Alsike clover will yield fully double as much honey as white, and yield it, too, frequently when white does not. We have never known Alsike to fail. The fields are just swarming with bees, while white clover is almost forsaken. Basswood is just blooming, and with us it gives fair promise, though in some sections the prospects of a good flow are anything but encouraging.

It has been so dry and hot lately that unless the weather changes and becomes cooler, with frequent showers, we cannot expect a large yield from Canadian thistle. After the yield of thistle is over, about the end of August, we may then consider our honey crop prospects settled, as we seldom have a fall honey flow sufficient to give us much surplus.

#### THE HEDDON HIVE.

We are having considerable experience with the Heddon hive, and the Heddon principle, and we find that we can accomplish more with them than we perhaps could with any invention we have yet tried, especially for comb

honey when labor is taken into consideration. We can just drive the bees out of the second story and place them down in the first, place one of the new honey-boards, mentioned on page 245, on the first story. The brood-nest is thus so contracted during the honey flow that nearly all the honey gathered goes up in the surplus, there being very little brood reared during the surplus season. In this locality it is a decided advantage. Sometimes you find colonies that will consume nearly all their stores in brood rearing if you give them space. The eggs hatch in twenty-one days, and then it takes about ten days more before the bees commence gathering. It will be seen, then, that unless the eggs are laid just at the commencement of the honey flow, that brood-rearing to excess is objectionable. Those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day" are worn out and die off before they go into winter quarters, while those hatched a month or six weeks later are young and vigorous, and, of course, the colony is in much better shape to go into winter quarters. Believe it is better not to allow the queen to lay during this season, but it seems they work more vigorously when they have a little brood to care for, and a small amount of brood rearing may be carried on without apparently diminishing the crop.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

## THE HEDDON HIVE.

REPLY TO MR. THIELMANN.

AFTER reading Mr. Thielmann's criticism on page 287, allow me to say, in justice to myself, that if I was mistaken in imagining him envious or bitter, I cannot be mistaken in charging him with having too much self-esteem, in coming out in the manner he did on page 190, against a hive he has merely looked at, not used. He tells us that his eighteen years' experience compels him to seriously object to splitting the brood chamber in two parts, horizontally. This statement compels me to believe three things; first, that Mr. T's. experience has been a poor teacher, second, that two or three years of the future will teach him better, and third, that *he* will not try to purloin this important feature of my invention. I wonder if Mr. Thielmann has practised law? I find two statements in his article, both of which are false, and the barest of assertions, and of the nature rarely indulged in except by lawyers, who are educated to prejudice juries by assertion. He says, first, "Mr. Heddon knows also that the pollen theory is a mistake, but will not acknowledge it." Again, he says, of the double brood-chamber, "Mr. Heddon and every practical bee-keeper will agree with me that this is the worst part about the hive, and the one that will fulfil my prophecy." This latter statement, like the former, is not true, and I cannot see why any one would make such statements, for they are not arguments, nor evidence, and it seems to me can harm no one but him who makes them. If I were mistaken about the pollen theory, I might still be a very good inventor, but wouldn't it be soon enough to use mistaken comparisons, after I had admitted, or the public had proven, the pollen theory false? At our national convention, at Detroit, that careful observer, Chas. Dadant, in an able essay, gave us his opinion regarding the influence of food in wintering bees, and his whole argument is based on what has been called Heddon's bacteria and pollen theories. In one paragraph he says: "When the honey is stored in cells partly filled with pollen the bees eat some of this pollen and their intestines are readily filled up." In another place he says: "The indispensable food for bees, is sugar, and chemistry shows that the most easily and most thoroughly digested, form of sugar, is cane sugar. Honey contains sugar in two different forms—cane and grape sugar." In another place he says that the best syrup is made of water and granulated sugar, and extensive experiments that we have made

during four different winters, compels me to believe that this sugar-syrup is better for winter stores for bees, than any honey. I suppose if Mr. Thielmann has looked at some of this syrup, he will at once arise, and put his experience against ours. I know that it is often almost impractical, if not impossible to sell honey and buy sugar, but that doesn't change the fact that sugar syrup is the best for winter. I know that wintering on sugar, increases the market honey-supply, thus tending to lower the price, and I heartily wish that honey was as good for bees in winter, as sugar-syrup, but my strongest desires do not change the facts. Mr. Thielmann has had eighteen years' experience as a bee-keeper, and has seen one of my new hives, and rather than have your readers in darkness any longer, tells them all about it. One year ago one of America's brightest and most expert honey producers, one of twenty-five years' experience, stepped into my apiary and after carefully looking over the new hive, frankly stated his dislike to it. After handling a few of them, he said he was surprised at the way they manipulated, but he wasn't yet willing to give up my improved L. hives, which he believed were the best extant. He wrote me that after this, scarcely twenty-seven hours passed, but that he, in theory, manipulated the new hive. Having 100 of my modification of the L. hives in use, the 100 colonies in which, wintered perfectly, he resolved to settle the question in his own mind, and now has swarms in 100 of the new hives, in question, and here permit me to quote from two of his letters. Under date of June 20th, 1886, he says: "By the way, I like the new hives more and more, with each day's use of them. In my judgment, they are an absolute necessity to the most successful bee-culture. I believe that I can more than double the profits from an apiary by their use. I am aware this is a strong assertion, but I think I know what I am talking about. It is just fun to come it on the Italians, and do it so easily too. By simply giving the brood-chamber a 'flop,' I have made them lay a dozen pounds of nice clover honey up into the sections, in forty-eight hours. Now that we have a *bee hive*, it's just fun to handle bees."

Two days later he writes again and in this letter, says: "Have been at work with the new hives this p.m., and the ease with which they enable one to manipulate the bees is simply wonderful. Not only this, but they are a long way ahead of anything I've ever seen for securing a large yield of honey. Let any doubting Thomas try these hives, inverting them at the proper time, and he will be astonished at the result of rapidly filled sections." The above

comes entirely unsolicited and from one convinced solely by using the hive, and who has no interest in the matter farther than that of enjoying the pleasure of telling what he believes is an important truth. Neither my students of the past two years, my foremen, nor myself, would, under any circumstances, use any other hive any longer than we can reasonably make the change, and this is our third season's use of the principles. After printing Mr. Thielmann's statements, I see no reasons to object to printing these unless it be the great difference in the burden of proof. I thank Mr. T. for giving me praise for inventing the Heddon surplus case, and when he says it stands at the head of my inventions, I cheer him for saying in *his estimation*. But, as I have a bee-feeder, a shipping crate and some other inventions beside the surplus case, honey-board and new hive, that are being rapidly adopted by practical producers, will Mr. T. allow me to say that with the exception of the new hive in question, my greatest invention is the honey-board described on page 286, which is sure to come into general use, if my judgment is correct. The central ideas in the new hive, are the division of one brood-chamber in two horizontal parts, and arranging surplus receptacles in a case (which is bee-space deeper than said receptacles) in such manner that that bee-space shall be divided, a part above and a part below them, for the purpose of inverting the same and at all times maintaining a perfect bee-space. By "bee-space," is meant that space which bee-keepers have found will not only freely pass the workers, drones and queens, but in which the workers are less inclined to place propolis and brace-combs. That space is three-eighths inch, and as before stated, my invention consists in constructing brood or surplus cases in such manner as to form that space by the union of two half bee-spaces of three-sixteenths inch each, all of which is fully described in my book and is in my opinion the only practical arrangement for inverting.

I omitted to say that the objects of the horizontally divisible brood-chamber, were first to interchange or alternate the upper and lower halves at proper times and for specific purposes, and second, to speedily and easily practise "contraction." This system of manipulation is productive of the largest force of working bees possible, and at any specific time in the season, when the apiarist may most need that force. The hive possesses other original and valuable functions, only one of which I will now stop to mention. The brood-frames are so arranged in the cases, and the combs so built within the frames, that there are no lodging places for bees, whatever, and the apiarist may at any time pick

up a case and shake the bees almost entirely clean from the combs in five seconds. This enables us to pick up the queen almost at will, without removing a comb. Also to accomplish, in one-tenth part the usual time, any manipulation that requires ridding the combs of bees. This, at once, constitutes the hive an excellent one for the production of ripe, extracted honey for sweet sauce. I may also add that all the queen cells may be readily seen and clipped from the brood combs, with the blade of a common pocket-knife, and without the necessity of moving a frame. I am sorry that the few bee-keepers who so delight in shooting at "Heddon" should be compelled to run the risk of hitting Prof. Cook, W. Z. Hutchinson and many other practical producers, with their glancing balls. I will close by thanking Brother Thielmann for this opportunity to point out some of the merits of the new hive, and while he has informed us that he is the owner of over "600 acres," he has not failed to leave with me the impression that his apicultural knowledge is like many farmers' financial condition, "land poor."

JAMES HEDDON.

Dowagiac, Mich.

For the Canadian Bee Journal.

#### EMPTY FRAMES OR FOUNDATION.

It is with pleasure that I will explain why friend Chas. Mitchell failed to get worker comb built when hiving swarms on foundation. There is nothing in his communication on page 288 that explains why the bees built so much drone comb, but in a late issue of the *A. B. J.*, he says that the supers were not put on until the sixth or seventh day, which explains the whole matter. When bees are gathering honey freely and compelled to build comb in which to store it, they will build store (drone) comb in which to store it. Friend M. gave the bees no comb in which to store honey, and they, of course, built drone comb. In all of my writings, when urging the non-use of foundation in the brood nest for new swarms, I have advised the putting of supers *at the time of hiving* and that the supers be supplied with foundation or combs; the bees then have an opportunity to store their honey without building comb, and in the brood nest, where they wish the brood, they build worker comb.

As Mr. M. has used *small* brood chambers, and had large quantities of drone comb as the result, (I have explained *why*) he jumps to the conclusion that attributing it to *large* brood chambers is "as far from facts as the sun is from rising in the west."

As before explained, when honey is being



gathered rapidly, and the bees are obliged to build comb in which to store their honey, they will build drone comb in which to store it. If a large brood nest is given, so large that a good share of the honey is stored in the brood nest, then the bees will build drone comb in which to store it; but give them a small brood-nest, about the capacity of 5 or 6 L. frames, put on a queen-excluding honey board, then supers filled with foundation or combs, and all will be lovely, unless the queen is quite old,—about ready to be superseded. I have this year hived more than 40 swarms on empty frames, and I do not, honestly, think that enough drone comb has been built to fill one hive. Mr. M. would let the bees build comb in the supers, if anywhere, and furnish the brood-nest with foundation. My objection to this plan would be that in two days the foundation would be comb, then it would be filled with honey to the exclusion of brood, while in the supers, where rapid comb building is most needed, the combs are built slowly.

You, Mr. Editor, say that you "are fully convinced that full frames where extracted honey is taken is a decided advantage." Agreed, but not in the brood nest. I would pursue exactly the same course of management in raising extracted honey as I would in raising comb honey. Let the bees build their combs in the brood-nest, put on a queen excluder, then put on a super filled with empty combs or foundation. This principle of allowing the bees to build their brood combs, in order that the queen may fill them with eggs and force the honey into the supers, is a broad principle, and applies equally to the production of either comb or extracted honey. Friend Mitchell says he thinks he knows what he is talking about, and is not through if need be. Good. I thoroughly enjoy these discussions of bee-keeping principles; and especially do I relish them when handled in such a practical, good-natured way as friend M. appears to be capable of handling them.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Rogersville, Mich.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### OWNERSHIP.

HERE appears to exist a great amount of doubt as to who are the lawful owners of a swarm of bees that may settle on a neighbor's property. This feeling seems to be general, and, of course our locality comes in for its share, along with the rest. I regret also there is sometimes anything but a spirit of fairness, even between bee-keepers in the same vicinity. Several instances of this nature have

come to my knowledge of late, but I shall only give a circumstance which befell myself a few days since.

About a week ago a colony of black bees in my apiary cast a swarm, and were hived by myself on the old stand on seven sheets of foundation, and one card of brood from the parent colony, I at the same time taking away the old black queen, and introducing a caged, laying, young Italian queen. The following morning I was called away suddenly, and only had time to liberate this queen, but not sufficient to overhaul the card of brood, in order to destroy any cells there might have been thereon. After an absence of three days, I returned to find this same colony had again swarmed with the young Italian queen, and clustered on a small tree in a neighboring lot, less than one block from my own residence. I at once visited the neighbor, and stated my claim to said bees, as I also had abundant proof of them going there, in addition to what I have already given, not forgetting at the same time to inform the party that I only wanted to be fair in the matter, and offering \$1 for any trouble involved in hiving, &c. In the meantime another neighbor, who also keeps bees, had paid the absconding swarm and its rescuers a visit, and finding he had no claim on them himself, departed, leaving the person on whose property they were, with the impression I could not take them, even if I did prove them mine.

This, of course, only placed obstacles in the way, which I was bound I would have removed if it cost me \$20, not because I could not get on without them, nor because I was endeavoring to do anything but what was just, but because, all things considered, it was the only proper course to pursue. Accordingly I arranged to have an inspection of the bees and queen, before any unprejudiced party or parties either side might procure in the interest of justice. I soon had the colony marching army-like into the box hive they had been hived in, and had no difficulty in capturing her majesty, and exhibiting my proof, independent of what I could furnish from other sources. I immediately caged the queen, and although a friend suggested I ought to return her to the colony, or I might not be able to remove it, I concluded to do so only on regaining the public road, which I did, as she was quite as safe in my pocket as elsewhere for the time being. Well, I was at last allowed to take possession of my own, but with the understanding that I was not getting them as a matter of equity, but of good will on their part, the good lady going so far as to remark, she thought

I was getting a very large swarm of bees, for the very small sum of \$1. Of course I did not forget to inform her I was not purchasing my own property, but merely paying for any trouble incurred in hiving them, and I think I paid liberally for such work. In conclusion, I cannot account for my bee-keeping neighbor endeavoring to mislead anyone about a matter, concerning which there is too much misunderstanding already, the more so, as he left his bees for over a week, in the midst of the swarming season, to the mercy of the immediate residents, myself included, and had us all hiving his swarms when he ought to have been at home attending to them himself.

I will now leave it for the friends, generally, to decide the case, and the manner in which I have acted. Did I do right? or did I do wrong? Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can find time to add your mite, as, no doubt, you have had your own troubles of a like nature.

F. A. GEMMELL.

Harmony Apiary, Stratford.

For the benefit of friend G. and others who may need to know it, we subjoin one or two clauses from the Ontario Statutes which, to us, make the matter clear. We cannot see but that the law was on your side, and that you carried out the "spirit of the law" about as well as it could be done. 3. "Wherever a swarm of bees leaves a hive the proprietor may reclaim them, so long as he can prove his right of property therein, and shall be entitled to take possession of them at any place on which the swarm settles, even if such place be on the land of another person, unless the swarm settles in a hive which is already occupied, in which case the proprietor shall lose all right of property in such swarm; but he shall notify the proprietor of such land beforehand and compensate him for all damages. 4. "Any unpursued swarm which lodges on any property whatsoever, without settling thereon, may be secured by the first comer, unless the proprietor of the land objects. 5. "If the proprietor of a swarm of bees declines to follow such swarm, and another person undertakes the pursuit, such other person shall be substituted in the rights of the proprietor, and every swarm which is not followed shall become the property of the proprietor of the land on which it settles, without regard to the place from which it has come."—Chap. 96, R. S. O.

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

### THE HEDDON HIVE.

**T**HE new Heddon hives I got for experimental purposes are now all occupied by the busy Italians and lively Holy Lands.

Of course I have not gone far enough with the new hive, as yet, to make anything like a full criticism or review of its merits and demerits, but I have a little to say already both for and against. Not much against, however, and this merely as suggestion towards remedied action on the part of the inventor and manufacturers. The first glance at the hive convinced me that it is for the production of comb honey rather than extracted. I accordingly hived the swarm in but one section of the brood-chamber, filled, of course, with foundation, and put on a case of sections over it at once. In eleven days after hiving the swarm I took off the first sections, and beautiful they are indeed. I am inclined to think this hive will beat anything yet brought forward for the production of comb honey. But some little improvements will have to be made before the inverting process can be made thoroughly successful. When the frames are well filled with honey and brood, the wooden keys or screws will not hold them to place when inverted. The frames of some three or four cases which I had inverted, after applying as much pressure apparently as the keys would stand, settled to the bottom board some of them at both ends, and I need scarcely say that that makes bad work. In very hot weather it becomes necessary to raise the hive from the bottom-board an inch or so for ventilation. This I did, which, of course, made the setting of the frames much worse, which, in fact, first apprised me of the trouble. Some simple arrangement (movable) can be devised to place across the ends of the cases above the frames before inverting to hold, or assist to hold, them to place; or else the screw must be made much stronger. If they were made of the very strongest and toughest wood they might possibly answer. When the hives get wet and the wood swells, the keys will twist instead of turn, and break completely off unless they are of the very hardest wood.

In handling the frames of this hive (and they must be handled more or less) there is greater danger of killing the queen, and hence greater caution is necessary. Very few of the Italian queens will run off the frames on to the walls of the hive when the frames are being handled; but the Hybrid varieties and many of the Holy Lands will do it. Now, a queen that is prone to do this is in considerable danger of being crushed at the bottom of the end pieces of the frame and at the sides of the end pieces. The

frames are a little awkward to handle, but we cannot reasonably expect a reversible frame to be anything else. When it is necessary to extract then, however, I find it can be done quite readily. One can be set in each corner of the Langstroth Basket, or even four on each side, very nicely, and extracting then becomes much less tedious than it would seem. I shall have more to say later on in reference to this new hive—for I consider it essentially new notwithstanding the adverse criticisms and claims.

ALLEN PRINGLE.

Selby, Ont.

Possibly the screws which were sent with your hives were of the first lot we made—of birch. The wood is somewhat softer than it should be, but not having anything better at hand at the moment we made a few of them. Our last batch are of beech, and are just about as tough and as well made as they well can be. However, we are in communication with our foundry people to ascertain the cost of malleable iron screws to be used for the purpose, and another season will find us prepared to furnish something that will answer the purpose and make a "good job on't."

FOR THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL.

#### INCIDENTS.

A HUMAN SWARMING PLACE.—A SWARM ON THE WATER.

IT is on record that swarms have clustered on the person of the bee-keeper or his assistant, but this very rarely occurs. The Rev. Father Granottia, parish priest of this place, keeps a few stocks of bees. Last summer he had a swarm issue. The old time tin pan was brought into requisition and was being vigorously beaten by a youth of about fourteen summers; presently the bees began to settle upon the lad's hat, he stood panic-stricken for a time while the bees kept settling down upon his head. By and by the whole swarm had clustered on the boy. The good priest's consternation baffled description; his anxiety for the boy's safety was intense. Not knowing what best to do he dispatched a messenger for a neighboring bee-keeper, who when he arrived found the boy had regained his self-possession, was standing bolt-upright with his arms folded, while festoons of bees hung from the brim of his hat. In due time the bees were safely hived and the boy escaped without a sting.

The above is not the only bee story to be recorded as having its origin in this town. About three summers ago, a schooner cleared from Dé-

troit, bound for the port of Owen Sound. Two or three hours after she left Detroit, and whilst still in the river, a swarm of bees came off and clustered upon the bow-sprit of the vessel. Soon she cleared the river and reached away into lake Huron, still the bees remained clustered upon her bow-sprit. Night came, dawn broke, the day passed and the cluster remained intact. For eight long days and nights the bees, like the dove sent out from Noah's ark, could find no rest for the soles of their feet on the broad expanse of waters over which the vessel passed. Self-preservation evidently remained uppermost in their little minds for they still clung to their first resting place and seemed to be happy and contented when the schooner was tied up at the dock in Owen Sound. It now became necessary for the jibs to be furled, but the sailors stubbornly refused to go out on that jib-boom to do the work. In this dilemma, the captain ran his fingers through his hair and enquired if there were any bee-keepers in the place, whereupon, Mr. Miller the governor of the jail was sent for. He went down to the vessel, hived the swarm and has their progeny in his bee-yard at this day.

I think, Mr. Editor, the above incidents deserve a place in the JOURNAL.

R. McKNIGHT.

Owen Sound.

Certainly, friend McK, these incidents are worthy of being recorded in the CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL. We always have room for anything from your pen, knowing that it will be full of interest.

Canadian Live-Stock Journal.

#### COMB BUILDING.

I HAVE lately become more than ever convinced of the mistake that many beginners make in purchasing bees without knowing the condition of combs in the hive. They are not aware that there is any material difference between one hive of bees and another, and are guided in their purchases by the number of dollars asked. A very common question is, What is a hive of bees worth? It will at once be seen how very foolish this would seem if applied to anything else, as for instance, what is a horse worth? or what is a cow worth? Every one knows that the worth of cows and horses depends on conditions, so it is with bees, and one of the most important is, the kind of combs. My attention has been drawn to this lately, by assisting to overhaul ten colonies that were purchased by my neighbors at an auction sale. In most of them, it was with great difficulty the combs could be removed. They were not only built into each other in every imaginable shape, but sometimes I found only one comb on two

frames; others were largely fastened to the hive. The necessity for using a long knife was such, that by the time we had got through with our attempt to straighten matters, the honey was running out at the entrance of the hive, and some frames had no comb left in them. The few that had a passable appearance were largely composed of drone cells—another large part so stretched that brood could not be reared in the cells. The parties owning those bees, desired to know what was best to do under the circumstances; my advice was, get frames filled with good foundation, and as soon as the honey flow commences, or in swarming time, make room for those frames, by taking out those combs having only honey, spread the remaining brood combs, so that they would alternate with the new frames, and as soon as they were built out, put them together in the centre of the hive. The old ones at the side of the hive to be taken out as soon as they were free from brood, and more new frames with foundation put in. The old combs to be melted into wax. I mention this case to show what ignorance and neglect will do. I learned a lesson, having never seen combs in such a condition. I more than ever saw the necessity for care in comb building. This being the month in which more comb is built than in any other, I will now give a few hints on the subject, which, if followed, will result in straight, beautiful, worker comb. Some experienced bee-keepers claim that they can put their bees into such a condition that they will build such combs without the aid of foundation; but as I am not writing to that class, I need not attempt to describe their methods; others of large experience say that it will pay to use it in full sheets, even if it costs one dollar per pound. The weight per square foot required, will to some extent depend on the size of the frame, especially on the depth. In large or deep frames it should be wired or not less than 4 square feet to the pound, it should be kept five-eighths of an inch from the bottom bar, and three-sixteenths from the end bars to allow a little stretching. A strong swarm on such frames when honey is being gathered will build fast, and of course it will be worker cells, which is the great thing to be gained by the use of foundation. It should, however, be watched every two or three days while building is going on. If bees are working on only one side, turn the frame end for end. If it is being built on one edge of the end bar instead of fair in the center, it can be easily pushed to its place by pressing the points of the fingers along the end bar. A little work of this kind taken at the right time will pay well: but as I said

before the foundation should be *heavy or wired*.

#### QUALITY OF HONEY.

Another thing that should receive the attention of every bee-keeper at the present time is, the importance of improving the quality of our honey by every possible means. Since the fall of prices, there has been a great increase in the number of persons who have bought honey, and if prices continue to decline, thousands more are prepared to try how it will take the place of other sauces and sweets for the table. In order that bee-keepers get the full benefit of this experiment, a first-class article should be put on the market. But the difficulty is, there are hundreds of bee-keepers who are preparing to supply that demand who have not sufficient experience, either to know a good article, or how to produce it. The consequence is a loss to themselves and an injury to the honey market. Just in this connection I may state what came to my knowledge a few days ago. A man who travels with a general assortment of household necessaries told me that he had been induced to try to run off a lot of *honey dew* that a bee-keeper had on hand, and would be willing to take trade in payment. He said he had no difficulty in selling, but had his doubts if the parties would want any more. I told him, if the stuff had been rightly named, he most likely would have sold none. That it should have been labelled, *Bug Juice*, as it was the secretion of a bark louse, and all that dew had to do with it was to liquify the sticky sweet, thus enabling the bees to gather it. He was surprised at this information, and I think he will handle no more honey dew. If such practices as the above only affected the producers and dealers, I should say nothing about it, but consumers are deceived and the market for one of the most wholesome and pure articles of diet partially destroyed.

I will now state what experience has taught me to be of great importance in producing *quality*. When I commenced this business, I read the advice given through bee journals and was not a little confused. One writer would say honey should be all capped before being extracted, another, that we could not afford to wait for this operation, that it increased the work of the bees in capping, and of the honey knife in uncapping, and that really the honey was no better, providing it was evaporated after it was extracted, thus doing the work with sun heat that it was thought the bees did in the hive. This seems very reasonable, and therefore the general practice is to extract when about one-third is capped. However, there is nothing I am more convinced of than that this practice is wrong. What the bees do to the

honey to make the difference, I do not know, but there is evidently something besides evaporating. When capped in the hive, there is a finer flavor and a smooth oily texture that cannot be obtained by any artificial evaporation, neither does it granulate so soon, sometimes remaining all winter in a thick liquid state. I am convinced, if honey was well capped before extracting, I do not say *all* the cells, but very largely, say  $\frac{2}{3}$ , there would be no difficulty in marketing all the honey we could produce. There would be a loss in quantity, to what extent I do not know, but no doubt it would be fully made up in quality. Those who work in this direction are the bee-keepers of the future. On a heavy flow, it may be necessary to tier up extracting supers in the same way as is done for comb honey, by raising the full one and putting an empty one below it, filled with combs or foundation.

Another care should be to keep the different kinds separate; the first surplus may be raspberry. It is naturally a thin honey and should be particularly well ripened before taken out. Next will come white clover, and then linden. (basswood). As some consumers prefer one kind and some another, it is well to keep a separation as far as possible.

In order to get the best results as regards quality, I believe in and practice top storing, very seldom extracting a comb from the brood chamber. This system has also the advantage, that beautiful white combs that have never been brooded in, may be used exclusively for surplus, from which not only a cleaner, clearer article of honey may be taken, but one that is much easier preserved from the ravages of the moth.

F. MALCOLM.

## BEE LORE

FOREIGN AND OTHERWISE, BUT ALL INTERESTING.

ON the 28th May the death is recorded of M. A. Mona, at Belinzona, Tessin, Italy. He is well-known on this side of the Atlantic as an extensive raiser of Italian queens, and as a contributor to Italian, French and German bee-literature. His death we learn from the *British Bee Journal*.

In the *Schweizerische Bienen-Zeitung*, J. S. in Signan says that he has observed frequently that bees are caught by swallows. These fly in circles near the apiary and he has seen them single out, follow, and catch the bees. As a remedy, he has tried with success throwing

gravel up at the swallows, and after they are hit two or three times by the small stones they leave the neighborhood of the hives for the season.

There are in Switzerland, according to statistics published in a Swiss paper, 207,373 colonies of bees in the different cantons, Vaud having the largest number.

Further chromo-lithographic sheets representing the anatomy of the "honey-bee and its enemies" are being prepared by an Italian bee-literateur. Those which were prepared by the British Bee-keepers' Association, have not had the sale in America that enthusiastic lovers of the bee could wish.

A correspondent of the *British Bee Journal* gives the following as a method of introducing which he has found very successful: Smoke the bees under the quilt a little, and shake the bees from off the comb as quickly as possible, so as to give the bees little chance to fill their honey-sacs. This being done I drive the bees into one corner of the hive by means of smoke and a brush or spatula. I then place the queen amongst them, and spray over them a little sweet liquid, and watch them a few minutes to see if any bees should attack the new queen. If so, I liberate her, and give more smoke, and drive them to the back of the hive. I then spray all the combs on both sides, and then replace them in the hive, and allow the bees to run amongst them, then close up the hive and give a puff or two of smoke at the entrance. This will cause the bees to feed instead of attacking the queen; and if the hive be opened again in fifteen or twenty minutes you will generally find the queen being fed by the bees, and feeding each other in circles, especially on the sides of the hive. By this method I have succeeded in introducing queens to stocks that have thrown out several queens that have been caged from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.—E. CLOWRS, *Milton*.

Speaking of the Colonial exhibition another correspondent to the same *Journal* says: "Having read the account of your visit to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to inspect the exhibits of honey from the colonies, I made this week a similar visit. The exhibits were on a very small scale except in the case of New Zealand and South Australia (not Melbourne as you state) where the display of sections was of excellent quality. I found samples of wax from Trinidad, which appear to be of very good quality, but that from West Africa, &c., was discolored and bad in other ways. The large shed erected in the

'Southern Promenade' for the display of the Canadian honey is at last nearly ready, but no goods are yet unpacked. Some cases are in the shed, but not calculated to appetise the English desire to test their contents. These cases are so many *coffins*! (a loathsome and revolting idea), being sent over in this way to make a profit on the packing. We have heard before of goods being so packed, but to apply them to the transport of honey is simply disgusting." We have no idea what the article referred to can mean. Certainly the honey mentioned does not go over under the auspices of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, and as justice to Canadians we would ask our English contemporary to make public this statement. We may be wrong in so judging, and if we should be, we ask pardon, but it looks very like as though the correspondent to the *B. B. J.* was desirous of creating a prejudice against Canadians and Canadian honey. We hope to show our English friends that Canadian honey is equal to, if it does not surpass, any other honey in the world, and that we as Canucks can put up our honey in a way calculated to have an appetising effect on its admirers and on visitors generally.

In another place in this issue of the *JOURNAL* is an article from Mr. F. A. Gemmill, of Stratford, with reference to "Law on Bees" and in this connection possibly it may be interesting to read something of the English law on the same subject, as taken from the last *B. B. J.*: A cottager says: "A swarm from one of his hives went over the hedge into his neighbor's garden. His neighbor refuses him permission to follow or recover it. The next morning the swarm was found to be part dead and part dispersed by a thunder-storm during the night. I am under the impression that he could sue for damages. Have any of your readers any experience in the law on this matter?" The editor replies as follows:—"If the cottager sued his neighbor for damages, it is our opinion that he would not be able to recover. There are various conditions to be observed respecting the ownership of swarms. A swarm of bees flying from a person's hive would be considered his while he kept them in sight; if the owner lost sight of them then he could not claim them. If the bees swarm on another man's land, and were removed by the owner, the latter could not be proceeded against except for trespass. The owner of the bees might, however, be prevented from entering to take away his bees. This is the English law on bees founded on the Roman."

A Bill has been presented to the Australian

Legislature, and has passed its second reading, to exclude from Kangaroo Island, all other races of bees but the pure Italian. It has passed its second reading, and will likely become law. This island will be to Australians, what our islands in the Georgian Bay are to Americans. We hope the venture may prove a success.

The Honorable Lewis Wallbridge, now a Chief Justice in Manitoba is holidaying at Belleville, his old home. We wish him a pleasant time. He was President of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association in 1881.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

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

### SURPLUS FROM APPLE-BLOOM.

QUERY No. 94.—Have you ever obtained much surplus from apple bloom, and how? How does it compare in quality with clover honey?

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—No. Don't know.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Never secured apple honey to speak of.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—Have never obtained any to speak of.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—I have not, and cannot, therefore, compare it.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—Yes, with the extractor, and the honey is dark and bitter.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—I have not; but what I have got was inferior in color and flavor to clover honey.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—I let the bees keep all the apple bloom honey. It is not as good as clover.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I have never obtained much, but some that compared favorably with quinine.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—No. From samples I have claimed to be apple bloom it is not up to clover honey by many points.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—No. I let the bees use it for brooding. It is not as good as clover, unless two or three years old.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—My bees never get any more honey from apple bloom than will keep brooding going briskly on. Honey from apple bloom is thin and dark, and is not pleasant to my taste.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—I never yet took any surplus from fruit bloom that I remember. I leave it all with them to carry them through to the clover season, and keep them brooding extensively.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—I have a little. It has a peculiar jelly, or quince-like flavor. We can never get much. The bees are too few, and the weather usually unpropitious. The honey is pleasant, wife says delicious, but rather dark, or amber colored.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I have obtained a large amount of honey from apple bloom. As compared with clover, some seasons it is equally as fine, and others, decidedly poor. With me it varies so much in quality that no fair comparison can be made. My judgment is, however, that take it one season with another it is far inferior to clover honey.

BY THE EDITOR.—Have never obtained much from apple bloom.

#### MAKING ARTIFICIAL SWARMS.

QUERY No. 95.—Do you endeavor to prevent increase? Do you prefer natural swarms? In making artificial swarms do you do it before, during, or after the best honey flow? Have you tried drumming out a full swarm and hiving them like a natural swarm in a new location leaving old hive and combs for bees in the field? What plan do you prefer to follow?

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—(1) No. (2) No. (3) During. (4) No. (5) Nucleus.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N. Y.—(1) No. (2) Yes. (3) In the honey flow. (4) Yes. (5) Natural swarming.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) During the entire season. (4) No. (5) I prefer to form nuclei early in the season, and build them up gradually during the entire season.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Yes. No, as no one is with our bees till after 1 p.m. each day. Before and during. I have often done so, and by hiving on foundation get much fine comb honey. I form nuclei and build up.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—(1) Not entirely. (2) I have succeeded best with natural swarms. (3) Before the honey flow. (4) Have not. (5) Circumstances alter cases, but I have had the best yields from natural swarms just before the main honey flow.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—Yes, and do prevent it. Yes, if I want increase. It can be done before, during or after, it all depends on what you want and the bloom of your locality. Never tried the drumming out plan, get all the bees you want, then keep down the increase.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—(1) No. (2) I prefer natural swarms. (3) The best time to make artificial swarms would be during the season of natural swarming. (4) I have tried drumming but have not been satisfied with the results. (5) I prefer to allow one prime swarm from each old stock, and prevent after-swarms.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I do not endeavor to prevent increase. I prefer to make swarms by dividing. I make them during the honey flow and a short time before its cessation. I have never tried the drumming out process, and make new swarms on the nucleus plan, which plan, by the way, I believe I was the first to make known to the general public.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—(1) No. (2) Yes. (3) I don't make artificial swarms. (4) No. (5) Natural swarming with queen's wings clipped, and hives set about six feet apart each way, and so close to the ground that the bees can walk into the hive if they should alight on the ground near the hive, and the queen can crawl back if not cared for at swarming time.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—If I do not want much increase I endeavor to prevent it. I prefer natural swarms. Have not tried the "drumming out a full swarm and hiving them like a natural swarm in a new location" yet it no doubt can be done, but there are shorter methods. The plan I prefer to follow you will find stated in my article on pages 484-5 Vol. 1 C. B. J., and also briefly on page 329.

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—Yes, now that I have bees enough and the price of honey is so low. No. In localities where the honey harvest is over by the first of August the best plan is to start nuclei during swarming time and build them up after the best flow is over. Never drummed any except when transferring. If I wanted bees from a frame hive for the purpose

of increase I would shake them from the frames into a nucleus box and follow the plan recommended by G. M. Doolittle.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—I so manage my apiary as to discourage swarming as much as may be. In my locality I prefer natural swarms—but I would prefer artificial swarms if I worked my apiary in some localities I know of, hence you see, it depends on locality in my judgment. I have made swarms by shaking the bees off the combs, and compelling them to accept a new home. But they sometimes sulk away too much time. I make "swarms" in every conceivable way, but in my location I prefer natural swarms.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKINNEY, COLLIN CO. TEXAS.—I do not *now* endeavor to prevent increase. I do prefer swarming to division. We have our "best honey flow" after the time for swarming is passed. I should *divide* as soon as queen cells were started. When I thought every new-fangled thing was the best, I divided in every (to me) conceivable manner. I now think the best manner is to fill a new hive with foundation or comb, with a frame or two of honey and brood, with a good queen inserted, set the hive thus provided upon the old stand, having removed the old hive to a new stand—do this about 8 o'clock a. m. on a warm, clear day.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—When I have all the bees I want I prevent increase, consequently get more surplus honey. I prefer natural swarms if they would swarm when I want them, but they will take their own time, and sometimes be idle for some time, if the colonies are full of bees; I prefer making artificial swarms before the best honey flow. The division moved to a new stand will not do much until the brood in the comb hatches out. Yes, I have tried drumming the bees out of common box hives, and shaking them off the combs or movable frames but not satisfactorily. If you move them to a new stand all the old bees will return to the old stand. I prefer leaving the queen and a card of brood on the old stand, filling up with empty comb or foundation, and moving the rest to a new stand and filling up the vacancy; put a board in front so the bees will mark the new location. Give them a queen or a queen cell.

BY THE EDITOR.—Do not endeavor to prevent moderate increase, considering it more profitable. Would prefer natural to artificial swarms, unless managed by experts. Artificials want to be done early unless nucleus plan is adopted. Have tried drumming plan mentioned,

but do not approve of it. Prefer natural and artificial swarming early in the season.

#### DOUBLING UP.

QUERY No 96.—Have you tried doubling up in midst of honey flow to get comb honey?

S. CORNEIL, LINDSAY, ONT.—No.

H. D. CUTTING, CLINTON, MICH.—No.

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.—Yes.

DR. A. B. MASON, WAGON WORKS, O.—No.

O. O. POPPLETON, WILLIAMSTOWN, IOWA.—No.

G. M. DOOLITTLE, BORODINO, N.Y.—Only by hiving two or more swarms together.

PROF. A. J. COOK, LANSING, MICH.—Don't think it best; but never tried it.

M. EMIGH, HOLBROOK, ONT.—No, I get them strong and then keep them there.

DR. DUNCAN, EMBRO, ONT.—No, I have not. I think it would only increase the swarming fever.

DR. J. C. THOM, STREETSVILLE, ONT.—No; where colonies are reasonably strong, nothing is gained by doing so.

G. W. DEMAREE, CHRISTIANSBURG, KY.—Yes. It has not worked well for me. Too many of these gigantic colonies will "sulk" away valuable time, and do less than either of the divisions would have done.

JUDGE ANDREWS, MCKENNY, TEXAS.—I have not, nor do I intend to do so, so long as I know how to keep my colonies and hives corresponding in size; and, more emphatically, so long as I know how to make colonies strong in *anticipation* of the honey flow.

J. E. POND, FOXBORO, MASS.—I have sometimes when a swarm issued, hived it after securing the queen, with another full colony. The plan will work well at times, and then again it will not. When it does work well, good results will follow; but as a rule it don't work as favorably as is desirable, consequently is apt to prove disappointing in practice.

ALLEN PRINGLE, SELBY, ONT.—No, I have not tried the doubling up in the honey flow to get comb honey; but I will tell you what I do occasionally, which I think is better. When two swarms unite voluntarily, determined to go



it together "for better or worse," I just let them do so, and hive them all together in a suitable hive with one queen, and give them lots of sections, and at it they go in earnest. Two or three days ago (June 18th) I did this, and to-day I find they are filling the sections rapidly.

BY THE EDITOR.—Have not tried it. Can see no benefit in it, as our system will give us comb honey from any sized colony.

## THE CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

JONES, MACPHERSON, & Co.,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS,  
BEETON, ONTARIO.

WEEKLY, \$1.00 per Year, Postpaid.

BEETON, ONTARIO, JULY 21<sup>ST</sup>, 1886.

It is a genuine pleasure to be able to tell every customer to whom you write that you will ship his goods by return freight or express, and this is the pleasure we have experienced during the past week or two. We have lots of foundation on hand, lots of sections, in fact, lots of most everything. The price of foundation we lower again this week, and the price of wax as well. We know of some dealers who were holding wax waiting for a further advance. They will now have to hold on till another season or accept the reduced price.

### "GEM" JARS WITH GLASS TOPS.

We found a few days ago a comparatively new style of glass jar, suitable for honey, which we will have in stock shortly. It is the same size as the quart "gem" jar, and about the same shape. It has, however, a solid glass cover instead of glass and zinc, as "gems" have. The price will be a trifle higher than the "gems"—but the glass is nice and white and taking into consideration the fact that the white glass "gem" jar cost \$1. per gross more than our pricelist figures there is no difference worth speaking of. They are put up in half-gross (6 dozen) cases and at the prices we quote, we cannot break bulk—Per gross, \$17.00; per half-gross \$8.75.

### A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

We are receiving much encouragement in the publication of this little book, by way of orders. We have already disposed of about a quarter of the first edition (2,000) and that before the book is ready for mailing. Most of the stereotyping is done and in about ten days we shall be able to commence mailing them. From Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, we have the following excellent recommendation: "I have heard the Rev. W. F. Clarke read his "Bird's Eye View of Beekeeping." It is unquestionably the most new thing of the times—original, practical, rich and running over with fine humor. It cannot fail in giving enjoyment and imparting sound education to all. I repeat what I said at a public meeting, that knowing well Mr. Clarke's eminent abilities, I was surprised at this new gem."

## CONVENTION NOTICES.

MICHIGAN STATE BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION  
—The next annual convention of this association will be held in Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1886. H. D. CUTTING, Sec., Clinton, Mich.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Inter-State Bee-keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday evening, Aug. , 1886. Program later. E. T. ABBOTT, Sec., St. Jos. (Mo.)

North American, at Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12, 13 and 14. F. L. DOUGHERTY, Sec. Indianapolis, Ind.

## HONEY MARKET

### CHICAGO.

Arrivals of the new crop are numerous and it is of excellent quality, bringing 14c. to 15c. per pound. Extracted, 5c. to 7c. Beeswax scarce at 25c. Demand fair for the season of year in honey.

R. A. BURNETT.

Chicago.

### DETROIT HONEY MARKET.

New honey is coming in quite freely and bringing from 11 to 13 cts. The difference in prices is owing principally to style and putting up, as the honey so far is of fine quality. Beeswax firm at 25c.

M. H. HUNT.

Bell Branch.

### BOSTON.

Honey is selling very well but prices are very low, and we are often obliged to shade our prices in order to make rates. We quote 1 lb. comb, 14 to 16 cents. 2 lb. comb, 12 to 14 cents, Extracted, 6 to 8 cents.

BLAKE & RIPLEY.

### CINCINNATI.

Demand for extracted honey has been very slow of late, but seems to be improving gradually for manufacturing purposes. There is much honey in the hands of Com. Merchant and prices are very low, 3½ to 7c. per pound is the range of prices on arrival. Prices for comb honey are nominal. Arrivals of beeswax are good and demand is fair. We pay 18 to 22 cents per pound on arrival for fair to choice yellow.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

### NEW YORK.

The honey market is almost devoid of interest, more particularly in comb honey. We find quite a large stock in dealers' hands, carried over, although our stock is light; what we have is dark and off grades. It is difficult to tell what prices will be on the coming crop, but from reports received from nearly every section of the country, we infer the crop will be heavy, and prices will rule accordingly. Present quotations are as follows:—Fancy white comb 1 lb. sections, 10 to 12c.; fancy white comb, 2 lb. sections, 8 to 10c.; buckwheat comb honey, 1 & 2 lb. sections, 5 to 8c.; extracted white clover, 6c.; extracted California honey, 4½ to 5c.; extracted southern, per gal., 45 to 55c.; beeswax, 23 to 25c.

McCAUL & HILDRETH BROS.

**PRICES CURRENT**

**BEE SWAX**

Beeton, July 21st, 1886

We pay 30c. in cash (30 days) or 33c in trade for good pure Beeswax, delivered at Beeton, at this date, sediment, (if any), deducted. American customers must remember that there is a duty of 25 per cent. on Wax coming into Canada.

**FOUNDATION**

Brood Foundation, cut to "Jones' size" per pound.....	50c
" " over 50 lbs. " " .....	45c
" " cut to other sizes " " .....	51c
" " over 50 lbs. " " .....	49c
Section " in sheets per pound.....	30c
Section Foundation cut to fit 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 per lb.	65c
Brood Foundation, starters, being wide enough for Frames but only, three to ten inches deep.....	45c

**EXCHANGE AND MART.**

15 COLONIES of Italian bees for sale. Complete Jones hive; 10 frames with each hive. Good queens. Price \$7. Apply to ERNEST SCHULZ, Sethbridge, Muskoka.

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Manufacturer of Roots', Chaff and Simplicity Hives and Apiarian Supplies, Catalogue free, by sending your name or P. O.

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Having just completed our Large Factory we are prepared to offer all kinds of Bee-Keepers' Supplies at

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- 6 Styles of Honey Extractors,
- 7 Styles, Foundation Etc.,
- 2 Styles of Smokers
- 2 Styles Wax Extractors, "V" Groove, Section, Etc.

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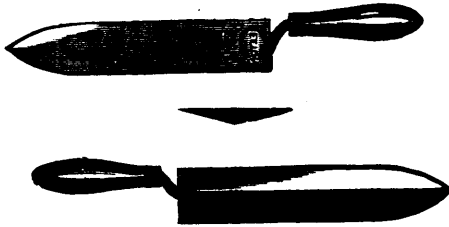
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**HONEY KNIVES.**

We have just to hand a large shipment of honey knives from the makers, Lockwood Bros. Sheffield, England. These are undoubtedly the finest we have had...ade yet, being the most perfect in shape and neatness of manufacture.



These Knives are made of the Finest Razor Steel

- Ebony Polished Handle, mirror polish .....\$1 35
  - Ebony Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 1 15
  - Wood Polished Handle, glazed polish..... 90
- If by mail, add 18c extra for each knife.

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We will send one of these Egg Testers free to every person sending us \$1.25, the price of one year's subscription to the "POULTRY MONTHLY," the best magazine of its kind. If you have already paid your subscription, induce one of your neighbors to subscribe, mail us the amount (\$1.25) and we will send you the Egg Tester free of charge for your trouble. Send for Price List of Poultry Supplies. Address

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

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**HOW TO RAISE COMB HONEY.**

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

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**NOW THEN ORDER.**

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**PURE ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS.**

the coming season, I am enabled to offer the following prices:

- Tested Italian Queens.....\$1 00
- Bees per lb..... 1 00
- One Frame Nuclei with Tested Queen, 1/2 lb. 2 00
- Bees and 1 Frame Brood..... 2 00
- 2 Frame Nuclei, 1 lb. Bees & Tested Queen 3 00
- 3 " " 1 1/2 " " " " 4 00
- 4 " " 2 " " " " 5 00
- 1 Tested Queen and 1 lb. Bees..... 2 00
- 50 choice Colonies for Queen rearing for \$10 each.

See what last season's customers say:

PENETANGUISHENE, CANADA.

Queen received all right. She is a noble looking queen and pleases me better than any I have yet received.

HARRY L. LEACH.

The queens are both giving satisfaction.

R. M. TAYLOR,  
Port Dover, Can.

Those two queens I got from you are giving excellent satisfaction.

JNO. G. KNIDENGER,  
Kilmanagh, Mich.

I am very much pleased with the tested queen I got from you last summer.

J. S. SEELEY,  
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and hundreds of others.

I will commence mailing soon after May 1st and of course first orders are first filled, so order now. Terms cash with order. Safe arrival, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Sample of live workers free by mail.

**THOS. HORN.**

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## THE NEW HEDDON HIVE,

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



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

### A SAMPLE HIVE

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

### HIVES READY TO NAIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### DISCOUNTS IN QUANTITIES.

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

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### Italian <sup>Barbado Rev P</sup> and Queens For 1886.

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

Six Warren	d Italian Queens for.....	\$ 5
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First qual.....	sections.....	\$3.75 per 1000.

I am up with orders and expect to be able to send by return mail from this on.

Bees by the pound same price as untested queens. Will also furnish all kinds of sections and hives at A. I. Root's price.

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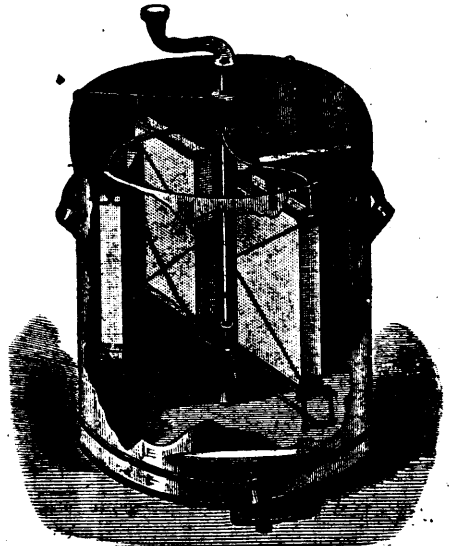
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The only self-reversing, as well as the most perfect, complete and durable Honey Extractor known. It reverses the combs all at once by simply reversing the motion. There is no danger of breaking or time lost in handling combs when reversing. These machines have taken all first prizes wherever shown for the past two years. We have now made arrangements with the patentee and manufacturer, Mr. G. W. Stanley, of Wyoming, N. Y., so that we can ship them from our manufacturing establishment, Brantford, Ont., at about his prices. Every machine is warranted to work perfectly and to do more than double the work of other Honey Extractors taking the same number of combs. These Extractors are made to take 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 frames. The greatest demand is for the 4-frame machine. Send for free circulars and price list. Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Dominion.

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